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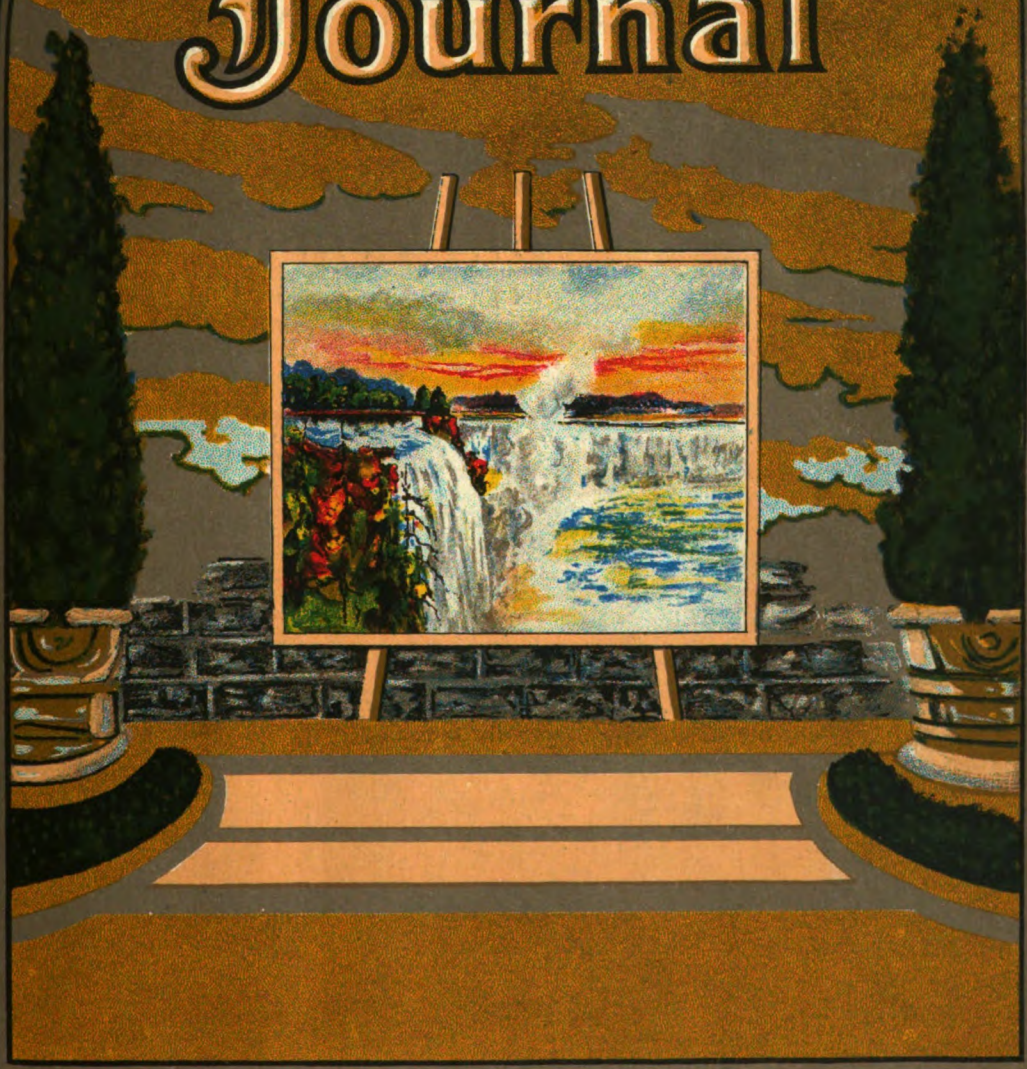
THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATION

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA



Lithographers Journal



JUNE 1919

PRINTED ON THE HARRIS OFFSET PRESS
BY KARL GUT LITHO CO., NEW YORK

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New York, N. Y.

Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Published by the AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, at 309 Broadway, New York City, the sixth day of each month.

Business Manager, PHILIP BOCK; Managing Editor, CARL HALBMEIER, both at 309 Broadway, New York City

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DRY COLORS & VARNISHES

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II. It is not possible to make better **Lithographic Inks** than ours. A trial will convince you. Whether it be for Offset, Stone or Aluminum printing.

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VI. **Our Lithographic Inks** were **World's Standards** long before most other makers knew what "Lithographic" meant.

VII. The brilliancy of both our **Colored and Black Offset Inks** comes from the use of only the best materials and intelligent manipulation of them.

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Everything for the Lithographer

Why run the risk of chromic acid poisoning when you can be absolutely safe by using

H. & L. Safetch Solution

Frequently we hear of men who have been poisoned so badly with chromic acid, that they have been compelled to give up the business. Why continue to run this risk, when it can be avoided by the use of

H. & L. Safetch Solution

It will do everything that can be accomplished with any other etch, and as it is absolutely harmless, it can be used freely without fear of poisoning.

It can be used full strength without danger of injuring the finest work, and for a working etch in the press room it is ideal.

It is also more economical to use than any other etch.

Working sample furnished upon request.

The Fuchs & Lang Manufact. Co.

119 W. 40th St.
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142 N. 4th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Everything for the Lithographer

The Pre-eminence of Quality

¶ The quality of inks you use crowns or downs your work. Therefore quality should be your first consideration.

¶ Ink is the only evidence of printing done. With a 10% better ink, your work in its entirety will be improved by 10%. If your ink is 10% inferior, not only the ink used, but the entire job from the artist's work down to the finished presswork suffers proportionately in appearance.

¶ Inks assembled from Dry Paints and Varnishes bought in the open market with price as the sole guidance cannot compare with my inks made from Carbon Black, Chemicals, Dry Colors and Varnishes produced under my supervision at my own factories where quality is the main object.

¶ The fact that I save the cost of selling, packing and shipping the Dry Colors and Varnishes besides the manufacturer's profit makes it possible for me to give you the lowest price consistent with good quality.

¶ A trial will convince you.

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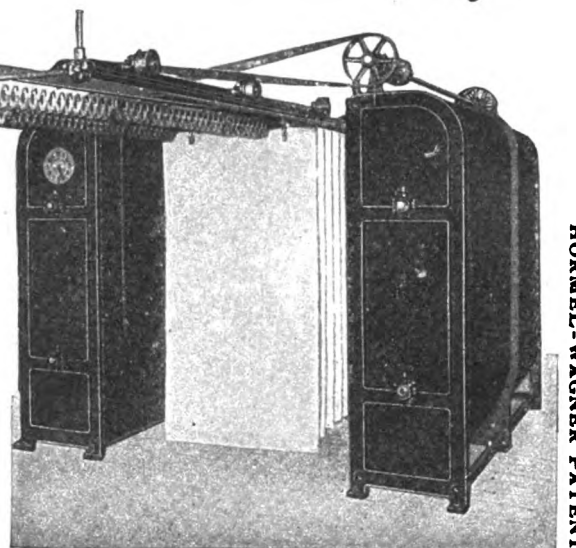
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ST. LOUIS

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Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co., Inc.

Wagner Rapid Paper Curing Machine

for
Maturing and Curing Paper
a necessity
For every Lithographer and
Printer



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For Direct and Offset
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Steel Engraving, Half
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20" x 26" and 32" x 36"

Special Sizes Built To Order.

Patent Roller Covering Machine



The Largest Roller Makers in the United States

Every Roller we recover will be straightened and cleaned without any extra charge

Moderate Prices

Dealers in

Write for Catalogue

Imported and Domestic Molleton

Felt Blankets, Moleskin and Flannels, Hand Rollers, Leather Skins.

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Muslin Covers for Water Brass Rollers in Any Size Made To Order.

587 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised in This Paper

THE GOEDIKE PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE-KNIT ROLLER COVERS.

Better than Molleton

AND HERE IS THE PROOF:

"MORE EFFICIENT"—says Alex. Sherwood:

Dear Sir:

December 16, 1918.

Complying with your request I am sending you herewith a few samples of work showing in a general way the character of work that we are doing, but more particularly to state that they were all printed with the use of your Patent Cover.

We are very pleased with the results obtainable as from our viewpoint they lend themselves to a better, more uniform character of printing than we ever obtained through the old-fashioned molleton sewed damper.

I prophesy so soon as the practical men have demonstrated for themselves they will believe as I do—that they are more efficient in every way possible.

We would not go back to the use of the molleton cloth.

Sincerely yours,

SHERWOOD LITHOGRAPH CO., Chicago, Ill.

"FAR SUPERIOR TO THE MOLLETON"—writes Frank Theis:

December 23, 1918.

"We have been using your Roller Covering for over six months. From the economic as well as the practical and efficient standpoint, your Covering is far superior than the Molleton Covering that we have formerly used on Rollers.

We are using your Tubing on the Rollers for the Stone, Rotary and Offset Presses."

Very truly yours,

FRANK THEIS, JR., Sec'y.

Imperial Lithographing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

"WATER DISTRIBUTION MUCH BETTER"—this from The Metropolitan Litho Co.:

Dear Sir:

September 11, 1918.

We wish to state that we would be pleased to recommend your patent Tube Knit Seamless Roller Covers, to all Lithographers, as it fills the long felt want for making Rollers even and smooth, without any seams, and makes the water distribution much better than ever; therefore the Printing results are FAR BETTER when water rollers are covered with your Seamless Roller Covers.

It also has a tendency of keeping Water Rollers softer than flannel does. —

Very truly yours,

METROPOLITAN LITHO. & PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.

Write for Prices and Descriptive Booklet.

THE AULT & WIBORG COMPANY

Lithographic Supply Department

CINCINNATI, OHIO. U. S. A.

Carried in Stock at all our Branch Houses.

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Are you looking for the best there is in PRINTING INK

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Intaglio ink for the new photogravure
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the most popular shades

Lithographic inks of every description,
the finest and best working

Die-Stamping and Plate Inks. :::::

Try our new Laketine for making Tint bases

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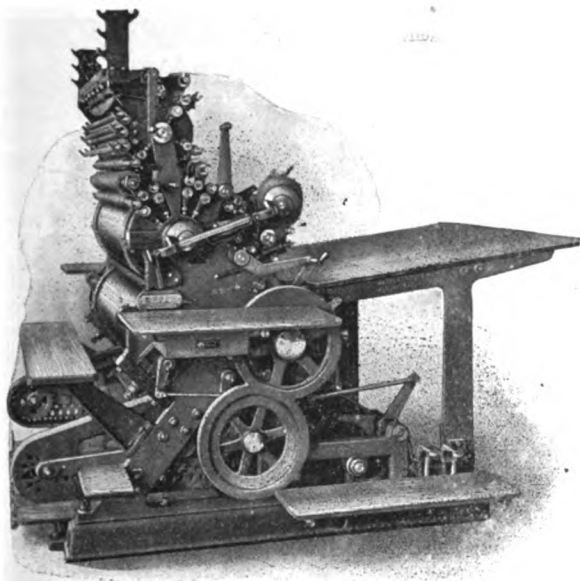
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Cleveland
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Montreal
Winnipeg
Toronto

We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised in This Paper

The Scott Rotary Offset Press

Has Met the Approval of Pressmen All Over the World



The Illustration shows Press arranged for **Hand Feeding**.

Automatic Feeders and Pile Deliveries can be attached if desired.

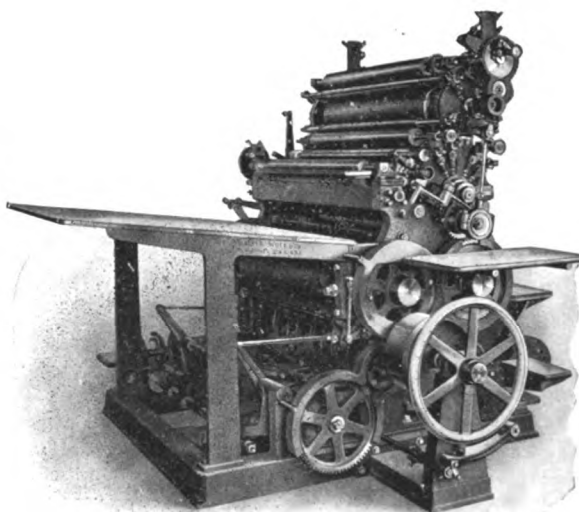
The Cylinders are of Large Diameter giving plenty of time to feed sheets to guides assuring perfect register.

This is the **other Side** of the Scott Rotary Offset Press.

Note the accessibility of Roller Socket and other adjustments on both sides of Press.

It appeals to the practical Pressman.

BUILT IN MANY SIZES.



WALTER SCOTT & CO.

MAIN OFFICE and FACTORY:

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NEW YORK OFFICE: Brokaw Bldg.,
1457 BROADWAY, at 42d St.

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Codes Used: A. B. C. (5th Edition) and Our Own

We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised in This Paper

Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only. When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

757615 A

JUNE, 1919

Number 1

OFFICE OF THE AMALGAMATED LITHOG-
RAPHERS OF AMERICA,
309 Broadway

New York, May 9, 1919.

To the Officers and Members of the A. L. of A.
Brothers:—

Under date of April 3rd, General Letter No. 29 was forwarded to the members of the Locals, in which letter it was made known that at the convention of the Amalgamated Association held at Cincinnati July, 1917, the time and place of holding the next convention has been determined as Monday, July 7th, 1919, in the city of Chicago, Ill.

This is an error and should be Monday, July 14th, 1919, instead of July 7th, 1919, as the constitution provides that the convention be held on the second Monday in July. You will therefore kindly correct this error in General Letter No. 29, making the date July 14th, instead of July 7th, and bring it to the attention of the membership, also the delegates elected to represent the Local at the convention.

Trusting that you will take notice of this correction and with best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,
PHILIP BOCK, President.

New York, May 27th, 1919.

To the President of the Local.
Dear Sir and Brother:—

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 36 to bear date of May 27th, 1919.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 35 and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report for March 31st, 1919. This payment must be made within the prescribed time which is 30 days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

James E. Campbell, Local No. 22; cause of death—Lobar Pneumonia. Died Oct. 2, 1918.

Arthur Friederich, Local No. 1; cause of death—Pleurisy. Died Apr. 6, 1919.

John F. Doepper, Local No. 1; cause of death—Lobar Pneumonia. Died March 9, 1919.

John W. McNally, Local No. 6; cause of death—Lobar Pneumonia. Died March 7, 1919.

F. W. Karl Jaeger, Local No. 1; cause of death—Broncho-Pneumonia. Died April 14, 1919.

Eugene Graf, Local No. 1; cause of death—Broncho-Pneumonia. Died Jan. 15, 1919.

John E. Rehm, Local No. 3; cause of death—Nephritis. Died March 8, 1919.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of:

James E. Campbell, Local No. 22; in full, \$500, May 5, 1919.

Arthur Friederich, Local No. 1; in full, \$500, May 15, 1919.

John H. Doepper, Local No. 1; in full, \$300, May 16, 1919.

John W. McNally, Local No. 6; in full, \$300, May 22, 1919.

F. W. Karl Jaeger, Local No. 1; in full, \$100, May 24, 1919.

Eugene Graf, Local No. 1; in full, \$300; May 24, 1919.
John E. Rehm, Local No. 3; in full, \$500, May 24, 1919.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

WHAT THIS ORGANIZATION HAS DONE TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT

When the third Liberty Loan was placed on the market the International Council, after having assured itself that the General Treasury of the organization was in a condition to stand the strain, authorized the investment of the sum of two thousand dollars in this loan.

On May 3rd, 1918, in response to this order, the undersigned purchased two one thousand dollar bonds of that issue.

When the fourth Liberty Loan was issued the council authorized the investment of three thousand dollars in this loan and on Oct. 18th, 1918, in response to this order, three one thousand dollar bonds of that issue were purchased by the Secretary-Treasurer.

In response to a request by our Canadian brothers, through 4th Vice-President Norman, the representative of the Canadian Locals on the International Council, an order was given by the council for the investment of two thousand dollars in the Canadian Victory Loan, and on Nov. 12th, 1918, a check was forwarded by the Secretary-Treasurer to Bro. Norman for the purchase of two one thousand dollar Canadian Victory Bonds.

When it was first announced last fall by Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, that a fifth loan would be necessary the undersigned, mindful of the fact that approximately twenty-five thousand dollars of the Mortuary Emergency Fund was on deposit in the Bowery Bank, was moved to give more aid to Uncle Sam than was possible by any other means, as the General Fund was by that time somewhat depleted.

A resolution was submitted to the International Council providing for an investment of fifteen thousand dollars from the Mortuary Emergency Fund to the fifth or Victory Loan. The resolution was adopted and on April 29th, 1919, the officials of the Bowery Bank were staggered by the entrance of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Lithographers and the purchase by him of fifteen one thousand dollar bonds of the fifth or Victory Loan.

Every member is now through his organization a bondholder of the United States and Canada. Every member through his organization has proven his patriotism and his confidence in his government.

The havoc wrought in our ranks by the war and the influenza were met by the issuance of a few extra mortuary assessments. We had five members of the mortuary feature killed in action, four died in military and naval hospitals of influenza or its sequel, bronchial pneumonia, and seventeen members in civil life died of this frightful scourge.

In view of the fact that this abnormal tax on the Mortuary Emergency Fund was withstood at so little extra cost to the individual member, we may rest assured that there will be no absolute necessity for the sale of these bonds during the limited duration of this loan.

The interest on these securities will also add to the

income of this organization. Two per cent is the best interest that can be secured on a business account in any New York Bank. This interest would pay \$140.00 per year on seven thousand dollars. The third and fourth Liberty Bonds and the Canadian Victory Bonds to this amount secure for the Association a revenue of \$322.50 per year, an increase of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents.

The interest on fifteen thousand dollars in a business account would be three hundred dollars per year; the same amount invested in the Victory Loan will secure a revenue of seven hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, an increase of four hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, a total increase in the revenue of the Association amounting to four hundred and ninety-five dollars.

It will thus be seen that every members of this organization is a creditor of the United States and Canada. It is, therefore, his duty not only as a citizen, but as a creditor, to do everything in his power to boost the credit of the two nations to the end that they will be in a position to pay both the interest and the principal upon their maturity, thereby creating confidence and cooperation between the organization and the two governments, and friendship and good will amongst all concerned.

Fraternally,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

YOU, YOUR EMPLOYER, AND THE MAN WHO CATERS TO THE LITHO TRADE

Read It; Digest It

It can't be done!

What?

To have labor sit at the conference table with capital.

This has been the consensus of opinion of not so long ago.

Then something happened:

America became a participant in the European conflict.

Everything vital to the successful prosecution of the war was organized—labor and capital first.

All kinds of **Boards** were instituted and placed under Federal control.

Efficiency was aimed at by means of cooperation.

The War Labor Board became all-important. Through this Board money power, labor power and political power occupied a pre-eminent position.

* * *

It can't be done!

What?

To have business advertise in a Labor Journal.

Why? Because labor is not a buying agent. Members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America don't buy the products of the ink, the machine, the paper and other manufacturers.

That sounds like common sense with a good logic.

But something happened.

The Lithographers' Journal made its appearance.

It started out with a new philosophy.

It erected a little advertising table. Call it conference table if you please. We invited business to sit with us at the table. The response was little above naught.

All that didn't disturb us.

Business is a purely materialistic proposition. Business deals with cold, rigid figures. Virtue and idealism do not appeal to business. It has no regard for the bright sun that moves behind dense clouds.

Without figures one can't compute, and there you are.

Then we talked to the members of the A. L. of A., to the owners of the Lithographers' Journal.

We told them that the ink manufacturer, the press builder, the paper maker, etc., have to make frequent

announcements to the trade. We told them that by reason and sound logic our 6,150 practical lithographers ought to constitute the audience of the supplyman. We told them that 400 employers can be reached by personal correspondence, while 6,150 practical lithographers cannot be reached by the same method.

Soon the readers of the Lithographers' Journal saw the point.

Gradually, the supplyman saw the point in the same light.

With us, the ink manufacturer, the press and tool man and others catering to the trade agreed that the greatest business stimulus lies in education.

Education must be based upon a system.

Would it be possible to turn the offices of a few scores of business houses into a school room?

Could the two hundred or less salesmen employed by these business houses be made to tramp from litho shop to litho shop or from home to home of our 6,150 readers in order to deliver a message effectively?

There is no need to answer these questions!

Our suggestion that supply houses make the Lithographers' Journal their spokesman surely contained the right note, but then, the Journal looked so insignificant, and their business heart was so buoyant that our suggestion missed its mark.

It was a poor match to start cooperation on—but we succeeded.

Compare this issue with the first number of the Lithographers' Journal—this is the only way to get the story direct.

What does the ink manufacturer, the press builder and others get from advertising in the Lithographers' Journal?

What they get is more than a mere equivalent.

New compounds, new tools, new mechanical devices, new presses, in fact everything new must be announced and their working clearly explained. Where this is neglected, mistrust and suspicion will retard its general use.

Progress is made safe by cooperation.

Let the maker, the buyer and the user of the lithographic means of production put their heads together, and lithography is bound to have clear sailing.

The man in the shop should at least know about ink, paper and press value as much as does the man in the office.

The more knowledge you impart to the user of inks, paper, and press operator about ink, paper and press value the better will be the results obtained therefrom.

Great things spring from little things.

Many ideas and suggestions trace their origin to the shop rather than to the office.

Cooperation in true and confidential operation means furthering the interest of all concerned.

Using everything to the best of advantage makes for business health and business prosperity.

Positive cooperation with the man in the shop elevates lithography and its products to the highest possible plane. As a result, opportunities will grow bigger—lithography will gain in popularity, in fame with its name sounding better and fairer than ever.

This is the education that we have in mind. This is the education that we lay stress upon. Let this education be mutual for the benefit of all.

Boost lithography.

NOW FOR THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

The second convention of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America it to open in Chicago on Monday, July 14th. Apprehension as regards to holding this convention at this particular time had been expressed. Rightly so, we believe. It is for that reason that we must by all means within our power strive for a hundred percent efficiency convention. In other words, the convention work must be so thoroughly organized that no two days be consumed on business which can

be transacted in one day. It is imperative that whatever business is to come before the convention must be digested by committees for general consumption. If this were to be omitted, surely time would be wasted wholesale. Systematizing is not using steam-rollers. Clearness and expediency so much depends on the presentation of a case that too much stress cannot be laid upon its observation. Though our convention is still four weeks distant, capital efforts should be immediately made by each one of our 40 Locals in adequately preparing for the coming event. Every mandate should be an honor and a credit to our organization. So long as we conscientiously serve the well-being of the A. L. of A., sinister motives have little chance to prevail. It is not too early for attending delegates to begin dwelling mentally within the realm of the convention. Preparedness does much towards eliminating vagueness of talk and action. It is the business of the general and its local organizations to make the convention see life through the spectrum of a new era. The world today is sighing under the so-called reconstruction spirit. What are we going to do in its behalf? Shall we assume an attitude of action or are we going to remain passive? Get the question right and the answer soon!

The world's wealth is being readjusted by capitalism, let labor readjust employment conditions. Matters of internal and external nature require attention. The world's relationship of industry and commerce is drawn into ever closer communication. Labor throughout the world should draw into close unity. Able and experienced delegates could be given a few days to do missionary work on their way to Chicago. It might not be amiss for the International President to give this a careful thought.

SHOP ORGANIZATIONS

Shop organizations are vital adjuncts within the general organization. Well working shop organizations make the general organization good and strong. The life of the Amalgamated starts in the shops. A right start is as essential as the drift of the organization itself.

Make good fellowship the basis of shop organization and our teachings will find an echo everywhere. Jealousy and selfishness ought not to find shelter in the minds of our members. Working side by side good-willed means happiness to all. Working side by side ill-willed means drudgery. Dollars selfishly gained demeans a man's virtue. Honest comradeship overshadows all monetary gain. No member ought to harbor animosity against a fellow-worker whose wages are above his. No one should think lightly of a fellow-worker whose wages are below his. There may be valid reasons for the existence of such differences. What neither one should do is to work to the detriment of one another. To help is a virtue, to harm a vice. Building collectively makes for strength, struggling singly exhausts the individual. Progress means doing the right thing economically. Consorted effort stands for results, divided effort implies waste of energy. Individual skill and ability rises in esteem when used rightly—it abates in loftiness when plied selfishly. Dignified superiority lives, adulterated superiority deteriorates. No one knows it all, the next man knows something too. Amalgamate your knowledge and your experience with that of your shopmates in the spirit of good fellowship for the common good and you will help in bringing about shop conditions to suit yourself.

Shop meetings ought to be held at regular intervals in shops where the members are not in daily touch with each other. An improvised order of business does not always take well. Meetings with no set purpose generally turn out to be as vague as is an improvised order of business. Have a committee assist the chairman in the exercise of his duty. The best

committee will be one composed of one member from each branch. Shop meetings very often tire. Then the chairman feels peeved, the committee discouraged and the rest of it needs no further explanation. This is due mostly because real issues seldom get on the floor. Misunderstandings between members of different departments sometimes cause unnecessary strife. Artist and prover, prover and transferrer, transferrer and pressman often argue over technical points. Arguments of that nature originate from something having gone wrong. Its underlying motive is the shifting of the possible blame. The outstanding fact is, we haven't as yet acquired the habit of settling disputes right in the right way. In most cases John defends John—justice is a secondary matter. In most cases John cares little about the responsible blame, so long as he gets away. In the print shop a trouble is not always due to malpractice, it may arise out of many causes. The impulse of grease is greater in hot weather than on cold days. Fluctuating temperature plays havoc with paper. Chemically compounded ink does not work the same under all conditions. Acid, gum, varnish, turpentine act differently under different conditions. This is well known to our members; and would be satisfactory in most cases if corporate judgment in place of individual judgment were to prevail. Scientists proceed from abstract knowledge. We too should with persistency trace the cause of trouble and not seek to evade responsibility. Let us work hand in hand openly not mystifyingly; helpfully not spitefully.

To promote shop conditions and the interest for shop meetings, finished impressions of all jobs printed from meeting to meeting might be collected and at shop meetings displayed for comment or criticism. To make this effective, a technical committee could be appointed. In this way weak and good points could be brought out to advantage. Members would learn from each other. Ideas could be exchanged to the benefit of all. We might chance to see certain mistakes and learn to avoid them in the future. We might succeed in making the employers see in us more than a necessary evil. Apprentices could be made to view lithography with a grain of enthusiasm. By supporting their interest the apprentice will see in you his friend and will look upon your organization with favor. There are things which one may do without injury to any one—things, which, when done, may cheer and benefit us. Lithography must be made better and richer through ourselves.

BUILD LITHOGRAPHY ON HIGH WAGES

If lithography cannot prosper by paying the very best wages to the men employed therein, then it is time that the whole industry be reorganized. This is business talk pure and simple.

It is business talk for the reason that lithography must by virtue of its position live on its merit absolutely. Lithography is not a necessary but a complimentary trade. It is like politics: Any nation can live without politics, but politics aptly and wisely applied may constitute a people's pride and strength. Business and social life, too, could get along without lithography, but, lithography rightly applied to business and social life can be made a priceless asset to the world.

Few trades enjoy the opportunities that this rich world of ours holds out to lithography. Progress in every walk of life seeks expression. Science, art, literature, commerce and travel are ready to listen to the language of lithography. It is lithography that must speak up. It is lithography that must show how it can serve and gratify a hungry world. Not one trade has that momentous self-advertising character which the product of lithography possesses. From the smallest candy and toy store to the biggest R. R. station and museum you find its products freely and conspicuously displayed everywhere. A continuous exhibition of our

work—what more could we desire? We are like the actor on the stage, our work, like theirs, exposed to the ever critical public. The actor who studies his audience and acts his part well is in a position to make his own price. Ply lithography upon an altitude high enough to merit favorable comment and we have a world to gain. No actor of public fame would allow an amateur to appear in his stead. This is exactly what lithography does allow. The salesmen to-day have lithography buffaloeed. The salesman is in no position to speak or interpret the technical or art language of lithography. About this he is not concerned. For this condition the salesman is not responsible. The remedy must come from the employers themselves.

There is a dignity in lithography which it should not sacrifice upon the altar of greed. Only qualified persons ought to be allowed to speak its beautiful language. Place practical lithography in a position to speak for itself and to interpret its own work.

Cheap politicians do not make for good government; neither do low wages induce high skill. Ambition dwells within the busy mind of man. People with active brains follow the road to opportunities. Skill seeks recognition and devotion its reward. A trade which denies these things arrests progress. Let our employers honestly and judiciously face the issue. Let them for once and all realize that high wages spells quality, that quality pays in lithography more than elsewhere. With the best of equipment it is possible to build up a lithography that has a smile for everyone, customer, employer and employee.

We are not unaware of the difficulties our employers are confronted by. These obstacles are of their own making and must be removed through an organized effort by the employers themselves. We are ready and open for cooperation—but cooperation must be directed to the betterment of lithography, a condition under which lithography may flourish for the good of all concerned.

AND THEY GIVE IT A NEW FACE

Former Ambassador Morgenthau delivered to our boys with the armies of occupation in Germany a message of stern importance. In plain English he told our soldiers that within 15 or 20 years America will again be called upon to come forth with all it possesses in human and material resources, and to learn to sacrifice more than she has sacrificed in this war; adding that our younger generation upon whom the duty to fight will fall must be cultured in that spirit.

Mr. Morgenthau did not say what nation or nations would in 15 or 20 years call upon America to help fight for the safety of democracy; and, he did not say that the war spirit our younger generation should be fed on would be copying the German Kultur as it existed under the old regime.

There are 2,500,000 mothers who gave their sons for a cause that was heralded as "Making the World Safe for Democracy." There are about 80,000 mothers to whom their sons can not be restored. There are approximately 200,000 mothers to whom their sons will be returned, blinded, crazed or crippled. Now, the daughters of these mothers must prepare and nerve themselves for the greater human slaughter which awaits their sons. How will this news of a new preparing strike these mothers and the fighters for "Making the World Safe for Democracy," who will be the fathers of the fighters to come?

Wilson's 14 Points were supported with a vigor and determination only our America is capable of. Our armies, our wealth, our will to do, decided the fate of the war. Ideal people, as the Americans are, will fight for ideals to their last, but, if ideals they fight for are arbitrarily realized, then the situation is likely to assume a very serious character. Our soldiers want to be shown what they were fighting for. Our nation will want to know what the \$34,000,000,000 have been spent

for. Are Wilson's 14 Points alive or are they dead? That is the outstanding question now. All that America did was done in order that Wilson's 14 Points might prevail. If they do not prevail, who is to repay us for all that we did? Some day the American people will want to know the why and the wherefore of that immense war burden it is being taxed for.

Mr. Morgenthau's message to our soldiers in Germany contains nothing new: it is of utmost importance, however, in that his language confesses the utter inability of the Peace Conference to make the world safe for democracy. Political economists realized long ere that unless this war is settled right a new war is bound to blaze forth from the smouldering ashes left by this war.

If the will of the Peace Council is law, the new world about which so much was said and written in days not long ago, has come to be a farce. The new face to be given the old world is about to show its wrinkles, wrinkles so much more terrifying in look and expression than the one it displaces and utterly incapable to serve any cause save imperialism and militarism. Look at the men in whose power rests the making of the new world. With the exception of President Wilson all seem to be guided by a fossilized conception of the old order of things.

Of all that the Council of Four has done nothing looks and reads so good than its order to Germany: disarm, demolish your forts, your fortifications, dismantle your munition plants and surrender whatever war material you have. This will make it possible for Germany to be the most civilized country on the face of the globe. What blissful news that must be for its people, the working class.

True, the military caste, the imperialistic clique and the autocratic forces now dominant in Italy, England and France already prepare for Morgenthau's predicted war by seizing every point of strategic advantage; however, the dark game they play will be of short duration. Strenuous as their efforts to dissipate the world's attention through sensational transatlantic aerial flights descriptions are, they will pass into oblivion like thunder ceases with the passing of the clouds. Back of the mountain of secret diplomacy new forces rise. It is labor which has been so thoroughly ignored by the powers of military might that rises in its wrathful mood to seek right and justice in its own way. Labor who has suffered so much and seen so much of destruction and who has been cheated of its right at the peace table is now determined and seeking its salvation in a policy of construction.

This is what Samuel Gompers in his great article on "Victory—Democracy Now and Forever" says:

Labor's consistency will go into the making of the future record. Labor is going to be consistently For Democracy!

Our great military victory means to our nation, to the working people of our nation, opportunities to go on in democracy, making free use of the great opportunities of democracy. Just for this have we toiled and fought and died. Just for freedom—just for a continued chance to work out our future in liberty and safety.

The path we fought to keep open is now safely open. Down that path we intend to go. If this surprises any part of our people, if it menaces the plans of any section of our industrial life, then it only means that some have not understood why we fought.

That will be their misfortune, for we have kept the path open by the expenditure of our strength and our lives. We will work with all who seek justice—with all who wish to use the bright path to the future through the opportunities of democracy. We will work with all who go the way of justice, and we shall be glad to work with them. But we have an uncompromising battle to fight with any who seek to bar that path!



NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



LOCAL No. 1, NEW YORK

Matters of vital interest to all the members necessitated the calling of two special meetings. While special meetings are of more than ordinary significance, the fact remains that hall facilities in New York are far from being adequate when it comes to a sitting capacity for 2,500 people. Although Local New York occupies one of the most spacious meeting halls, with a large stage and gallery, hundreds of members are unable to get within a hearing distance. Most all of the live questions labor's reconstruction program calls for came up for discussion. Among the members of Local New York are deep thinkers and eloquent speakers, which of course renders our meetings extremely interesting. Every time a big problem comes up for consideration, committees are appointed to take up the subject who, after giving the matter due consideration, report their finding with some recommendation at some future meeting. Death and sickness among the members continue to be heavy. The contest for delegates to the convention is exceedingly lively, and the result of the vote will be announced in the July number of the Lithographers' Journal. Business is good, with prospects looking fair. A number of our members have been discharged from military service and are fast returning to their former occupations.

At a regular shop meeting held May 2nd, 1919, by Wm. Steiner Sons & Co. employees Bro. Max Schweitzer was present. He extended his thanks and extolled the brotherly feeling by being presented with the following resolution. "It," he said, "would stand as a monument to his children when he is gone and forgotten, and to guide them to do for their fellowmen honor, justice and right."

The resolution to Bro. Schweitzer from employees of Wm. Steiner Sons & Co., of A. L. of A., passed unanimously January 10th, 1919, at a regular shop meeting, reads as follows:

"Whereas we recognize that your persistent and unyielding adherence to your duty as a delegate, regardless of your predestined sacrifice, was due to an attribute possessed by you which has stood the test and set an unprecedented standard;

"Whereas we recognize that the absence of this attribute in practically all union men manifests itself in the sacrifice of those who possess it;

"Therefore be it known to you that it is recognized by us that the standard you have set is our ultimate goal, and we not only thank you, but we envy you for this accomplishment.

"Fraternally yours,
"FELLOW-WORKERS."

LOCAL No. 2, BUFFALO

We congratulate the editor of the journal and his associates on the splendid issue they got out last month. It is a credit and boost to the entire lithographic industry. Now it's up to the boys from the different Locals to get in the journal bright, newsy information to keep up the morale of the men back of it.

The writer was in attendance at a meeting of the brothers of Dunkirk and is of the opinion that they are in a fine position to look after their own interests, and, being as they are, 100 per cent organized, and besides that all bright young fellows who ought to realize the advantage of pulling together.

Convention week will be here now before we realize it and it behooves all the brothers to rack their minds for ideas and suggestions for the betterment of conditions in the trade. One of the great troubles of the people of today, irrespective of trade or occupation, is to accept things as they come until conditions are so far advanced that protests are of little avail. We think, that it would be a good idea to elect the national officers at the convention, because the picked representatives of the trade will be assembled as the choice of the various Locals and, it seems to me, that as such they are fitted to nominate and elect those among them most fit to handle our affairs nationally, instead of sending around ballots to the different members of each Local, who are unacquainted with 9/10ths of the candidates they are balloting on, and, as a result, vote for the candidate whose name sounds the best, regardless of his qualifications to fill the bill in a suitable manner. This Local will be represented by Bro. Frank Petersen, and we are confident of his ability to look after the interests of this Local and the welfare of the trade as a whole.

Bros. Emil Neurberger and Geo. Hirsch (of Goose Island fame) were the lucky winners of one month's dues.

This Local is steadily increasing its membership, and it is to be hoped that the non-members will wake up and get in so that the trade, at which they are earning their livelihood, will be bettered by a more mutual understanding of what is going on in the trade universally and nationally as well as locally.

All brothers from out of town are requested to report (in accordance to the constitution) to Pres. Max Beuthan, 10 Sterling Ave., before going to work in this jurisdiction.

F. GEO. HOLL.

LOCAL No. 3, BOSTON

We will start off this time by saying that all the members of Local No. 3 are more than delighted with our newly enlarged Journal. The color scheme is excellent. It makes a very attractive cover. We will go a bit further and venture the opinion that the Journal, as it is at present made up—in quality and attractiveness—is away ahead of any trade journal on this continent.

Mr. Editor and Press Committee, please accept our congratulations.

Business is fair in this jurisdiction just now.

At last meeting of the Local, May 9th, with a large number of members present, the voting on two delegates from Local No. 3 to the international convention took place.

There were three candidates in the field: Bros. W. J. Coutanche, John Lally and Sylvester J. Whelan. Bros. Lally and Whelan were elected.

During the latter part of the meeting a discussion on the "Mooney Case" ended in a motion being passed

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to the effect that the object aimed at be submitted to the International Council for immediate action thereon. S. W.

LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO

The Schmidt Lithograph Co., located on Fullerton Ave., was visited by a disastrous fire a few weeks ago which nearly wiped out the entire plant. The Company plans to rebuild at once and is trying to keep its organization intact so as to resume operations without loss of time.

Business is good and every member of Local No. 4 is working. There is quite a demand for artists who are proficient in process work.

The new Journal was well received by our members, and while there are many opinions as to the "cover," the entire makeup and appearance is so far ahead of the old Journal that it is universally agreed to be a decided improvement.

Convention Notes

We are informed by the International Office that the correct date set for the second biennial convention is July 14th.

The Local No. 4 Arrangement and Entertainment Committee is well along in its work, and for the information of officers and delegates to the convention makes known the following:

The convention will be held at the Morrison Hotel, where also sufficient rooms have been reserved to accommodate all officers and delegates. The Morrison Hotel, centrally located (cor. Clark and Madison Sts.), is of the most modern type, strictly union, and the fact that both convention hall and rooms for all are in the same building will insure both comfort and efficiency.

Delegates are requested to notify Bro. Sydney Dye, president of Local No. 4, as to railroad and time of their arrival in Chicago. Every possible effort will be made to meet the delegates at the depot if the above requested information is given in proper time.

A cordial invitation is extended all officers and delegates to visit the Local No. 4 office room, 366 Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn St.

The Entertainment Committee is making its plans along such lines that will not interfere with the actual work of the convention. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the work of the convention will not last more than a week.

We have not heard from any member of the famous "Nut Club" and believe it timely to issue this warning—our parks are alive with squirrels. At present writing the recommendation of President Wilson to Congress "to lift the ban" seems doomed to defeat. We cheerfully recommend Lake Michigan water, it's good in most any way you care to use it. R. B.

LOCAL No. 5, ST. LOUIS

Those who seek to destroy their neighbors often overreach themselves as did that Governor of the Medo-Phoenician domain—Tatnai and Shetnar-Boznai.

Our last meeting was of the interesting kind. Old reliable Bob Kalb paid us an unexpected visit, and told us all about running a farm and what a fat chance the farmer has of getting rich, especially when Old Sol has got the rain all cornered. It was quite interesting to learn of the tricks on the farm and very interesting to hear how his little dog got tangled up in the high grass; he surely was wonderfully gifted. His chronic acid poisoning has almost disappeared, which Bro. Kalb claims is due to the out-of-door life and working around stock.

The members of Local 5 have manifested the spirit of brotherhood in which they so generously contributed to the aid of our worthy Bro. John Bockus, who

has been ill for some time. While we are enjoying the blessings of life and are able to go here and there, we should not forget those less fortunate.

Bro. Fred. Rose has been elected delegate to the convention, while Bro. F. Tessmer has been selected as alternate.

In our May issue there seems to be at least one live Local out west who made a showing. Bro. Chas. Zitz, who always is in the harness, to see his picture was fine and the old boy is looking fat; keep it up, Charlie, we are for you and Local 36; 34 and 20 are also in order for congratulations.

Welcome home, Bros. Harding and Perowitz, and may your smiling faces greet us at our regular meetings. Bro. Wm. Hoehner also has a smile that smiles; his son, Edward, returned with the 138th and has the appearance of a real soldier.

Local 5 has just completed their new by-laws. Every Local will receive a copy of these, and take notice as to the cover on same. We are still doing things in this Local. The neat design and engraving was done gratis by Bro. Ed. Lindemann of the Soler-Tomsett Co., the litho. by Bro. Alexander and the printing by Bro. Al. Fronning of the Gast Bank Note Company.

Bro. Ben Schumacher, pressman, is now in the grand state of Oklahoma. The Missouri legislature is about to offer a bounty of 50 cents each for eagles. Eagles are so thick in Missouri that one can scarcely see the sky for them. They commit such depredations as carrying off Fords. Bros. Fechner, Heibeck, Hardwig, Tessmer, Stieglitz, Heinecke, Tony Mueller pray to have it speedily passed. E. P.

LOCAL No. 6, CLEVELAND

The May issue of The Lithographers' Journal! Do we like it? Oh, boy! We think it's great, a regular paper now, and with proper appreciation from every member it will grow and prosper and develop, even larger and better. It's alive and interesting from beginning to end. The cover, by Brother Ed. Dwyer! Well, hats off to Eddie! He belongs to Local 6, so we've got to go easy. It surely is a credit to our association to have members who can produce such a high-class, instructive paper.

First Vice-President Maitland spent a couple of days with us, visiting the sixth city and giving us good advice. There was a special meeting. Bro. Maitland delivered a stirring address, also related some of his experiences in other cities. He stirred up our interest in the association and also a few recruits.

Brother Martin J. Kelly has resigned his position at the Central Litho. Co., having been there for a number of years. It was with much regret among the fellow workers that he leaves at this time, and to show their appreciation of his fellowship and good will, they presented Bro. Kelly with a handsome watch chain and inscribed locket, with their best wishes for a successful future.

Mr. Thomas Pierce, an old-time transferrer of this city, for a number of years connected with the Otis Co., died of influenza on May 11th.

Ohio goes into a class with the Sahara desert on May 27th. Most of the swinging doors will close on the 24th. The members of Local 6 will have an opportunity to view the remains of John Barleycorn on the evening of the 23rd. Some smoker will be held on that evening, and we sure look for a large crowd and a larger evening. Hereafter we propose to hold monthly ice cream festivals.

Brother Edw. Heilbronn, the old standby, an earnest and faithful worker for the association and the development of better conditions for his fellow-workers, has been chosen as our delegate to the convention to represent our Local in the effort to make the national convention a big success, and we feel he is the man who can be counted on to work.

C. S. B.

LOCAL No. 7, MILWAUKEE

Well, we are heard from at last!! Here we are! Local No. 7 will have a big, newsy write-up every month.

Warm weather has been bringing the members to the meetings pretty regular. A great many arguments are put up for discussion and all members are interested in all that is said. Keep it up, boys, it's the way to bring the members to the meetings.

Honorary Bro. Krysyki paid us a friendly visit at our last meeting. A big talk was given the members by a representative of the Cigarmakers' Union on: "Union-made Goods and Union Buying." He impressed us very much by his forcible arguments.

All members are getting ready for the big Blow-out to be held at the Knights of Pythias Hall, at Third and Reservoir Ave., on June 7th. It must be held before July 1st (You know why.) Sandwiches, beer and soft drinks will be served. This will be an informal Hop. So all members, get together and make this the biggest and best event ever staged in Milwaukee.

I thank you!

GEO. SCHMIDT.

LOCAL 9, DETROIT

Brother Maitland, 1st vice-president, put in a very busy week with Local No. 9 from April 25th to May 3rd. The Locals that have been fortunate enough to have our very efficient "adjuster," as he calls himself, visit them fully realize that there was something accomplished by his stay in their jurisdiction.

A local council meeting was called to start with, and Bro. Maitland took note of all delinquent members we were carrying on our books, and also those that had been granted loans and had forgotten about reimbursing Local No. 9 for same. During the week he made numerous calls pertaining to organizing and has been instrumental in securing the 48-hour work-week at the Detroit Litho Co., which goes into effect May 19th, leaving only one shop (the Calvert Litho Co.) in the City of Detroit working over 48 hours. This company had been working 52½ hours per week until a month ago, when they decided to reduce their work week to 50 hours. This decision by the Calvert Litho Co. was arrived at shortly after a visit paid them by our 1st Vice-President Bro. Maitland, he being able to secure a conference with the president of that company only by some confidential trick of his own, he having been assured beforehand by the members of Local No. 9 that his chances were very remote, as officers of the past had not been able to break down the barrier.

On Thursday, May 1st, an open meeting was held which was well attended, numerous non-members being present. After a good forcible talk along the lines of organizing and educational purposes by our 1st vice-president, and I must say, the same was received with much enthusiasm by all present, we had the pleasure of seeing all non-members securing application blanks which they promised to fill out, succeeding a private meeting, which they intended to hold among themselves, and should good results develop from these prospective members it will be the means of regaining a strong foot-hold in the Calvert Litho Co. again; this company having made the assertion in the past that they would never concede to the 48-hour work week. But we have started to bend the iron bar and we have hopes that in the near future we will have the pleasure of seeing it break.

We wish to inform members of other Locals that one of the tools of the Calvert Litho Co. (Mr. Edward Seymore), who, after some thirty years or more of faithful service in this institution, has finally been thrown out flat, has, in order to gain a livelihood, resorted to the sale of an article for clamping Zinc plates on flatbed presses, is posing as a man of good union principles as a means of encouraging his sales. But this is the man that helped to defeat our men on

strike at that plant by breaking in boys to operate the presses, and now he is appealing to our members, but we hope he will get his just rewards.

Business in this jurisdiction is fair, everyone working.

Bros. Keith, Flynn and Morris were instructed to go to Toledo, O., the early part of June to encourage organization among the Litho workers of that city, and we wish them every success.

Bro. Wm. G. Fredericks was elected delegate to the convention, beating Bro. Keith by one vote. Bro. Lauch was elected alternate.

We are pleased to note that some of the sister Locals are advocating the 44-hour work week. We consider this would be of more benefit to the workers than an increase in salary and a move in the right direction.

Local No. 9 has a live force of delegates to the Detroit Federation of Labor, being Bros. Keith, Flynn and Morris, and we are looking forward to some interesting reports at our regular meetings.

We all appreciate the good work done by our hard-working and conscientious 1st vice-president while in our jurisdiction. His visit here has done more good to wake up to activity some of our dormant members than if a big German Bertha had dropped in their midst.

Come often, Sam, we surely need you here.

NEWBLOOD.

LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO

This has been a very busy month, starting with our Annual At-Home on May 2nd, which was the greatest and grandest we have ever pulled off.

Special meeting on the 13th, from which letters were sent to the employers, requesting our four-dollar increase with the 44-hour work-week, same to take effect on June 1st.

With the general strike on in Winnipeg and the metal trades out in Toronto and other cities, it looks as though organized labor was entering in a finish fight throughout Canada to force the government to establish the eight-hour day.

You know, it seems strange that a government who has shown such power and resourcefulness during the war should suddenly become "handcuffed" when the war is ended and the workers want a little better conditions.

The Toronto District Labor Council may call a general strike to bring the metal trades' strike to a successful issue.

At our regular meeting on Wednesday, May 21st, we had replies from several employers re, our request, some very good, others not so good.

The Censor, however, will not allow any comment on them.

We had four new members for initiation, and ballots were cast for 18 applications, which record will stand for some time here.

Great credit is due Bro. Groves for his excellent work in organizing the feeders.

Under "Labor and All Its Interest," a vote was taken instructing our delegates to the District Labor Council to stand behind the Metal Trades in their fight for the eight-hour day, and if they considered a general strike necessary, vote yes.

Another special meeting has been called for next week.

GEORGE.

LOCAL No. 13, WASHINGTON

The last meeting of Local No. 13 was largely attended and a lively interest was shown by the members. President Samuel C. Long was elected delegate and Bro. James Sullivan alternate, both by unanimous vote. Great interest was shown in the question of the 44-hour week, and a resolution, directing the dele-

gate to the convention to use his best efforts to have it adopted, was passed unanimously.

We have a number of our members here who are working less than 48 hours per week; several of the Government Bureaus are working 42 hours per week.

The Columbia Planograph Company adopted a 46½-hour week on May 1st. This company has secured the Patent Office work for the ensuing year.

Most of the shops here are quite busy and prospects are good. On behalf of all lithographic employees in the government service, President Long has arranged data and will appear before the reclassification committee of Congress, when they meet, to urge an increase in salaries.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. W.

LOCAL No. 14, PHILADELPHIA

As a member of the S. A., when existing, and during the early days of the A. L. of A. I would often look back to the stability and sprint of the make-up of the S. A., and with little faith could I imagine that the new organization could or would come up to match that grand old organization. I am now convinced that the A. L. of A. surpasses in pep even the dreams of the old order.

It was a common comment about six months ago to be warned as an officer of this Local, that you might move the rock of Gibraltar as easily as getting members from certain shops to join the Union. But our captain stuck to the ship: the rock is moved. Last night we, in regular meeting, initiated two, balloted for two, and received several applications. Somebody's doing it! This is the good work of one meeting. We elected as delegates to the convention Pres. Shackleton and Bro. Falkenthal (uninstructed). The interest taken throughout the meeting was noticeable so much so that, to give each member an opportunity to speak, on several occasions the time limit was requested and had to be enforced.

As this issue of the journal will appear shortly before the delegates to one of the most important conventions in our history convene, I will dwell only on prevalent opinion as gathered from the expressions both of organized and non-union labor. 1st, our Hon. President Wilson, in defense of American ideals, at Paris, invites free speech so the representatives of the people may know what reform the people wish. 2nd, the late President Roosevelt, due honor to his memory, said, we are living under a constitution which should be amended so as to serve the people in this stage of progressiveness. 3rd, Gompers, who recently denounced Bolshevism, and so do we, failed or cleverly evaded to offer a remedy for the unrest.

The unrest is far-reaching. For example, housing conditions, wreckrenting landlordism, watered stocks, reduced wages, because of boost in purchase price, decrease in quality and quantity, promising reports through the press of redress with no intention of further action. These conditions should get the right of way of consideration, regardless of the 44-hour problem, if organization leaders expect us to keep faith in them.

In conclusion, a resolution by the convention, to get in touch with all organized labor, to create a Labor Party, elective from the ranks of plain labor, to represent and correct the many decisions on account of constitutional errors, would do much good in avoiding ruinous strikes and answer the above!

We, in final, wish only a balance of power and the Federation of Labor, succeeding itself, should satisfy every merge to represent labor fully. In a balance of power between capital and labor we could expect co-operation and fair dealing.

JAMES J. McKENNA.

LOCAL No. 15, DENVER

No doubt, it will be an awful shock to the members of the Association to see an article from Local No. 15, but we are still on the map and everything is in first class shape.

We had the pleasure of hearing Professor Akley, of the University at Boulder, speak on chemistry, and all the members enjoyed it immensely. Prof. Akley has an excellent method of defining examples in chemistry, and there was no doubt left in any of the members' minds as to what he meant. His talks are very instructive and helpful, and we are eagerly looking forward to the next meeting when he will speak again on chemistry. We earnestly request all members to attend and hear him speak.

Local No. 15 boasts of a 100 per cent membership, with about a 60 per cent attendance at the meetings. It sure is awful that the non-attendants can't postpone their dates for some future night. Come on, brothers, get together, pull for a stronger and better organization. Attend meetings regularly. It's a very easy matter when you figure it out.

Bro. Dave Noce has been elected to represent our Local at the Chicago convention, and we are positive that Dave will give an excellent account of himself.

In regards to the 44-hour week, I believe, that the Local's sentiment has been expressed by Bro. Sim-mendinger in the May journal.

Business in this jurisdiction is very good and all members are steadily employed.

Bro. C. Frederick Curly Beuerle, well-known prover, transferer and speed maniac, has invested 400 bucks in a Lizzie, alias Ford. He is contemplating on going to dear old Cheyenne before July 1st, to admire the beautiful scenery (?). We don't know whether the Louse will get there or not.

Bro. Shewsberry, one of the Local's foremost singers and dancers, has invented a new formula to grow hair on bald-heads; he proudly boasts of ten new hairs in three days.

Our Dance Committee, which was elected three months ago, and held one meeting in the bowling alley, was gently, but firmly, fired. (Some committee!)

Bro. Gil Shumacher was enticed into a black-jack game and emerged from the strife minus a watch and nine dollars.

Bro. Jackson has received an increase in salary and immediately moved to better quarters.

We notice that the Des Moines Local has a crack bowling team. We don't like to throw bouquets at ourselves, but you ought to see our team in action. Look out for your laurels, Des Moines!

Brothers, don't forget the meeting on the second Wednesday of the month. Be sure and attend.

Fraternally,

R. J. WEGENER.

LOCAL 17, SAN FRANCISCO

The Litho trade in San Francisco, with the beginning months of each new year is invariably slow. At this writing, however, all firms are working full time, there being no members, to the writer's knowledge, out of employment.

The membership of Local 17 is steadily increasing. Seldom a meeting passes that there are not new applications for membership. All of the trade shop engravers have expressed their intentions relative to becoming members, and with the employed engravers, artists and designers all lined up. Local 17 will soon be 100 per cent. strong in each separate branch. All brothers are working to this end.

The Traung Label Co., of this city, and the Schwabacher-Frey Co., have ordered new machinery for their respective plants. The Traung Co. have their two new 64-inch Harris presses in operation at their branch plant at Stockton, Cal. The Schwabacher-Frey Co.'s new Harris is expected to be in operation around the first of June.

Bro. Arthur Nelson accepted a position in Fort Worth, Texas. Good luck, Art. Bro. Harry Graham accepted a position with the Irwin-Hodson Co. of Portland, Ore. Best wishes, Harry.

Our esteemed Brother, Jack Bjorklund, having recently returned from a business trip which took him through the Northwest, reports that business is good, and the brothers and employers up there are looking for a big year.

L. A. E.

LOCAL 22, LOS ANGELES

The Lith. Journal in its enlarged form and elegant cover just arrived here and Local 22 congratulates the editor and staff for its splendid achievement.

Business at present very good in Los Angeles, all the plants working to full capacity. At our last meeting Bro. H. Fendel was elected delegate for the coming July convention. Bro. A. Tesch run a close second, losing by a nostril only and consequently was appointed alternate.

One new application for membership was received. Bro. Smeritsky of Moscovsky paid us a flying visit and continued his globe-trotting.

The greater part of the evening was devoted to a lively discussion of the Two Dollar raise, which has not, as demanded, been granted. Bro. L. Watson, who is a forceful speaker and a fearless fighter for union principles, led a furious attack on the old administration, on which the blame was mainly laid for not obtaining better results. It is no use to try to conceal the fact that in the past Local 22 has not been what it should have been. The By-Laws have deliberately been ignored and the principles that should bind us together thrown overboard for selfish purposes even by those who ought to give a good example. As a consequence the attendance at the meetings grew smaller and the new members lost confidence in the organization. We were ridiculed for laxity and for our waiting policy, satisfied with a few rosy words from our esteemed employers. I certainly believe in co-operation with our superiors, and also that more can be gained with good diplomacy than by force; but too much modesty is injurious to our cause. We are not in business for sentimentality only, we, as well as our employers, are there for the best we can get out of it, and I believe a broad-minded employer has more respect for the man that believes in himself and frankly demands his rights, than the weakling. Constructive criticism makes a career and I hope that those who receive a moral wallop, accept it in a sportsmanlike manner, in the same spirit as it is given without illfeeling. It is for the common good—and for the best of our Local.

To the members who have not attended our meetings lately I make an earnest appeal to come and join in our effort and be convinced that the meetings now are run in a businesslike manner. Your interests will be protected and your personal grievances given due consideration. Our present object will be gained without any doubt and then we will start our grand battle for the 44-hour week.

Bro. Holder, as usual, passed the candybag round and Bro. Hoeffler, whose big heart is a by-word, says "have another" out of old habit. When the angels made Bro. Vinson they certainly did not grant him too much hair on his top. (It is said he was born bald and never recovered.) But under his glossy dome they planted a precious gift in the form of a fine sense of humor and when Bro. Vinson starts to display his wits, turning a tragedy into a comedy, he always gets the brothers a-roaring.

And Hamlet's brother, Hansen, who is religious, expressed with the last bang of the gavel at the finis the general sentiment when he said that "as sure as there is a hell this was the best meeting we ever held in the fair city of Lost Angels. — Curtain.

Fraternally yours,

J. O.

LOCAL No. 24, PITTSBURGH

I believe, all the members of this Association will agree that the last issue of the journal was a banner one. From general appearance it was worthy of the publication. Broadly speaking, from the artistic sense of its general appearance all will agree with me, I hope, without unjust criticism, which most naturally arises on all occasions, that the cover design is just right for the book that it binds. Bro. Dwyer is to be given credit for the distinctiveness and the suggestiveness that the design is really intended to portray and credit is also due the judges who considered this ideal cover for our journal. Such is what really can be accomplished when the demand necessitates itself; such good work among the members in general can also be brought about to be used broadcast in forming the essential foundations and the strengthening basis of a stronger organization for the future betterment of this Association. So among us all we really can set a portion of what we should do for others as well as for ourselves, apart and strive for the advancement not only in our own Local but throughout the whole organization.

Local No. 24 accounts for another new member with prospects of at least four more from reports received. The more the merrier, for the goat of ours is getting rather thin here lately, and it behooves us to get enough candidates to keep his butter on the market for future business. I have a good suggestion to offer to our Local. Last meeting we were without the service of our street cars, and if anyone tells me, a lithographer cannot use his two-cylinder walker, I'll be tempted to say he's trying to kid the players. Here's hoping the cars don't run every meeting—Know what I mean, brothers? Well it's certainly a great lift to the officers of the Local to see a full house without anyone sleeping in four aces. Nevertheless the officers should appreciate this spirit of the brothers in making the meetings of our Local a success each month. Someone said, picnic before the whole darn world goes dry; well, we are having a picnic in Pittsburgh this month: it has rained at least 17 out of 20 days so far; somebody must have swallowed the ocean, or either they're cleaning the streets up above. Well it's good stuff for the farmers, I mean ducks.

As to the prospective 44-hour law of Local No. 1, it was laid over for further discussion until next meeting, as it is, to my mind, something we should not act too hastily on. Local No. 24 has succeeded now in getting a \$2.00 increase and it is now a past history at the time of this writing. Wishing our sister Locals success and new members, I remain,

B. B.

LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY

The first regular semi-monthly meeting held Friday evening, May 2nd, was fairly well attended. Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer, local president, was elected delegate to the biennial convention, convening Monday, July 14th, in Chicago. Bro. Geo. Beauchamp was elected alternate. Bro. W. Woolworth was elected sentinel to fill the unexpired term of Bro. Geo. Keigan who has left the city.

The committee on by-laws to govern the sick relief fund reported. When a few minor changes are made, the report will again be presented for final approval, accordingly a copy will be sent to the four groups for their approval. The creating of such a fund should meet the approbation of every members in this jurisdiction. With the adoption of these by-laws all members of this Local become participants in this fund. When sick or disabled you will be paid out of this fund a weekly benefit of fifteen (15) dollars, providing you are a member in good standing at the time. This will be independent of the six dollars weekly benefits paid from the relief fund provided by the constitution and the general laws of the organization. The timely

financial aid of such a fund in the event of sickness or accident will prove its real merit.

Our second meeting of the month was poorly attended. The letter received from Local No. 1, New York, relative to the 44-hour week question, which undoubtedly will be presented at the convention, was read and discussed, but no definite action was taken. It was deemed inadvisable for this organization to act individually and make a demand at present, therefore many favored the local delegate going to the convention without instructions.

Shop reports showed business normal, Topeka and St. Joseph groups reported trade only fair, Wichita and Oklahoma City are busy. Bro. Albert G. Donnell returned to his old home town and presented a traveling card from Local No. 4, Chicago. Bro. Frank Carl is now operating an offset press at Lincoln, Neb. Bro. Chas. Schoenhard is helping out at the Western Litho Co., Wichita.

Our members in military service are gradually returning home. Recently arrived have Bros. Raymond Smith of the 472nd corps of Engineers, who stopped off at Kansas City, while on his way from Washington, D. C., to his home, Topeka, Kans., after eighteen months of military life; Rey King, Sergt. Co. C, and Albert C. Zondier, Master Engineer, Co. A, 110th Regiment of Engineers, returned home with a year's hard campaign overseas with the 35th Division to their credit.

Bro. Fred Fats, Co. D, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, writes from Mederlandig, Germany, while word from the same neighborhood comes from Bro. Theo. Ghores at Coblenz, Germany, where he is learning to fly. We may anticipate their return late this summer.

Our 2nd Vice-President Bro. Walther Newman and Mrs. Newman, Bro. Al. Goos and Mrs. Goos, and Mr. Gus Federley of St. Joseph, Mo., spent a week's end in Kansas City; they were met by a number of officers and members of our Local Saturday afternoon, May 17th. Bro. Edward B. Cornor arrived on Sunday. Bro. and Mrs. Newman and Bro. and Mrs. Goos were guests of local President Fred J. Pfeiffer Sunday afternoon, sightseeing and enjoying a delightful motortrip.

Bro. Evert Bowman, who recently lost part of a finger while operating a press at the R. M. Rigby Ptg. Co., has returned to work.

Bro. Lester W. Landes, who is suffering from an acid-poisoned hand, is able to help out in the press room of the Bankers & Merchants' Litho Co.

For the past eight years workmen's compensation bills have been before the Missouri legislature which finally resulted in a law being placed on the state statute books by its recent session. The building statute books at its recent session. The building monopolistic state insurance feature of the original bill and reduced the maximum weekly rate to \$15. A local daily paper quotes Alroy S. Phillips, former state senator and attorney for the State Federation of Labor, as saying that the new Missouri law is the third best compensation act in the United States, placing the one of North Dakota first and the one of New York second.

It is worth while for every workman to read in full the President's message to Congress.

The enlarged edition and nifty appearance of the journal called forth many complimentary remarks. J. D.

LOCAL No. 27, MONTREAL

Local No. 27 had the pleasure of meeting 1st Vice-President Maitland and listening to his very interesting talk on labor conditions throughout the country; he also visited some of the shops and was, I believe, very well received. There appears to be quite a difference of opinion in regard to the demand for a 44-hour week. Some think that other conditions should be improved before we look for a reduction in hours.

However, I suppose the majority should rule, but it does appear to me, as if we could leave the 48-hour week stand till we have other conditions improved and all shops working not more than 48 hours. H. F. C.

LOCAL 30, ERIE, PA.

There was a good attendance at the last regular meeting of this Local. All members are taking a lively interest in its affairs and more applications were presented to the last meeting and more are assured for the next meeting.

After a lively contest President E. F. Wagner was elected delegate and Bro. Frank Morey alternate to the Convention.

Business is keeping up good in the several shops here, everybody is working. Bro. "Gus" Johnson and a few others will soon be able to retire as a result of their overtime.

"Just a dream at twilight."

When the umps shouted "play ball," the "strong" team from the Erie Lithographing and Printing Co. were out in full bloom to cross bats with the Modern Tool Co.'s team in the fast twilight league of this city. The game resulted in a victory for "our" boys, the score being 3 to 2.

The features of the game were the fine fielding of Bro. "Brad" and the timely hitting of Bros. Morey and Wagner. So far so good. So come, boys, and root for the home team and help them win the pennant.

Fraternally yours,

EDW. P. WICK.

LOCAL 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

Our last regular meeting was well attended; all the Brothers were there with their new spring togs. Bro. H. Graham came out with his new Panama and pink socks. Our worthy president also had on his new duds and looked so good in them that we all cast our vote to elect him delegate to our convention; he will receive his instructions at our next regular meeting and will have something to say on the 7-hour workday. The contract of the printing trades runs out September 1st and in their new contract they will ask for the hours to be reduced to 7 hours a day with pay of \$1.00 per hour. The shorter hour workday is sure to come and we may as well get that before our convention and be in line with the rest of the printing trades.

We have lost by death Brother Fred R. Vollmer; he died Thursday, May 8th, after a long lingering illness of ten months; he was a non-participating member in the mortuary. Several weeks before his death he thought he was recovering and accepted a position when the relapse came. The employees of the B. C. Print and Litho Co. sent a beautiful floral piece and they all attended the funeral. Bro. Vollmer was well known in Toronto and Los Angeles before coming to Vancouver. He leaves a wife.

Local 36 extends their heartfelt sympathy to his wife. From reports received all shops are busy in the northwest. C. A. Z.

Miss Van Kleeck, director of the Woman in Industry Service of the U. S. Department of Labor, says: The output of candy in normal times amounts to \$170,000,000 per year. The industry employs approximately 53,600 workers distributed in over 2,300 factories. The majority of these workers are women. Employment is irregular. During the busy season their week's earning is \$9.60 and \$5.62 during the dull season. In Philadelphia, a big candy center, only one woman receives as much as \$14 a week and this in spite of the fact that a recent minimum wage conference declared \$15.50 per week as the minimum upon which a woman without dependents can live in decency.

"MODERN PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY"

The Lithographers' Journal has from its very outset advocated improved lithography. It has pointed out the causes making for evil. It has reached out for the sore which is eating its way into the body lithography like a spreading disease. The Lithographers' Journal has persistently refuted the opinion that its salvation lies in an increased apprenticeship. We have repeatedly stated that technical training must keep pace with the advance of chemical and mechanical progress. Full knowledge of improved or new processes must be imparted to the men from whose skill depends the success of new processes. What lithography needs is competent operators in all its branches, more than a huge surplus of semi-trained lithographers. Were medical faculty unconcerned about the making of physicians its reputation would fastly wane away. The thorough training of apprentices would constitute lithography's main concern. It is gratifying to observe a gaining understanding on the part of some of our contemporaries. Notable among them is the "Modern Lithographer." The April issue of the "Modern Lithographer" is a worthy example in this respect. It fairly blazes with the higher notes of a better lithography. With apology to the "Modern Lithographer" we reprint from its pages an article bearing the above headline and which embodies a lecture delivered by Mr. A. Herbert (originator of the "Herbert Process") at St. Bride Printing School on March 7th. The lecture was delivered before an unusual large and interested audience and was followed by an animated discussion participated in by men like Joseph Goodman and Mr. Riddell.

Past vs. Present

Mr. Herbert said: To lecture upon photo-lithography is to discuss one of the most interesting branches of the printing trade. By its aid many litho jobs, especially where color work is concerned, can be reproduced in a fewer number of printings than would be the case if we depended solely on the artist's work. Before speaking of latter-day methods, it would be well to touch the fringe of what has been done in the past, so that we may review, step by step, the progress that has been made. At one time it depended on transfer-paper methods only, and in some cases this method is even used to this day, in certain classes of work, in preference to the direct method.

The Base for the Design

If we coat a hard-sized sheet of writing paper with a film of gelatine and sensitise it with a fifteen per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium, to which a few drops of ammonia are added for preserving purposes, and dry it in a dark cupboard, we have a medium that is sensitive to light action, and when exposed under a suitable negative, the parts exposed to the light are hardened and will be found to take and hold the transfer ink that is spread on it, whilst the unexposed parts will wash away and leave the design or image only ready for transferring.

Various Methods

Besides the bichromated gelatine paper, there is also a method with salts of iron as the sensitiser, upon which the "Shawcross" process is largely based. Then, again, we have a very handy and quick paper method in the "Bromide" process, which consists of making an exposure on smooth bromide paper, developing with a suitable developer, and after washing out the free silver bromide, the paper is steeped in a fairly strong bichromate bath for about a couple of minutes, which hardens the exposed parts in the same manner as the bichromated gelatine paper and so enables us to ink the job in and transfer in the usual way.

The bromide-bichromate method is very handy and useful for direct enlargements from small negatives, and there is a place for it even today in the photolitho. studios.

Modern Direct Methods

We will now touch upon the more important modern methods of direct photo-litho. work to stone and plate. One of the earliest methods in this direction consists of coating a plate or stone with a solution of egg albumen containing about fifteen to twenty per cent. of bichromate of ammonia, to which a few drops of ammonia are added to assist clean development and for preserving purposes. When this solution has been dried in a non-actinic light, it is ready for exposure under a suitable negative, after which it is inked in and developed out, much in the same way as the bichromated gelatine paper, but with this difference: that we now have an image that is direct on the plate instead of on paper, the job being done in a much quicker time and does not require to be transferred, which is more satisfactory in every way. Although the bichromated albumen method for direct work is very old—in fact the very oldest—the formulas have from time to time been improved so that some firms have now made it absolutely reliable. Besides albumen, there are other colloids used, such as fish glue, Cologne glue, certain gums, etc., mixed with or without albumen, but in each case bichromate of ammonia or potassium is used for the sensitiser and are more or less worked as secret processes. A modification of the "Shawcross" process can also be worked direct on stone or metal plates, the sensitiser in this case containing iron salts.

"Frey" Screenless Method

Then, again, we have the "Frey" process, which depends on bitumen as the sensitising medium, and the claim made for bitumen is that the image is even more attracted and held to the stone or plate and a sharper and clearer result obtained.

The Negatives

Whatever method one adopts the results would all fall short of the mark if we do not obtain suitable negatives, so I think a few suggestions on negative making at this juncture would not be out of place. If we are speaking of line negatives, the pathway is very clear for us, as all required is a sharp, clear, black-and-white negative, made by the "wet plate" process, and all is plain sailing; but when it comes to halftone we have then quite another proposition, so for your guidance, I will briefly tabulate what, in my opinion—an opinion based on practical experience—is essential to good work.

Halftone Black

If we are intending to do halftone black work only, one of the best ways is to make a continuous tone negative in the first place; one full of detail on the soft side, somewhat similar to a negative one would make for the "collotype" process; then from this make a transparent halftone positive, and from that again a negative by contact. This last negative is termed a "highlight" negative, and should contain all the detail of the subject without losing tone—going from pure white highlights down to the deepest shadows—but whilst we can do with the highest lights pure white, we must not have the deepest shadows or black parts entirely solid as these should be slightly "open." That is to say, the little white dot of the screen should be running through the solid parts, which is essential to preserve tone, as otherwise, our picture would look chalky and harsh; also, the halftone operator must be very careful when making a highlight negative that he does not "jump" or lose a tone; this would also tend to make the picture look harsh and empty.

Highlights

In making these highlight screen negatives there has been a deal of controversy as to which are the best stops to use, square or round. I am of the opinion—as a practical man, after a great deal of experimenting—that round stops are the best for the particular purpose of the lithographer.

Now for black and white work, these methods are fairly reliable and can be worked without great difficulty; but when we come to

Color Work,

by this means we find that we are beset with all sorts of difficulties cropping up in nearly every stage. To begin with:—By the orthodox method of making, say a four-color set of continuous tone negatives through the usual color filters, our first difficulty is getting a set of four that are exactly alike in tone and density, and when we have obtained these to our satisfaction, our next difficulty is to make the four-screen positive transparencies of equal weight and dot balance, as it would not do to have any one of the transparencies out of balance with the others. This would upset the final color values, and by the present methods there is no way to reduce the size of the dot in the same way as one can do by fine etching in making letterpress printing blocks; thus, if we wish to preserve tone and color values, we must be exceedingly careful in all our exposures and manipulations.

Assuming we are correct up to this stage, the final negatives from these transparencies are much more easily kept correct as they are made by contact and do not present any real difficulty.

Proofing-Up

With the negatives now made, the work of printing on to metal and proofing-up is done in the usual way, and if the proofs are not quite right to the original, it may be necessary to modify the existing color plates by taking certain parts out or proofing-up in lighter colors and getting the artist to supplement them by drawing one or two stronger colors, until the reproduction is up to the original.

Metal Plates for Register Work

In printing down to metal plates for register work there are several methods. If we are going to do a job in, say, more than one printing, with more than one subject on a plate, it would be as well if, when making a negative, we placed several register marks where possible, around our subject, so that we may use these for our guidance and position. Besides, the register marks give us a more direct means of finding the exact positions, as it is in most cases practically impossible to lay the negative down by trusting to the subject only, and the fitting up to register marks is a much more practical and easier method.

Securing Register

The method generally adopted is to draw register marks—a circle bisected with a cross is the better method, placing them at the four corners of the subject to be reproduced, and make the first negative. In making the following negatives it is much more helpful and practical if we blot out the centre by placing small circles of black paper over the register marks; this will enable us to find the exact position of the subsequent printings more correctly. This is the method for a composite plate, but when a job has to be repeated a number of times upon a plate it is much better to begin by stepping and repeating our negatives in the apparatus made for this work. Such a machine for this purpose has been on the market for some time, and is termed a "step and repeat" machine, its chief object being to ensure a repeat of a given number of the same negatives exactly to register.

Step and Repeat Method

Once we have obtained a step and repeat negative, it is quite an easy matter to lay it down to metal in the ordinary way, but with our composite plate it is another matter and requires a considerable amount of care, as any little movement after laying the negatives on the plate would be disastrous. The mode of procedure for a composite plate is to first place the negatives in exact position for the first color, to

which each subject or set of subjects has its own register marks, and when printed on the metal, several impressions are obtained and dusted over with offset powder in the same way as one would make offsets for general litho. color work; and in making the subsequent color plates the offsets are run down on the sensitive albumenized surface of the metal plates or stones, and the negatives fitted up to the register marks, great care being taken to see that each negative is carefully fitted on the register marks, and none of them move in tightening-up the printing frame.

The Transferrer

I should like to say a word here on behalf of the lithographic transferrer. It is up to him to make a close study of this side of the business. I feel he has a right and just claim to the printing down of these negatives to metal, and not leave it to the ordinary negative printer on metal in the process trade to do this work. Besides, the lithographic transferrer knows more about the lithographic side and can handle the plates with better results, so I would appeal to the transferers to see that they follow up this branch of their trade and not leave it to others outside the business to do it for them.

SWITZERLAND

The yearly report issued by the Swiss Federation of Lithographers contains for the year 1918 very interesting figures. Its membership of 1021 consists of artists, litho printers, photo lithographers, photo engravers, albertype and intaglio printers. It has within the last ten years doubled its membership and is now so thoroughly organized that none can work at the trade without being a union man. A Board of Trade composed of members from the employers and employees in equal numbers supervises the working of agreements entered into by both parties. The Union provides for all kinds of benefits, as: unemployment, sick, disability and death benefits, and besides these named benefits the Union grants financial support to traveling members, and also pays a certain amount towards expenses caused by moving from one town into another. In case of unemployment, a member receives about 80 cents a day from the Union and about 20 cents from a municipal fund existing in most of the larger towns. Sickness among the members during the year 1918 was very heavy, the influenza alone claimed 266 victims which not even included 34 apprentices, and the amount paid out to sick members reached the sum of 130,022 Frs. or something like \$26,000. The sum of 7,800 Frs. (\$1,560) was paid to 14 invalidated members. The Union maintains seven distinct funds, to wit: general, superannuation, sick, death, out-of-work, sinking and emergency funds with a total capital of 309,013.74 Frs. (\$61,803) at the end of the year. During the year 1918 wages were increased by 10 Frs. (\$2) with an equal amount having been due in February of this year. Prior to 1918 the wages were raised 10 Frs., so that the total raise in wages since the beginning of the war amounts to 30 Frs. (\$6). The average wage a week is as follows: artists 67.81 Frs., printers 68.25 Frs., photo engravers 65.20 Frs., albertype and intaglio printers 67.57 Frs. The Union maintains an official organ (Senefelder) and otherwise does everything to advance the moral and material well-being of its members.

Scientists in the employ of the Federal Government in Washington, D. C., have by vote declared in favor of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Dr. Rodney H. True, physiologist, in charge of Plant Physiological and Fermentation Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has been elected temporary president, while Dr. P. G. Agnew, physicist in the Bureau of Standards, was elected temporary secretary.

LITHOGRAPHY AND ITS MAKE-UP

The Press-Room

Part VIII.

By watching the boss taking a visitor through the plant, respective press-room, one may obtain a fair opinion of what he treasures the most. Relatively speaking, the old-time flatbed press receives but passing remarks, while the latest type of rotary and offset press will receive detail attention. The reason for it is obvious. There is little time for progress to idle away its intellectual message at a stage already passed. One knows that the flatbed press is still operated for good and sufficient reason, yet its mechanism is so typical that we could not speak about it without committing a flagrant repetition. It is on that account that we proceed from the premise from whence the human mind of zeal and ambition does start out, which, in this case, is the press with a future.

Men, who know more about business principles than they do about the human instinct, have accused the litho pressmen of purposely retarding offset printing, just as they charge labor with antagonizing the development of labor saving machinery. Such unfounded delineation as a rule does more harm than it does good, and in the instance cited above decidedly so. If there has been any resentment, it has vent itself against the way manufacturers have advertised the new press and not at all against the press itself. Heralding the elimination of skilled pressmen, who have given their best years in an effort to acquire skill, creates in the mind of the pressman a temper similar to a temper an announcement of confiscating the boss's business would create in the mind of the employer. Fortunately, manufacturers to an ever greater extent are recognizing their erring way and are inclined to rectify the fallacy of the past by means of a better and healthier cooperation with the people upon whose skill and devotion depends the future.

In a recent treatise on offset presswork a practical printer suggests that, in a press-room where a number of offset presses are operated, one expert should be held to adjust the mechanism of all the presses, adding, that such is the case already in some large houses. This sounds like a good business proposition. Analyze it, however, and you will find that turning the pressman into a mere mechanical part of the whole, the live interest is taken out of his work, ambition and devotion literally killed, all of which tends to wreck the future upon the rocks of false economy. To work for the prosperity of lithography it is necessary to maintain a system under which pressmen will joyfully compete for the best results obtainable from any printing press. A huge industry with but a few gems from which light emits is like a mighty Russia with a shining little Tsar—unable to prosper, to be happy.

How to set cylinders, rollers, fountains, guides stops, and automatic feeders; knowledge of preserving all rollers and blankets; knowledge of Zinc and Aluminum; how to measure and know the amount of packing to go on the blanket and plate cylinders; how to make register as to color and margin; knowledge of the effects that the different solutions have on the surface of the metal plates; formulae for etching and counter-etching solutions; how to treat the plate if it scums up or if the design becomes weak; how to doctor the water fountain with acid resists; how to care for the rubber blanket and preserve the life of it; handling micrometer and making accurate measurements; knowledge of the mechanism of the press so as to make the necessary adjustments; how to detect and remedy trouble, are the objects with whose working a pressman must be familiar. The efficiency of a pressman is readily ascertained. An inspection of his press will solve the riddle. Cleanliness is commendable in every walk of life, but it is nowhere as essential as it is to produce from the offset press. The offset press should be cleared of everything not essential for its operation. Where a micrometer is a necessary instru-

ment for accuracy it is evident that dirt becomes a trouble-maker if tolerated anywhere. Next of importance is the oiling of the press's moving parts. Oil must be applied carefully, neither too much nor too little; lubricating holes must be kept free from plugging or the oil will not reach the bearings, and it must be remembered that a new press needs more oiling than an old one. Important bearings must be watched carefully. Correct oiling is required for the press as much as correct eating should form a part of the pressman's life—not quantity, but thoroughness counts. Before starting up the press, it is advisable to test all the important and sometimes also the less important screws and nuts, all of whom are liable to loosen under the vibration a live press is subject to. A press with loose screws and nuts is prone to act like a thoughtless person, irregular. While a diligent pressman will not permit on his press anything that is unnecessary, he will, on the other hand, see to keep the necessary tools within easy reach. After a press has been cleared for action, its parts properly oiled and carefully adjusted, the cylinders must be painstakingly set. It is absolutely essential that the bearers come in perfect contact with each other, and that the back lash gears are properly adjusted to avoid any possible friction. It is potent for the pressman to see that the pressure of the plate cylinder and the blanket cylinder be accurately even and their action in true unison. In order to secure proper contact, the packing of the blanket must correctly correspond with the thickness of the plate. Because both, blanket and plate, are subject to wear and tear, their relative thickness must at all times be ascertained. Have the gauge pins set straight across the cylinder, and make sure that the feed rolls carry the sheets properly to the gauge pins. Grippers must take the sheets evenly. Feed rolls require to be adjusted so as to close on the sheet at the moment the drop guides drop. No good register will be obtained unless timing is exact. In case of feeder trouble, the first thing to do is to find out whether the feed-box is at right angles with the separating rolls. It is important that the separating rolls are perfect parallel with the retard rolls. Feed rolls are apt to pick up dirt and ink and its accumulation must be prevented. Retard bands, too, must be kept clean, and they must not be allowed to become smooth; sandpapering them occasionally is doing the right thing. Pressure rolls must necessarily conform with the movement of the side guides. In order to ease pile feeding, occasional shaking of the sheets will prove to be of great benefit. Not to hamper air suction from freely lifting the top sheet for delivery, the parts affixed to hold down the bottom sheets while the buckling takes place, must be so adjusted that the pressure conforms with the air motion. Where feeders without taps are used, the downward speed of the sheet may be balanced by placing strips of paper between the sheet and the roller table. Free movement of the sheet and proper contact with the drop guides insures accurate register.

To make rollers do their duty they must be understood and cared for like children must be understood and cared for, if one expects them to grow and develop into healthy manhood. With proper care taken, rollers will do their bit toward turning out satisfactory work. New rollers should be saturated with oil until the leather ceases absorbing more. Castor oil is recommended for that purpose. New rollers should be worked up to a point when they repel water. After that, they should be set carefully, making sure that the form rollers come in perfect contact with the friction riders, and run with stiff varnish until free of loose nap. Some successful pressmen number new rollers so as to keep a fair record of same and also aiding them to set them to advantage. Rollers ought to be kept in a soft and a velvet-like condition, which is possible by applying grease to the rollers when putting them away. Where color work is done, more than

two sets of form rollers should be kept, since this is the only way that will insure clean printing. Dampening rollers which receive the benefit of carefulness as much as ink rollers do respond in a very generous manner. Clean and soft rollers not alone work well, but they attack the image on the plate far less than do hard and ink-skinned rollers.

Offset presses have in their making undergone marked improvement and the various manufacturers fairly compete in adding new devices. The war of the world has undoubtedly retarded progress in the higher development of the litho printing press. Fortunately, our manufacturers, full of keen enterprise, seem to rapidly recuperate from an unhappy lapse of time, and, inspired by a bright outlook of the future, are striding toward new achievements. The Hoe & Co. have always enjoyed an enviable reputation and decidedly so in the manufacture of flatbed presses. They have built offset presses and were about to built vastly improved offset presses when war came and hindered its execution. The Scott offset press is well known by its excellent features it possesses and especially by its large drum and an extra complement of rollers which renders the distribution of ink almost flawless. Its ink fountain is set to great advantage and it possesses other simple but ingenious devices pertaining to water distribution, pile delivery and so on. Speaking of pile delivery, however, it is save to say that the Harris press is in the lead. As a matter of fact, the Harris people have so ably and so ingeniously improved upon their automatic press that it now appears to be the favorite among printers.

In 1916 a rotary offset press of English make was advertised. Its makers claimed that it prints from the roll or from automatically fed single sheets of any kind of paper and is well adapted for tin or metal decoration—printing from the roll on both sides of the paper with a speed of 4 to 6000 an hour.

Presses for the exploitation of the Planogravure process as a rival to the rotogravure press have been spoken of prior to the U. S. entering into the war, whose development together with other important inventions is sure to be taken up in earnest as soon as the world has returned to normal conditions and thus instill lithography with new life, new vigor and new aspiration.

VARIETY OF STUDIES PURSUED

Disabled Men Select All Sorts of Ways of Making a Living

Washington, May 21.—A good many of the disabled soldiers now being vocationally re-educated by the Federal Board are taking courses of training somewhat out of the ordinary, and the list of those who are undergoing re-education April first reveals some interesting sidelights on the desires and ambitions of the young men of the country.

Two are studying air-brake operation; 3 are taking bee culture; 9 have entered barber colleges. It would not be supposed that boiler making was the sort of light work the disabled man would select, but three students have elected that. Twenty-six are taking carpentry and 2 biology. Dentistry is fairly popular, there being 31 students in that, while 2 are studying "edge trimming," and 11 of them are studying embalming. Forestry has attracted 18, while 2 are taking special courses in geometry. Jewelry and watch repairing have attracted 26, and 13 are embarking upon the uncertainty of journalism. Owing to impaired hearing on account of the tremendous din of artillery fire, 23 men are studying lip reading. One is taking massage and 20 have gone in for oxy-acetylene welding. Three men are studying vocal music, 2 are studying violin and 14, various other instruments. Eleven are studying theology; 5, window trimming, and 7 are preparing to be veterinary surgeons. Landscape gardening is being taken by 9; sign painting by 12; pharmacy by 24.

RETRAINING DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES FOR COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS

More Than 1,200 Disabled Men Choose Business and Commercial Courses

Washington, May 26.—Commercial occupations, as bookkeeping, clerical work, stenography and telegraphy appeal to disabled men who have a good general education and who are willing to devote a few months to intensive courses of training. Positions may be secured in a reasonably short time after beginning study, while those who are more ambitious, with better educational background, may become accountants, advertisers, secretaries, insurance salesmen, bankers or office managers by continuing their training in evening schools.

More than 1,200 discharged soldiers are being trained in these courses in business schools and colleges. It is the policy of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to utilize existing schools rather than to organize new schools for the purpose which is their privilege under the Act. Many of these schools have had experience in training handicapped men and are proving valuable aids in the work with wounded soldiers.

DISABLED SOLDIERS TRAINING FOR PRINTERS

Federal Board Training Men to Take Jobs in Printing Trades

Washington, May 30.—There is a demand for printers and machine operators in many publishing houses and newspaper offices. Fifty-two disabled soldiers are at present taking these courses under the direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education; six of them are studying printing, 11 are taking type setting, 15 are preparing for linotype operators and 18 for monotype operators, and 2 are studying lithography. The Board trains men for linotype operators who have previously been in the printing trade. A few are taking this course who have had no previous experience, but they are required to take thoroughgoing preliminary training in the printing trade.

A former plumber received a gun shot wound in the right arm, and also lost his left eye in the Argonne Forest. His former trade was too hard for him, so he is preparing to be a linotype operator.

A type setter, from a gun shot wound, lost a piece of his skull about the size of a dollar. Wearing a plate over the hole, this boy is learning to operate the linotype machine.

A Scotchman, living in America, who was a ranchman before he entered the service, has a stiff knee, the result of a gun shot wound. During his convalescence at Lakewood, New Jersey, he took a six-weeks' course in linotype operating and is now continuing the course under the direction of the Board.

The National Association of Printing Ink Makers held its fourth annual meeting on May 12th in the city of New York. Many and timely topics came up for discussion but none received so much attention as did the manufacture of dye and chemicals. Dr. J. Merritt Mathews, editor of the Color Trade Journal, and Mr. Robert W. Hilton of the Ault & Wiborg Company contributed greatly in getting this important matter adequately before their audience. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Philip Buxton; Vice-President, M. F. Holt, of the Ault & Wiborg Company; Treasurer, A. J. Ford, of the Fuchs & Lang Mfg. Company.

The article "Quantity and Quality," printed in last month's Journal, was contributed by Brother Sturm, whose signature was omitted by error.

OPPORTUNITY!

Our expectations are often shattered, by lack of our endeavors, which are consequently disappointing. This has been brought home very forceful to the writer when the issue of our new Journal made its appearance, disappointing not from lack of endeavors on the part of Local No. 5, but for the lack of interest our membership at large have shown in making that issue one to be proud of. Everywhere I would hear someone say, Where is that big issue? The majority of the members of Local 5 were disappointed for the fact that we had made this one of our topics at each meeting, and put forth all our efforts in order that we may do our bit. While the pages in that issue for Local 5, which amounted to \$61 for ads., speak for itself, the adage that opportunity is two-thirds of success, will not knock at our door with such opportunity for some time to come. And while we had this opportunity we leisurely left it pass by and then began to wonder why this issue was not more than it was. Ask yourself, why not? Were our members laboring under the false impression that this success depended upon our National President Bock, Secretary O'Connor or Editor Halbmeier? Ridiculous! I have observed that the work and responsibilities of a local officer, if done faithfully, is by no means a small task, and every member who has held this position certainly will verify that statement. Now, if a local officer has all he can handle, how can anyone expect our national officers to handle any more work than is assigned to them, which must be aplenty. Our able editor is not a solicitor, nor could we expect him to go from Local to Local and get what there was to be gotten, which our Locals failed to do. This organization has been laying dormant too many years. Perhaps there is some selfish purpose underlying all of this. Had a prize of \$50 or \$100 been offered to the one obtaining the largest number of ads. we might have had some results. But should that be the spirit of our membership? Then I say, let us all be drones and abolish the idea of having a Journal. In comparing the old with the new I find only two additional ads. aside from the six ads. which Local 5 secured. This is amazing when we consider what a large field the eastern Locals have to work in, especially the larger Locals. The smaller Locals could at least have had their ads. in that issue which would mean 38 pages more; just think what this alone would have meant for our new Journal. If our coming convention is going to be as successful as our new issue was then we will all admit it's a failure, and to spare this great expense, and put this money to a better advantage by having the initiative and referendum vote in its place.

FRED. W. ROSE.

ABOLISH BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS

Every man knows how hard it is to throw away old furniture, even when it is out of harmony with the new. When it isn't shoved into corners to spoil the appearance of the room, at best it is stored in the attic to take up space and gather dust, eventually to rot and be destroyed, when it ought to have been thrown out or burned at once.

Our organization is retaining some old furniture which the new makes useless. Our system of holding regularly recurring conventions is one example. When we incorporated into our fundamental law the idea of the initiative and referendum and provided adequate machinery for its operation, we recognized that in the rank and file of the membership rested the law-making function and the final voice in administration. Still we have been unable to rid ourselves of a representative system which had its place in the days when it still was believed that the few were fitted to govern the many, and the nearest approach to democracy we could bring ourselves to make was to allow the mass to choose its rulers and accept their laws.

Even in a nation of millions of people this is not necessary. In a progressive organization of a few thousand it is indefensible.

To the extent that our convention system is not just a habit we haven't yet overcome, or is retained because it furnishes agreeable recreation for a few, it is the result of an outworn belief which survives that the delegates are better fitted to make laws for the crowd than the crowd is fitted to govern itself.

We have every facility in our organization for the discussion of every question at our meetings, in our Journal, or by intercorrespondence. We can suggest laws which a certain number favor, and the rest can accept, modify or reject them. They do not come before the membership with the false prestige of a convention's alleged superior wisdom.

Convention delegates cannot represent their constituents, even when they try to do so. Too often they are governed in their decisions by their personal opinions, prejudices and experiences. They are influenced by the more aggressive personality or stronger mind of others and vote for things the folks back home don't want. Then these undesired laws are accepted by the membership because that is the easiest thing to do, and because the convention cost so much they hesitate to make its labors useless. And so a multitude of needless and undesired laws get on our books for which the convention system alone is responsible.

Let us, at this convention, set no date for the next. Let us leave it to the membership to decide when a convention is needed. This will mean fewer but better laws, a truer democracy, and the saving of the thousands of dollars our conventions now cost. R. K.

THE UNION ENGRAVER AND THE FORTY-FOUR-HOUR WEEK

The resolution, that the delegates of Local No. 1 shall recommend and vote in favor of the 44-hour week at the next national convention, to be held in the near future, was voted in favor of by the members of Local No. 1, at a special meeting held in Arlington Hall, April 22, 1919.

The resolution was presented to vote on, in favor of, or against it as a whole; to amend it was out of order. Being in favor of elevating the hour standard of the working class, I voted in favor of its acceptance. But, the 44-hour week will not in a long run benefit every branch of the litho. industry, which is a member of the A. L. A., because of the unequal organized strength that at present exists in the various branches.

It has been stated at the meeting that the trade is 92 per cent. organized; let us see which branches in our trade are organized to that extent. The Pressmen, Transferrers, and may be one or two more branches in our trade are organized to that extent. There are, however, other branches that are not, the Engravers for one, I know are not.

I am not taking this stand thinking that the organized men of the Engravers are not strong enough to help to attain the 44 hours. I am taking this stand because I believe that the unorganized Engravers will make it impossible for the Union Engraver to maintain this standard of hours. The unorganized Engravers are the trade offices; by working longer hours and by employing other means contrary to our union. The trade offices at present underbid the union Engraver. For the last ten or more years, instead of decreasing the trade offices have increased only, because our union neglected to do the right thing to check the growth of the trade offices. Our union permits its own members to handle and finish work done in a trade office.

At present the union Engraver alone must struggle against the trade office. The effect of the 44 hours under the above conditions will swing a greater competitive advantage to the trade offices than what they already have. The 44-hour week, instead of being an

advantage to the union Engraver, as it will to all other branches in our union, will add more hardship and uncertainty of employment to him because of the above reasons.

Therefore, I suggest and urge that the Engravers' representatives of all Locals, who will be present at the convention, shall see that together with the 44-hour week, a clause should be enacted that no union man shall be permitted to handle or finish work done in a trade office unless that trade office is unionized.

I. L.

ABOUT THIS AND THAT

The very best news that we out here in San Francisco have heard from our General Association in the East for many months was the fact that our little invaluable Journal was to be issued in larger and better form than ever. Who has read only one issue of it knows its impulsive value to us.

Not one thing is there to-day within our whole Association that means more to its welfare and progress, yes, to its very life, than this little book that comes to us once each month, small in size perhaps, but chuckplumful of those things that everyone of us likes to know about, and which without our Journal we would have no way of finding out.

While we know that our Journal must mean very much to all of the members throughout our Association, yet we feel that they should pardon us if we say that we believe it means just a little bit more to us out here in San Francisco because of the distance that separates us from the center of activity in the East.

Too much credit cannot be given to our able editor, Carl Halbmeier, and also to those who assist him in publishing such a readable as well as educational little book. The articles published therein since its inception show that our editor must be a man who possesses high ideas and a broad vision, together with a clear understanding of the present momentous changes that are now taking place within our economical and social structure.

Keep up your good work, Brothers, through the medium of paper and ink, you have injected a vitality into our Association that we know will sustain, and carry it successfully through any trials or tests that the future may thrust upon it. Our Association's growing success stands to-day as mute evidence to the magnificent work that you have accomplished through the Journal in its behalf.

At our last regular meeting the Finance Committee in submitting their semi-annual report revealed to the membership through their figures the great amount of good that has been accomplished through the operation of our "Sick-Fund," which has now been in force close on to one year. By its provisions any member in good standing who is unable to work through sickness or injury (excepting those who receive one-half of their wages if injured while at their work from the Workers' State Compensation Act) receives the sum of \$15.00 per week. This is aside from and an addition to our International Sick-Fund.

This Sick-Fund of Local No. 17 was established just prior to the first Influenza wave that struck our city, and during that trying period we paid out in sick-benefits close onto \$600.00. This certainly was a severe test for this newly adopted feature of ours to weather, especially as we had quite some opposition to it at the start, but I am glad to state that it went through without a hitch, and to-day it is recognized as an unqualified success by every member of our Local. In the present normal conditions the assessment required to raise the revenue for this Fund is hardly noticeable to the individual member.

Most of the credit for the success of this new feature in our Local is due to the efforts of our esteemed Brother Joseph Ernest. The unanswerable arguments he presented in proposing the proposition before the

Local won for him the support of a big majority. Try this Sick-Fund out in your Local, Brothers, we are sure you will never regret it.

Now that it has been decided to hold our Convention as scheduled, let's make it one that will go down in the history of our Association as one of the most progressive and far-reaching in its effects that we have ever held. There is much work to be done there if we only have the foresight and courage to do it, and I think we have. Our National Councilman, Brother Leopold Buxbaum, wisely pointed out to us that it would cost us closely onto \$12,000 to hold this Convention, quite a staggering sum we will admit, but still only a trifle over \$2 per member; however, let us make it the best \$12,000 investment that the A. L. of A. ever made. We can do it if we will, and don't forget, "FORTY-FOUR" spells forty-four—enough said.

CHRIS W. VANDERVEER,
President, Local No. 17.

THE UNION LABEL STORE CERTIFICATES FOR OUTING, PICNIC AND BOWLING PRIZES

The Union Label Gents' Department Store, which is owned and operated by the Labor Organizations of Greater New York, wishes to bring to your attention their certificate idea.

As in the past, when many of our lithograph establishments held outings, picnics or bowling matches, it was learned from experience that it was a hard task at times to obtain a prize, suitable to the winner of these events.

The certificates issued by the Union Label Department Store can be purchased in book form. Each \$10 book contains 20 certificates, and are given to the winners of the various events, who in turn may go to the Union Label Department Store and choose any article he most desires, such as, an up-to-date straw hat, cigars, shirts, ties, underwear, gloves, suspenders, belts, collars, socks, etc., thereby receiving a prize that will please him. This system had made the Union Label Department Store popular.

It is expected that the committees in charge of the Lithographers' Shop Outings and Bowling Matches will be using these certificates. Our President, Brother Chas. Hohlweck, has a number of these books in the office, and would be pleased to give any information or books to any member desiring same.

Fraternally,

EDWARD BLIVEN.

LET US REASON TOGETHER

One of the most interesting and momentous issues in the re-adjustments between the employer and the employee is, in my mind, the 44-hour work week. And this reminds me of the words of Rockefeller, Jr. He says: As the leaders of industry face this period of reconstruction what will their attitude be? Will it be that of the standpatter, who would ignore the extraordinary changes which have come over the face of the whole civilized world, and have taken place in the minds of men, who are arming themselves to the teeth, attempt stubbornly to resist the inevitable, and invite open warfare with the other parties in industry, and who say, what has been and is, must continue to be, with our backs to the wall we will fight it out along the old lines or go down to defeat. Those who take such an attitude, are wilfully heedless of the fact that its certain outcome will be **financial loss, general inconvenience and suffering**, the development of bitterness and hatred, and in the end submission to a far more drastic and radical condition imposed by legislation, if not by "force," than could now be amicably arrived at, through mutual concession in friendly conference.—These are the words of a man who sees a little farther than the end of his nose. Let us trust, his wisdom will prevail.

C. M. B.

AMERICAN-MADE DYESTUFFS

The Ault & Wiborg Company Now Operates Mammoth and Thoroughly Equipped Plants

Within a very short time after the breaking out of the great European war the Ault & Wiborg Company had decided upon creating a thoroughly equipped chemical plant for the manufacture of dyestuffs, intermediates, chemicals, acids, etc. Confronted at the beginning with a very serious situation, due to the fact that the shipment of dyestuffs from Germany was bound to be discontinued, and the stock on hand would be used up, the Ault & Wiborg Company realized that it would be absolutely necessary to manufacture dyestuffs here in the United States if the manufacture of first-class inks and dry colors was to be continued.

To meet the situation, a few men (with perhaps more courage than wisdom) decided to venture in the manufacture of dyestuffs, to alleviate the stringency of the dyestuff situation. Most of these men, however, manufactured dyes almost solely for the textile trade.

The Ault & Wiborg Company—being large consumers of dyestuffs, and having been dependent upon German manufacturers for their dyes—determined to invest a large sum of money for the production of their own dyes, as they realized that they owed a distinct obligation to their customers, and that the measure of prosperity they had achieved was due to their customers. Realizing, therefore, their obligations, they went to work shortly after the war and developed a dyestuff industry at Norwood, Ohio, which, today, supplies ninety per cent. of all the dyestuffs they require. The remaining ten per cent. they hope to produce within a very short time, so that the Ault & Wiborg Company can say that they are absolutely independent of German dyes, and that they can manufacture today all the products, with but few exceptions, that they manufactured prior to the outbreak of the war.

The difficulties that were encountered were tremendous and at times almost seemed unsurmountable. Much of the machinery had to be specially designed. All the necessary experience had to be obtained, and could only be found through experimentation and research work. Furthermore, the time factor was an important one, as they did not have years to develop the industry, but had to produce almost immediately to meet the pressing needs of the printer and lithographer.

At the beginning, necessary raw materials were hard to procure, and it was found very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain certain chemicals. They soon realized that, in order to stay in the field as dyestuff manufacturers, they had to make quite a number of their own chemicals and many of their own acids. This necessitated the construction of another plant, and a large acreage was purchased in St. Bernard, Ohio.

In Norwood, Ohio, where the dye plant is situated, the intermediate products for the production of dyestuffs themselves are made, while at St. Bernard, chemicals, acids, and certain salts are produced. The two plants in question have necessitated an expenditure of over two and one-half million dollars.

A research laboratory—employing forty chemists—had to be organized. A mechanical department—of eight skilled draftsmen and two mechanical engineers—had to be inaugurated, and a machine shop for the production of dyestuff machinery had to be constructed. These facts are mentioned to give an idea of the complexity of the dyestuff business. The financial risk attending anyone entering into dyestuff manu-

facture, the difficulties encountered in manufacture, the possible early resumption of peace, the uncertainty regarding Congress' action, and the difficulties of obtaining skilled chemists were all faced by them. If the production of dyestuffs had been a simple matter and not so terribly complicated and difficult an industry, the Ault & Wiborg Company would not be the only ink house that is today producing all of the dyestuffs it needs.

In Norwood on a plot covering about nine acres, there have been constructed modern buildings that cover almost the entire plot. Here is located the dyestuff building, the machinery which alone cost \$150,000. A second building is now in course of construction for the manufacture of dyestuffs. The building for the manufacture of varnishes, lacquers and enamels; two ice plants with a daily capacity of eighty tons, which is required in the manufacture of dyestuffs; a power house with 3,000 horse power capacity—all of which is required in the various buildings.

The entire product of dyestuffs for the month of January, 1917, amounted to \$824, while for the month of September it totalled \$826,000, and October will see the output still larger.

Five miles from the Norwood plant lies the acid plant, covering a plot of ground of fourteen acres. Fifteen months ago but two small buildings were located here. Now there are turned out of this plant fifteen tons of hydrochloric acid, twelve tons of nitric acid and ten tons of sulphuric acid every twenty-four hours. The "Blue" house contains twenty-eight tanks of 7200 gallons, while in the building where whites are manufactured there are six tanks of 7600 gallons capacity. An alkali blue house is now in process of construction. The entire plant of the Ault & Wiborg, Company, if placed together, would cover twenty city blocks.

The Ault & Wiborg Company established their first branch house in South America, located at Buenos Aires, in 1904. At this writing the parent house is Buenos Aires, but there have been branch houses established in the following different cities in South America: Rosario, Arg.; Cordoba, Rio Janeiro, Brazil; San Paulo, Montevideo, Uruguay, and there is now in contemplation a branch which will be established very shortly at Asuncion, Paraguay. From these branches, practically the entire South American field is covered.

The volume of business as done in the first year of the establishment of the Ault & Wiborg Company in Buenos Aires, was less than \$10,000. The volume of business which will be done in 1919, if the present ration is maintained, will be very close to \$2,000,000. The South American house was started in Buenos Aires through Mr. Jas. A. Wheatley, who originally was connected with the Cincinnati house, and studied Spanish for a year before going to South America. Mr. Wheatley is still connected with the house, and is, perhaps, one of the best known Americans in Buenos Aires, and well known to every visiting American.

The character of business as conducted by the Ault & Wiborg Company in its South American houses comprises all kinds of inks for the graphic arts, as well as all kinds of paper and envelopes.

The Ault & Wiborg Company are also exclusive agents in South America for the Harris Press, the Miehle Printing Press Co., Seybold Machine Co., American Can Co., American Intaglio Co., and also for the U. S. Playing Card Co.

The United States Department of Labor of living conditions says, that it is rather difficult for a family with a yearly income of \$2,500 to save up anything. In other words, a family should have a weekly minimum income of \$48 throughout the year.

THE WORKINGMAN AND THE BALLOT

Much has been said about this subject in the past, but nothing has been done, perhaps, because of the fact the majority of men do not give it as much thought as they ought to, or else they will not vote for anyone unless they can derive some personal gain, or unless he belongs to the same party he does.

You have seen, and so have I, good union men aspire for office, who had the ability to fill the office well that they aspired for, and yet they were hopelessly defeated, whereas, if they would have had the union men's vote, that was promised them, they could have been elected.

The organized laboring man has the power to see that this country is ruled by men who will look after the interest of all the people, and not only a few. Mark Hanna's motto was: "Keep a full dinner pail and you will always have prosperity and satisfy the workingman as well," all that anyone wants is a fair chance to earn a living, and by using the ballot in an intelligent way this can easily be accomplished.

I have never favored a labor ticket, but I do believe, we ought to be more interested in who are nominated and who are elected. How often are the times we receive notices at our meetings, that the city or state or county has a bill before them that, if passed, would be detrimental to organized labor. Then it is that we vote in a body at our meeting and spend our money on telegrams and postage to our representatives, asking and pleading with them to vote against such and such a bill, whereas, if we had been a little more thoughtful before the election, we could have elected men from whom we knew that they would have looked after the interest of all the people all the time.

It is said that it costs about one year's salary to run for an office; that may be so, but this I do know, that the way some candidates spend their money going around treating the voters and trying to make them believe they are "jolly good fellows," it sure does look as if that statement was true, and it also shows us that a laboring man, no matter how much ability he has, unless he stands in with the "gang," has no chance to be elected, and yet, what is the cause of it? Why, his own people, who are in the majority the organized union men, voted for the jolly good fellow instead of voting for principles.

A story is told about a congressman, who served three terms in congress, that never made a speech all that time, and was absent most of the time, in fact, was never there only when his party needed him to vote for a party bill, and yet he drew his salary. Who is to blame? Why, the organized men letting the jolly good fellow pull the wool over their eyes and throwing down, perhaps, his own brother. Think of this, my brother, do not belong to an organization for what you get out of it, but belong to it for what you can put into it. Let us not be selfish in dealing one with another, but let us try to elevate all mankind. And by purifying politics, much can be accomplished.

Yours,

J. K.

Mr. Warren Browne, publisher and editor of the *National Lithographer*, paid this office a surprise visit. He is a man of wide vision and experience and to converse with him is both interesting and educational. Mr. Browne appears to be deeply interested in the jurisdictional dispute and according to his way of looking at it could be settled with ease were reason and judgment to be the deciding factors.

Samuel Gompers says that he has no intention to quit and that his enemies who wish him out of the way will have to try their luck at the convention of the American Federation of Labor where the selection of a president rests with bona fide delegates of all affiliated organizations. To get him removed from the center of activity by overkindness bestowed upon him is a trick that will not accomplish the object it aims at.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER

October the 3rd will mark the second anniversary of my services as a soldier. In the 18½ months already put in I have gone through innumerable priceless experiences; witnessed wonderful and extremely terrible scenes; have been greatly benefited mentally and morally as well as physically; and lastly I have done one man's share in the great task just completed.

This spring it will be one year since I left New York for Liverpool, England. Our trip through England, while only of a few days' duration, nevertheless afforded us an opportunity to see some of the beauty of it, and my only regret is we did not get to London. After staying in Southampton for a couple of days we embarked for Le Havre, France.

The first thing that impressed me was the quaint old architecture in this city; the unenclosed urinals at many street junctions were not only a strange sight but unusually new to us all. Our march through this city did not give me such a good impression of France. Two days here and we were on our way to Gievres near Tours. We rode in the famous "Hommes-Cheveux" special—ask any soldier who has been over here for details—passing through many cities of fair size.

After two weeks of railroad construction work at the General Intermediate Supply Depot in Gievres we started for the Marne front. At first we spent a little time in a few villages cleaning the "bull" from the streets and drilling before going to Nesles Woods (near Fer-en-Tardenois). Six weeks of road repair construction work and putting in barbed wire entanglements and we boarded our all too famous box-cars for Meuse-Argonne front. Just preceding our entrainment we had a "dee-lite-ful" march of 33 miles through a drenching rain, with a full pack, no sleep and poor eats.

Moving steadily forward we soon found ourselves in range of enemy shells. Our regiment participated in that drive of September 26, which was really the turning point in the war. I saw the battle-scarred land of the Verdun region, a picture of ruin, desolation and destruction. The villages are uninhabited and seem but sepulchers.

Torn by mines causing huge craters, gashed by bombardment which made hundreds of thousands overlapping shell-hole craters, and strewn with broken or abandoned guns, wagons, heaps of ammunition, helmets and all other debris of four-years' fighting, the whole region betrays the awful horrors of war.

Everywhere, in every direction, and protecting each slightest angle or nook are countless strands of barbed wire rusted by the rains. From Avocourt to Malancourt and Monfaucon there is one mass of ruin and desolation, it is so torn and scarred almost beyond the hope of redemption.

In all directions one sees bones, helmets and articles of clothing of the men who have given their all for the cause. It was here in Monfaucon, 1916, where the Crown Prince viewed the terrible battle of Verdun which cost 70,000 French soldiers' lives. It will be very far in the future before the ruin, the utter destruction, can be made good and the former status of this portion of France restored.

By the time the Armistice was signed we were up in Dun. The Germans in their hasty retreat destroyed the bridges crossing the Meuse, and our regiment constructed seven partly steel and timber bridges in due time so as to permit the oncoming Yanks to continue their ceaseless chase.

Three days following the signing of the Armistice we started on our hike of 200 miles to Neuwied, stopping here and there to repair a bridge or road. We passed through the Duchy of Luxembourg, stopping in several places for a day or so. From this place on I was fortunate in that I rode in a Dodge car, with the billeting officers, acting in the capacity of inter-

preter. For once in my life I felt my 12 years' study of German was not entirely in vain.

Going about in an auto afforded me an opportunity for scenes which my pedestrian comrades could not enjoy. It was my good fortune to see the beautiful cities of Luxembourg and Echternacht. The Duchy has some natural scenery in the form of cliffs, and pine forests equal in beauty to anything I ever saw. It's simply a wonderful little country!

We reached the German border on December 2nd and crossed the Rhine near Coblenz December 14th. Since that day we have been here in Neuwied.

I have availed myself of an opportunity to visit Coblenz and the strong fortress at Ehrenbreitstein, as well as taking boat trips up and down the Rhine. Coblenz is at the junction of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers; a very pretty city of some 60,000 inhabitants.

The boat trips down to Bonn and up towards the famous Lorelei Rock were excursions long to be remembered. Nearly every hill or mountain is crowned with an ancient castle—some have been remodelled in recent years—or weather-beaten ruins. The scenery is undescribably romantic and beautiful, and I hope to make these trips when things are in bloom.

I have briefly told of some of the places I have been; I drew two pictures, one of the awful horrors and effects of war, and one of the nice things I have seen. I could go on and on and tell about the drive, our part in it; the prisoners and innumerable other things, but I hope for my first attempt this will suffice.

I have visited the litho. and printing plants in this city of Neuwied and found them far behind in production but equal in quality. They have old and slow methods but the work I saw was A1.

Our regiment is in the 3rd Corps, 3rd Army. This Corps comprises the 1st, 2nd and 33rd divisions. We are corps engineers and doomed to stay in this Army of Occupation for an indefinite period.

I am enjoying good health, blowing my bugle every day, and making the best of everything.

Hoping to see the States this summer and my regards to the boys,

I remain,

Yours sincerely and fraternally,

"BUG." DIEHL.

A gentleman came the other day to this office with a proposition which at first sight looked flimsy, but which is bound to gain in importance while labor trots along the rough road of knavery. That gentleman's earnest suggestion was that labor finance a movie-enterprise whose object would be to produce photo-plays showing labor's true part in life so as to counteract whatever harmful influence is brought to bear upon the public mind by well-destined photo-plays. The necessity for labor distributing films produced under its direction came within our full realization when we read the confidential advice given to movie-managers by the Moving Picture World. According to the Moving Picture World, the entire nation is to be worked up into a state of extreme excitement over bolshevism. Whole communities are to be thrown into the throes of vile newspaper discussion incensed by local movie-managers. Riots are to be provoked through soldiers, hired by the movie interests. Scenes with broken skulls and corpses are to be created at the expenses of liberty and peace-loving citizens. "Never in my life," wrote Secretary of Labor Wilson to Postmaster General Burleson, "have I seen such a dangerously literal advice. It is calculated to produce violent disorder wherever the play may be advertised in the manner proposed." This is seeking profitable business by the basest means imaginable, and we wonder what the powerful hand of justice will do.

A TARIFF ON LITHOGRAPHS?

A few years ago the employing lithographers sent petitions through their shops which the workmen were requested or commanded to sign. These petitions called upon Congress to establish a higher protective tariff on lithographs. Some of the workmen, believing in a protective tariff, signed willingly. Some signed under duress, considering their jobs before principles. Others refused to sign.

In the present Congress there is a Republican majority. Already it is proposed that the tax upon the luxuries of the well-to-do be repealed, and a high protective tariff substituted. If petitions like those referred to above again are circulated, what should be the attitude of the lithographic workmen?

Obviously, protection cannot be confined to lithographs. If the lithographic workmen and employers demand protection for the lithographic industry, they must concede the same to all other industries. Whether they concede it or not, certainly other industries will demand and will be granted protection if it is extended to the lithographic. Note that there is a high protective tariff on lithographs now, and the question is rather of increasing that protection than of establishing it.

We are compelled then to consider the question of a protective tariff not merely as it applies to lithographs, but in its general sense as a fiscal and economic policy. Is a protective tariff of advantage to lithographic workmen, or is it not?

Tariffs may not be high enough to exclude foreign products, or there will be no revenue. They must be low enough to admit a percentage of the goods which might be imported were there no tax on them. The import cost of these goods, plus the tax on them, determines the price at which similar American-made goods may be sold. In other words, an amount equal to the tax in the imported goods is added to the selling price of the American-made goods. This added price, of course, on the American-made goods, as well as the tax on the imported goods, is paid by the American consumer.

Let us suppose one-fourth of a certain kind of article the American public uses is imported, three-fourths home-made; and that the tariff is 25 per cent. Then every time the American public buys \$4 worth of that article it pays the United States government 25 cents, and the American manufacturer 75 cents. That is, a tariff taxes the people not alone to produce revenue for the government, but much more to produce revenue for the American manufacturer. Which is to ask: if a tariff on lithographs increases the wages of the American lithographic workman (which is doubtful) how much of that extra wage does he pay to the government and to the American manufacturer every time he buys a pair of shoes or a hat, a cigar or a coat, in increased price for these necessities?

It is a fallacy to assume that increased profits are passed on to the workers as increased wages. At best but a fraction of them are, and the worker, as consumer, pays the whole increase in cost with his fractional increase in wages. The most profitable industries often pay the lowest wages and fight unions most determinedly; as witness, the steel, oil, coal and copper corporations. The wealthy employer, with large resources, feels he can afford to fight workmen's demands. The weak employer, sailing close to bankruptcy, more readily gives in to save himself from destruction. This applies in the lithographic industry, as memory will readily recall. Advances depend on the power of the workmen to get them, not on the ability of the employer to pay them.

Briefly stated, then, any wage increase which may accrue to a workman through tariff protection in his own industry, is more than offset by the higher prices tariff protection of other industries compels him to pay for his purchases. On the other hand, the freest interchange of commodities among all peoples

stimulates industry in each country. We cannot sell to any country unless we buy of it, and the degree of its prosperity determines the extent of our foreign market.

Let me, in conclusion, touch upon two other phases of the question which the events of the past four years have made prominent. The slaughter of seven millions of people, the maiming of twenty millions more, the hideous suffering and unimaginable waste we have just witnessed, seeming to menace the very foundations of our civilization, was the result, in part, of tariffs. Now that a League of Nations has been formed, and some hope for world peace created, are we going to negative it all by recreating the old barriers between nations which so largely caused this era of hell?

Finally, we are demanding vast indemnities of Germany. These indemnities can be paid only with the wealth German workmen create and sell in foreign markets. If markets are closed to German exports, there will be no indemnities paid. And at the same time we will lose a profitable market for our own materials and goods. For Germany must buy as well as sell. Acceptance is rapidly growing of the axiom that poverty and depression in any country reacts unfavorably upon all; and that the greatest prosperity in any country is inseparably connected with the highest degree of wealth production and prosperity in every

KIT.

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE

Dire necessity drove the mill slaves of Lawrence, Mass., to strike for better employment conditions. Most of the 30,000 strikers are people from European countries. It has been the custom of these profit-hungry mill owners to keep the flow of immigrants from lowly developed European countries well going, in order to systematically supplant earlier imported labor who in course of time balk against existing conditions. To see these slaves rise to manhood against their exploiters should evoke admiration from labor all over the country. Not so! These unscrupulous mill owners have raised the cry "Boshevists" against their slaves for whose presence they alone are responsible, and—in the mad fury of temper the A. F. of L. have denounced people, who, like their own unions, seek better living conditions, and thereby serve the worst enemy organized labor ever had. Working people who are thusly betrayed by their own kin will with difficulty see labor's salvation safely vested in the A. F. of L. Remember, these Lawrence strikers are not struggling for luxurious conditions, they merely ask for conditions under which they might honorably exist.

M. Walsh, the popular plate grainer to the trade, came the other day to this office with a happy smile. He says business is fine and everybody is contented with his work—and so is he, because his son has returned from France, and he expects his second son back in about a month or so—now, there is peace of mind at last.

Fred Lidington, the popular offset pressman, has taken unto himself a warehouse at the famous summer resort "Broad Channel," which he expects to keep well stocked with everything a thirsty and hungry city traveler may crave for. Fred Lidington knows all about soft drinks with a kick in it, and he surely is the right man in a busy summer place. Good luck!

Big Bill Carroll, of the Jaenecke-Ault Co.'s staff, came in the other day—the weather was dull but not so Bill Carroll—saying that rain doesn't influence ink selling in the least. He says the Jaenecke-Ault Co. is doing good business and that everything points toward a period of unusual prosperity. That sounds good.

Mr. Charles I. Ferguson, of the Ault & Wiborg's New York sales force, paid us a visit. Mr. Ferguson is not only an able salesman but also an interesting talker. He was packed with delightful news. According to him, lithography is going to be one bloomin' business for a very long time. He says he knows what he is talking about—he must think we didn't know that.

The space occupied by the Government Printing Office is 13½ acres. It operates 159 power presses; 246 type setting machines with an equipment of 700 electric motors. It employs 5000 people. The money paid in wages and salaries amounts to \$5,000,000 annually. Business done by the Government Printing Office amounts to \$12,000,000 a year.

An exhibition of "Graphic Arts," which was held during the month of May at 10 East 47th Street, New York City, was rich of interesting features. The exhibition comprised all kinds of printing, from labels to posters, in single and multi colors. Mr. Ray Greenleaf, art director of Ward and Cow, was well represented.

Bravo! Citizens of Canada with foreign titulations are not wanted there; so decided the majority body of the Canadian legislature. This is encouraging news in these busy days and should find an echo everywhere.

The printers' union is one of Russia's oldest labor organizations. The Czar's oppressive reign failed to destroy it. Its membership at the outbreak of the revolution (March, 1917) was 2,000, which rapidly increased under a free Russia to over 25,000 (Oct. 1918).

"BACK IN CIVVIES"

Where are the girls that used to smile,
And the rides I used to get,
And where is the crowd, that was very proud
To pass me a cigarette?
Times when I danced with maidens fair,
And captured their heart by storm,
But I lost my pull with the beautiful
Since quitting the uniform.

I have sunk my shoes in Turkish rugs,
That only the rich can own,
At tables fine, I was asked to dine,
In the heart of the social zone;
In cushions deep of the limousine
I have rested my manly form,
But I have lost my graft with the tony craft
Since quitting the uniform.

I have been king of the ballroom floor,
An ace in the social whirl,
And I could show my face in any old place,
And never a lip would curl.
I could walk right up to a rich man's door,
And be sure of a welcome warm,
But I have changed a lot, and they know me not,
Since quitting the uniform.

Now I walk down-town, as the autos pass,
And nobody says: "Get in,"
And the girls are shy when I'm standing by,
And they give me the tilted chin.
"Nobody knows, or nobody cares"
Whether I eat or how,
I must buy my chuck, for I'm out of luck,
For I am wearing "Civvies" now.

Wm. J. McAlpine,
Supply Co., 312th Infantry, A. E. F.

ANIMATED MOTION

Great things evolve out of preceding experiments. Crude ideas are at the bottom of almost every modern achievement. The wonders of modern auto-power, printing, etc., may be traced to primitive ideas. Cinematography is no exception. It even preceded photography by many years. Zoetrope was the mysterious name for producing pictures by illusion. The first Optical Theatre was given to the world by Mr. Reynaud in the year 1877. The apparatus used by him was surprisingly crude in construction, nevertheless, Mr. Reynaud was on the right track and his ingenuity greatly hastened the perfection of the "Movie Picture Machine." Progress is made step by step. Anschuetz invented the "Electric Tachyscope." Anschuetz used a camera which was capable of taking pictures in rapid succession and which was adjusted to a rotating wheel in such a manner and timed so as to project the picture at the instant a second device would illuminate it and thus further the appearance of continuous motion. A specially noticeable impetus to the higher development of cinematography was contributed by Dr. E. J. Marcy. This eminent scientist took Mybridge's Silhouettes in motion idea as a base for constructing a photographic gun, with whose aid Dr. Marcy studied "bird flight." This idea led to the invention of a camera which was capable of recording the minutest exposures. The use of celluloid films was a discovery actually solving the film picture production problem. Mr. Eastman of Rochester interested himself and for five years experimented in the making and successful application of long-strip celluloid films. The Kinetoscope, an Edison invention, was exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. While this so-called "peep-hole machine" exerted momentary curiosity, technically it received little attention, mainly because only one person at the time could look at the motion picture. Edison himself must have underestimated the importance of his invention, because no patent for his Kinetoscope was taken out abroad. Of this, Mr. Robert Paul, an English instrument maker, took full advantage. For two years he devoted his time to further develop Edison's kinetoscope. His theatograph was the result of that assiduous labor. The very name, theatograph, conveys its meaning in full. In the year 1896 the theatograph was installed at the Alhambra Music Hall. Beyond the promoters' expectation the venture was of unparalleled success. Instead of a two-weeks' run as first contemplated, it kept the people in raptured attention for nearly four years.

Cinematography is very much like hypnotism; it can be used and abused—in other words, it may be construed as fake, while technically it is a wonderful science. Cinematography purports optical delusion, in fact mental delusion. Continuous picture display has for its technical base rapid change of views. We all remember the eyes-annoying flicker, something like 32 flickers a second, caused by the revolving shutter.

The camera obeys the human will—hand—and without the least opposition at that. All that is required is a true array of the pictures to be projected upon the screen, so as to appear as a continuous and unbroken scene. By use of the stop method the most exciting and puzzling scenes can be featured. By this means, the growth of plants, the seed in its progeny, the flight of birds, the life and habits of insects and animals can be featured most interestingly. Preparing such a film sometimes requires weeks, months, years of tedious labor. Films showing paintings, sculpturing, etc., in its various stages are produced by means of the stop and substitution method also. Scenes in which a person ascends without physical aid are produced by the use of glass and a suitable background artificially produced for the purpose to illude.

Cinematography retains its popularity due to its wide range of activity. Impossible feats can be faked up and filmed without suspicion. There is nothing that

can't be played up or tuned down to suit the occasion or the whims of the time. The wildest romance can be biographed; hair-turning events can be vitascoped with as much ease as frolic and solemnity can be filmed and screened. The featuring of colored pictures also has undergone wonderful improvement. Not many years ago, in order to produce colored pictures, it was necessary to double or treble the revolving speed so as to convey to the human spectator harmonious color effect. Where monotonous pictures were shown, 16 a second, which by the way is the minimum, the speed had to be doubled where two-color pictures were produced, and trebled where three-color pictures were shown. This speed proved to be too much strain for the film, a fact which induced scientists to make ready for new inventions. The first invention consisted in the use of two-color screens resulting in a speed reduction from 48 to 32. Mr. Smith perfected the red and the green color screen. His invention was based on the theory of artificial light through which aid he sought to produce intermediate hues. By this means pictures can be shown with fairly good results, with leaving, however, plenty of room for improvement, because no true blue, violet, yellow or other delicate shades can be reproduced.

It is electric-spark cinematography that enables film production to branch out into a limitless field of operation. With this apparatus anything and everything can be recorded: motion, energy, action, growth, generation including every accompanying incident. Time has taken a back seat; therein lies the real marvel of the age, the profoundness of science. Minutes can be stretched at will; years can be reduced to minutes. The moods of nature may be faithfully copied during the various seasons in the year.

A recent and very important addition to Cinematography is the Vanoscope. Its use obliterates "flickering" (the cause of the revolving shutter) in that the images dissolve into one another, thereby making the revolving shutter superfluous. This alone is a signal advantage over the old method, but, besides this, the vanoscope makes a speed reduction of 50 per cent in taking and projecting pictures possible. This speed reduction will eventually lead on to the development of a three-color process in Cinematography. As may be seen, a 50 per cent speed reduction leaves eight pictures a second, which, when multiplied three times as it would be necessary in showing pictures in three colors requires no more than 24 changes a second; while, under the two and limited color process, the minimum changes a second are 32. Below this number the human mind could not be sufficiently deceived to receive the photoplay as a concordant whole, but with the aid of the vanoscope 24 changes a second will do the trick successfully. With the vanoscope the image on the screen is made up of two pictures, which are simultaneously projected by two illuminating devices.

We give this article to our readers, trusting that the fertile minds of our members may realize the multitudes of opportunities laying within reach of almost every industry and particularly so in our own—Lithography. Let us discover an entering wedge between lithography and cinematography.

CHEMICAL LOVE

Said Atom unto Molly Cule:
 "Will you unite with me?"
 And Molly Cule did quickly retort:
 "There's no affinity."
 Beneath Electric light plants shade,
 Poor Atom hoped to meet 'er,
 But she eloped with radical Base
 And now her name's Salt-Peter.

E. P.

THE BIRTH OF IDEAS

So rich with realized ideas is man's present environment that little thought is given to the "whence it all came from." Many of us care little about prehistoric life. The past belongs to the historian. What is inherited, man seeks to perfect.

A helpless infant receives a mother's tender devotion. The bringing up of a child fairly reflects the tedious progress of mankind, with the exception that man is so utterly cold to the past, whereas a loving mother fondly treasures the child's timid past.

Necessity is the mother of invention, says an old proverb. Not all is truth, still it carries with it sound logic. All animals have their known instincts. Prehistoric man undoubtedly had his instincts. A hungry stomach craves for food; a shivering body for shelter, and a hunted man for protection. These are instincts, and the necessity to gratify them eventually leads to ideas. Instincts, however, do not build cities, factories, ships, railroads, universities, theaters and so on. The cave may have been a good-enough sheltering place for prehistoric man, unfortunately, food did not grow therein. Hence, it had to seek food within areas dominated over by the giant beast. Hunger, cold, fear and pronounced awkwardness of prehistoric man were probably the forces paving the way for ideas. Haunted in his daily pursuits by the beast he feared, ideas simply forced themselves upon man.

Language was not the first faculty man acquired. Drawing preceded the spoken word just as writing preceded printing. Crude drawing of preying beasts at the cave's entrance was resorted to as a means of communicating danger to neighboring cave dwellers. Ferocious beasts were drawn or engraved on rocks or trees as a warning to posterity. Consequently, picture-making was born in the cradle of first necessity. Idols were created by man's ignorance. Inexplicable forces either for good or evil caused man to worship, led man to superstition. While the "first cause" still remains a puzzle to the sages, the belief that man descended from stones dropped by Deucalion and Pyrrha has few followers nowadays. Superstition is far from being conquered, but, with science explaining the cause of mysterious lights, sounds and phenomena, its foundation crumbles rapidly.

Columbus, who studied the nautical chart, conceived the idea of reaching the rich land of India by a western route. This ingenious idea, though ill conceived, opened up a mine of new ideas and finally led to the discovery of America. Galileo, who learned of that curious incident with which a Dutch spectacle maker was favored, at once studied its effect, leading him to invent the telescope with whose aid he searched the moon for news, discovered the planet Jupiter and otherwise advanced astronomy immensely. Another incident which evolved a web of ideas! Isaac Newton, the farmer boy, who studied mathematics at Cambridge, one day rested leisurely under a tree in his father's orchard and observed an apple falling to the ground. Now, this happens so often that no one would call it even an incident, yet, Newton's mathematical mind conceived an idea and out of it Newton established the great laws of gravitation. Robert Fulton, the artist, with his polytechnical mind, while in Paris mused much on the banks of the Seine, watching the cumbrous way of navigating the boats up and down the stream, stirred his imaginative mind to work, resulting in the invention of a submarine torpedo, and, last but not least, in navigation by steampower. Lavoisier, the great chemist, recognized the want of an applicable method in analytic chemistry, and so organized and systematized this science that it became possible for its students to read the characters, thereby simplifying laboratory work enormously. Lavoisier's realized idea gave to chemistry such an elaborate

vision that to-day it supplies the key to an endless number of scientific problems. Dr. Ehrlich, in his wonderful discovery of "Salvarsan," discarded existing molecules, creating a molecule all of his own which he so successfully employed against the syphilis germs. This unique idea has proven a boon to mankind and especially so to the soldier during this war. We could continue in this way almost indefinitely, but your patience and our space is limited.

It seems almost positive that prehistoric man must have learned from the instincts of organic life lower than himself.

From floating wood originated shipbuilding. Birds' nests inspired man to build houses. Plants suggested medicine. Housekeeping was copied from the life of the marmot. Ants and bees furnished the idea of working and housing collectively. Philosophy sprang from the desire to know. Man, during the millions of years of existence, has had his ups and downs. Of it, little we know. Civilization and all that goes with it may have existed and perished time and again. Traces of large cities, art and culture in various ways indicate that human life of higher modes existed in times not recorded to us.

In the East rises the sun. So did civilization. Asia was Europe's schoolmaster. The East was the starting point of ideas, philosophy, art and literature. Europe learned and absorbed the knowledge of the East with the vigor of youth. Feeble with age, Asia now suffers the pains of exhaustion.

Events are calling for a new earthly conception—internationalism. Under it, the super vigor of America, Australia, the vigor of Europe and the withering spirit of Asia and Africa are to be merged into a "world democracy." From it is prophesied a new civilization. The lights already burn and hearts do loudly yearn. Soon the curtain will rise. What shall it be: the dawn of the East or the dusk of the West? Watch the setting of the scenery. Who is the architect—is it the old or is it the new school—is it labor, democracy, or is it bureaucracy and militarism? The hour to answer is near. Labor, beware, stand erect—ideas, inspiration, forsake us not.

\$9 a day for a 6-hour work on a 33-hours' scale a week and \$3 an hour for overtime besides \$1.50 for riding home where work is done after 4 o'clock P. M., as the electrical workers demand, is beyond reason, says a well-known trades journal.

Wanted: Offset Pressman with Mechanical Experience, capable of Overhauling, Assembling and Installing Presses.

Address in confidence, stating age, married or single, residence and present employment,

Box M. 31, c/o Lithographers' Journal

























HUMOR

THE KISS

A kiss is a peculiar proposition. Of no use to one, yet absolute bliss to two. The small boy gets it for nothing, the young man has to steal it, and the old man has to buy it. The baby's right, the lover's privilege, the hypocrite's mask. To a young girl, Faith, to a married woman, Hope, and to an old maid, Charity.

A Hebrew meets another one the other day and he says: "Where are you going in such a hurry?" He says: "I am going down to the race track. I am going to back a horse." His friend replied: "You better not, I backed one last week that cost me \$150." His friend says: "Vere?" He says: "I backed him in a plate glass window."

"You don't look well, Pat."—"Be jabbers, no, I had such a headache in the night that I couldn't lift my head from the pillow till I had got up and walked about the room a bit."

Pat—"twas the divil of a blow the Dago gave yer. Yer wuz near kilt."

Mike—"Begorra, I wish I had died that I moite see the villain hung."

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"

"Out automobilin, sir," she said.

"May I go with you, my pretty maid?"

"If you can steer the old thing, you may," she said.

Smith: "I believe Robbie will make a brilliant chauffeur some day."

Jones: "Do you?"

Smith: "Yes, he almost ran over a child last week."

"They carried poor Jack off to the hospital."

"What was the matter?"

"He saw an auto running away and got out in the street and waved his hat in front of it."

Pat: "I know a dog worth \$15,000."

Mike: "How could a dog save so much?"

The devil makes the wind that lifts the ladies' skirts high.

And the Lord makes the dust for the rubberneck's eye.

Ernst: "Do you know anything about music?"

Wally: "Every bar, from the Battery to Harlem."

"If apples make cider, what do 'pears' make?"

"Soap."

Chappie—"By Jove, bawtender, can a man get a drink in here?"

Bartender—"Sure, bring him in."

Jim—"Bought a piano last year," said the man.

Jack—"That's good."

Jim—"And yesterday I invested in an automobile."

Jack—"Better still."

Jim—"Yes, but I sold the house to buy it, and now I haven't got a shed to put it under."

Leo: "How can you make a little money go a long way?"

Benny: "Send five cents by express to San Francisco."

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," complains the fond wife.

The brutal husband continues to bury his nose in the paper.

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," repeats the fond wife, but now you never act as if you thought so."

"You're still birdlike," growls the brutal husband.

"One wouldn't think so, to judge by —"

"Isn't a parrot a bird?" said the brute.

Mr. B.—"Dear me, will our cook never learn her business? I am vexed beyond endurance."

Little Mary.—"Papa, why don't you say 'damn,' as you do when the minister isn't here?"

Mrs. Bargain.—"Haven't you got the toothache, John?"

Mr. B.—"No, my dear, why?"

Mrs. B.—"Oh, I am so sorry that you have not! I bought a new toothache cure today and I wanted you to try it."

"What, you are not going to move again?" said Mr. Jones to his brother, "I thought you liked your little flat."

"So we did when we moved in, but my wife has gained ten pounds and we need more room."

"Mamma, why do so many ladies cry at a wedding?"

"Because most of them are married themselves."

"Did Mrs. Jones' husband die suddenly?"

"Oh, no, he'd been married to her for ten years."

"I notice," said the sexton, "that you visit Mr. Enpeck's grave a good deal."

"That's right."

"You seem to regret his death."

"I do."

"Close relative, I suppose?"

"Not very. You see. I married his widow."

Mrs. A.—"My husband is a changed man."

Mrs. B.—"Is that so?"

Mrs. A.—"Yes, I told him today that mother was sick, and he didn't laugh."

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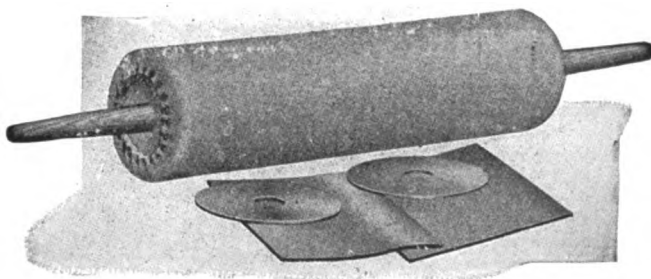
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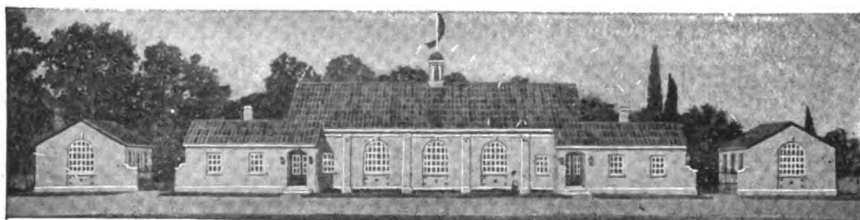
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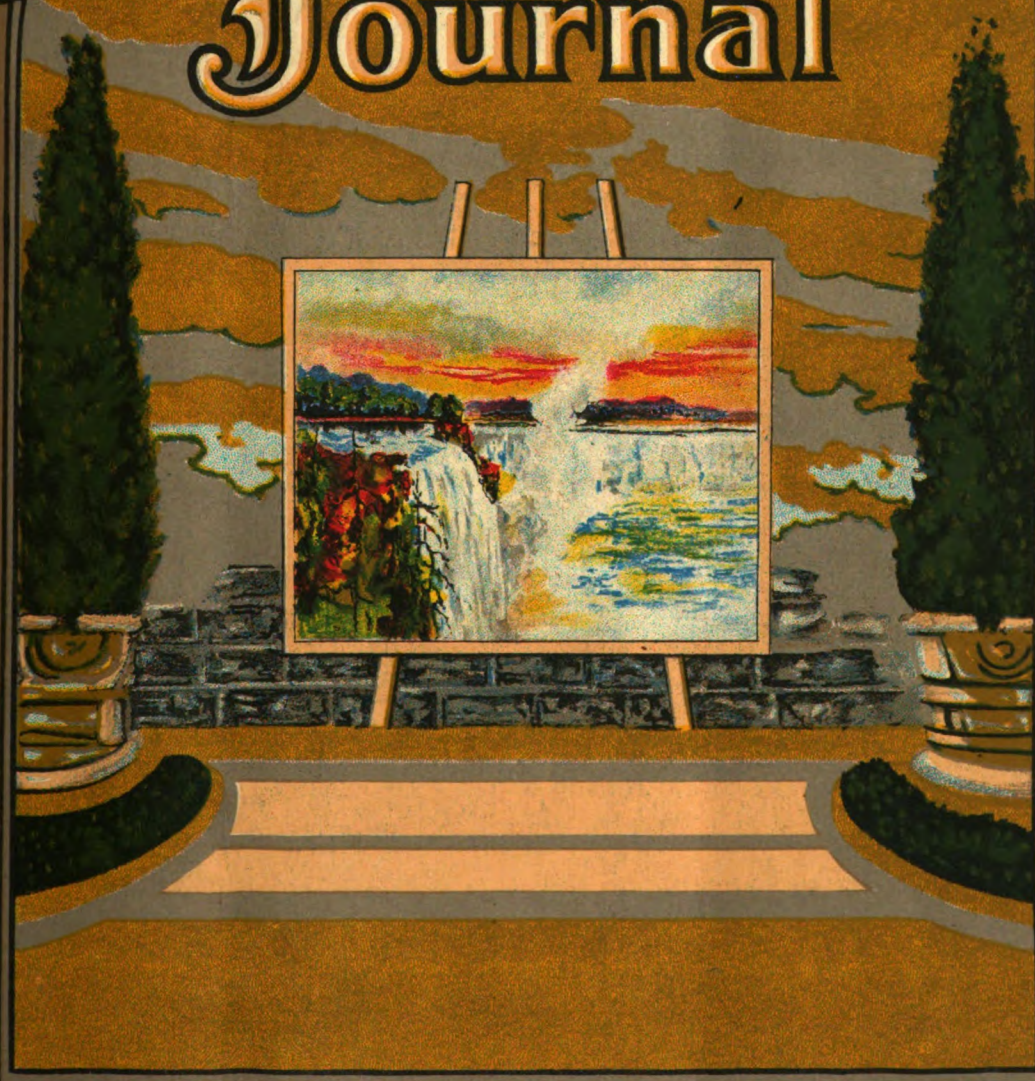
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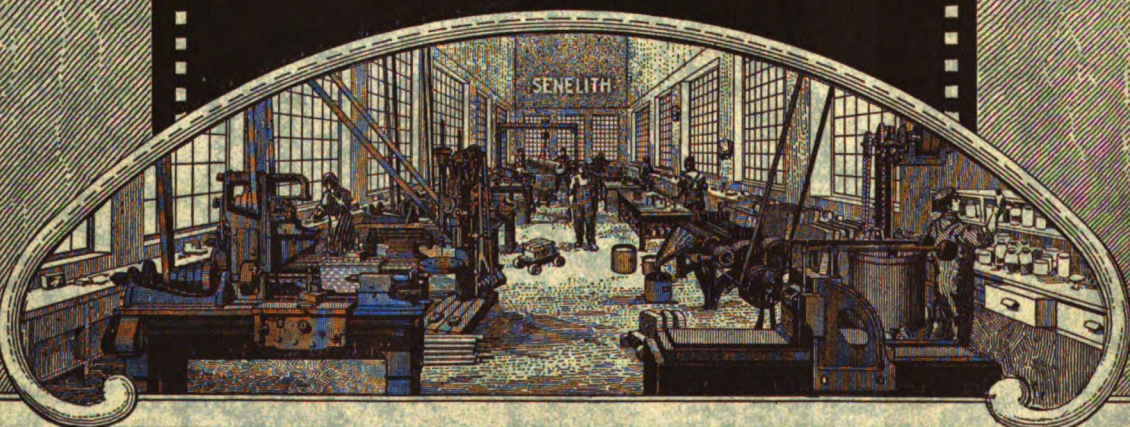


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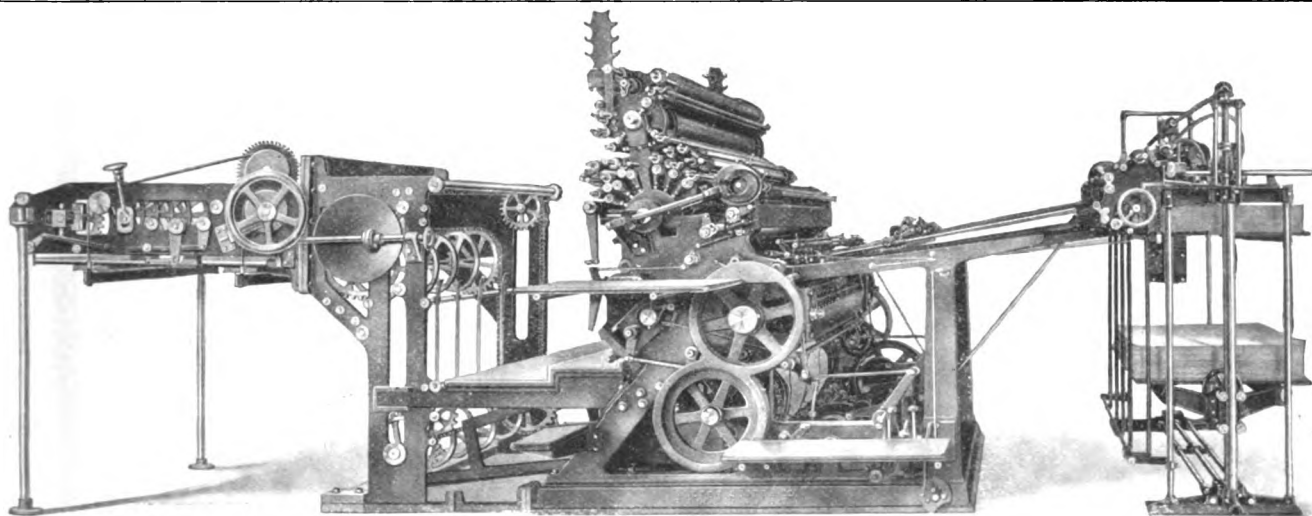
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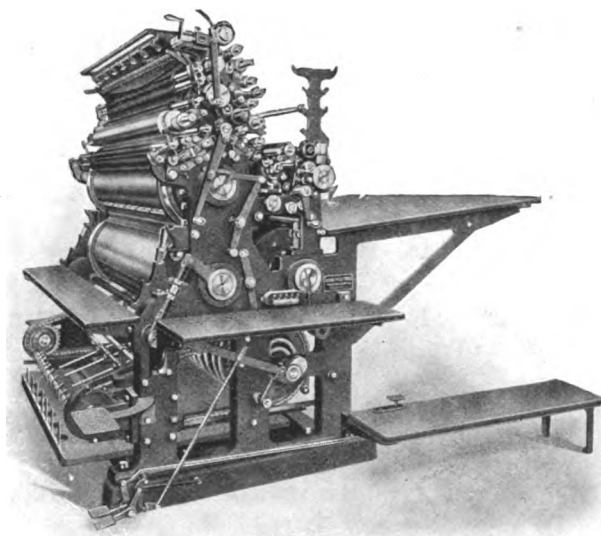
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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.
When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

SEPTEMBER, 1919

Number 4

OF COURSE you don't lay away the *Lithographers' Journal* without having carefully gone over the "ADS" and thereby familiarize yourselves with your friends as thoroughly as you do with your machines, tools and other materials.

Get the habit read the "ADS" regularly.

BY AERIAL MAIL

The meeting held on August 20th by Local Toronto developed the novel idea to convey greetings to the International Officers and members residing in New York City through the maiden flight of the Aerial Mail Service. The message is signed by W. W. Aitken, President of Local Toronto, and inspired by Fourth International Vice-President Norman and the Council and members of the Local, and closes with the happy words: "For Auld Lang Syne." We always had the idea that there is something decidedly unique about Bro. Aitken and his worthy Local. Your greetings came as a pleasant surprise and are appreciated by all—thank you!

MORE ABOUT OUR CONVENTION

With pride may we say that the Convention held in Chicago will go down into history as a real great event. Unusual strides toward constructive progress have been recorded. Every delegate and every councilor who was present at the convention was there with undivided attention and earnest devotion and with a deep desire to help make the Amalgamated Lithographers of America the best and truest unit within the American labor movement. Mentally the convention was in no way plastic, nor was it expected to be so. Seldom ever was a rigid movement father of great things. Every delegate enjoyed sufficient leeway to follow his own logic. This freedom of action never seriously interfered, but did to no small degree contribute toward the successful conclusion of the convention. Debates pro and con on weighty questions were numerous to be sure, yet, all discussion was within a fixed desire, namely, to advance, build and render firmer the structure of the Amalgamated. The minutes will show that discussions on all questions were free from selfish motives. Considering the convulsive time society is passing through just now, it may be said in truth, that the calmness yet thoroughness with which the convention discharged its work and duty was simply remarkable. Time and circumstances surely loomed up high against such a quiet some course.

Apparently every delegate shared in the opinion that it is sheer folly to set out for the sky and ultimately land at deep sea. Practically, no one disclaimed the right for labor to be placed in possession of all that labor is rightfully entitled to, yet all the delegates seemed to have been impressed with the idea that in dealing with vital questions deep-bedded circumstances can not be ignored altogether. The question on readjustment probably stood uppermost in the minds of the delegates. Pressing, as this momentous problem does itself upon the whole social organism at this time, it was but natural that it should have impregnated the convention atmosphere. It is but proper to state that that question received profound attention, and that it

was handled in a spirit that left no doubt as to its significance. Notwithstanding the wide range of vision which is usually manifested regarding matters of extraordinary magnitude, union prevailed throughout. While most every speaker had his own views concerning the tactics to be employed in the readjustment of wages and hours, all were agreed upon the main issue, the strengthening of the A. L. of A. That a run-a-wild system can not be cured by chasing dreams was clear to all. But it was equally clear that we can not take an isolated attitude—that we can not stand still while others march. That our demands must be within reason and able to stand trial was disputed by none, but it was also made indisputably clear that our demands in the past were inadequate from every point of view. That it is inadvisable for an organization to tie itself down to figures in a time so uncertain of its future, was brought out with much vigor. Fortunately, the delegates showed enough broadmindedness to agree on a policy of action that precludes fairness and justice. In the first place, this policy seeks to abolish existing evils. It furthermore seeks to prepare morally and financially against anything detrimental to the life of the A. L. of A. In other words, it wants to create or provide the sinews necessary to do and to accomplish things with. While, under it, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America is to organize to its highest capacity, it nowever shall not deny the employers the right to parley, and, in general, work under a plan of co-operation on matters concerning both employers and employees alike.

By cleaning out dark corners, and by touching up high lights, which is the intent of what we may call practical business policy, the members have every reason to look to the future with the widest degree of confidence. Once solidarity cements the forces of our organization, its power will be such as to command attention, and this being its underlying object it behooves all of our members to get into harness and courageously work for immediate results.

Soon amendments and resolutions as passed on by the convention will go to the membership for final judgment. Unless these amendments and resolutions are viewed in the light of a newer time, justice will not be done to them. Not only do increased expenses necessitate larger revenue, but the reason for increased expenses should be understood also. A good union man can have no objection to expenses caused in the interest of his organization. A dollar is after all judged by what its investment will bring. It is the business application that members are concerned about. Organization efficiency does not come from a business deficiency. Financial business stringency embarrasses the best efforts of the ablest man. A business man who can obtain credit only on paying usurious interests labors at great disadvantage. You can apply this law of circumstances to labor unions just the same. A union financially in the best of conditions enjoys the prestige of invaluable advantages. It commands respect and recognition at all stages, whereas a pauper union has but pauper chances. Members of a strongly entrenched union display an attitude accordingly. A soil is made rich by manure; a union is made strong by loyalty. Both is the result of faithful application. It is this logic the convention was actuated by. It may not be a flawless piece of work the convention turns over to the members, but it presents such a compact

mass of improvement that it deserves the hearty indorsement of every member. No God can satisfy the individual tastes and desires of 6000 members, but to serve their collective cause, the convention has certainly done laudable work. Ratify the convention work and see to it that the improvements it intends to put into execution be practised in fact. The nominees for offices no longer present a stereotyped list of candidates; you have now a chance to pick from a competitive list the men you consider best fitted for responsible offices. We improve from the bottom up.

A five dollar increase will be demanded, and October 1st has been set for its enforcement. We need not dwell upon this phase at great length. That such a demand was coming, employers could read in the sky long ere. They realize the inevitable and are undoubtedly prepared to meet a fair demand squarely. However, should this just demand be met with stubbornness anywhere it would indicate that our power, our effectiveness, our will to secure justice is still misunderstood in some antiquated quarters. It remains our task to so organize our forces that its effectiveness can not be doubted anywhere.

The reduction of hours is another question of vital concern to the employers. We can readily imagine how they feel about it. The fact however is that this demand has passed its incipient stage and is now taking actual form rapidly.

Newer demands will before long leave nothing but the memory of the demand for a 44 hour week. Shorter hours have been agreed upon in vital trades here and abroad, with negotiations now conducted by other trades with the same end in view. To take a firm stand against the 44 hour week by any employers would usher in a policy of industrial destruction. As a rule, employers never yield more than they have to—but, in this instance we take it for granted that our employers are farsighted enough to accept the inevitable and proceed without serious business interruption on the peaceful road of a new time.

O. B. U.

The One Big Union movement, as Industrial Unionism is termed by our Canadian neighbors, is causing much consternation among old-time labor leaders. Why this should be so is a matter of no uncertain reason.

The moving trend of the world's progressive spirit is for closer unity. Science has linked the continents of the world into one communicative chain. Research work in every field of human endeavor is carried on with a view to simplify the relationship between man, class and nation. In fact, this presents a problem man's mind is busily engaged to solve just now.

Samuel Gompers, for his persistent work to solidify labor and peace under a League of Nations, stands high as the wonderful sage of his tribe or tribes.

The 14 points nailed on the gate of sins by President Wilson at the time we joined the powers of democracy against the powers of autocracy have sunk deep into the hearts of the people. In fact, their longing desire for a true democracy now anxiously strives to turn these 14 laws into a living reality.

Samuel Gompers' seven commandments ever since their proclamation June, 1917, have become the very soul of the big A. F. of L., and for the realization its grand sponsor has pledged his all. Unification of labor the world over was the aim of the seven commandments.

President Gompers' interpretation of President Wilson's 14 points hastened a latent desire to burst forth into irresistible demands for social, political and economic democracy.

People sighing under ordeal of a world in hell were fed with the beautiful phraseology of these 14 points.

The dawn of a new era was preached in masterly rhetoric and pictured in glorious colors. Solidarity of the masses was to wipe out hatred of classes.

German militarism and German autocracy have been thrown down to rise no more, democracy stayed victor and absolute master over the power it destroyed. The people who helped to bring this about are now ready to receive the fruits of their labor, the things they were promised. Thus far, the people have received nothing. The cost of living and profiteering goes on merrily with no power and no law seemingly able to cope with that frightful situation. Everything rises except wages, for which labor must fight or forego the necessary increase. What is to become of the new philosophy, the new social era—this is the question labor is asking today!

It is not within reason and consistency to preach one thing and to practise the other thing. The vision of yesterday has passed—the substance of the promise is asked for. The working people have ceased to be dreamers, they have been awakened from their trance by sheer necessity, and profiteers have cast them into cold materialists.

Most of the social and industrial unrest now shaking the world's complicated structure so violently is certainly tracable to the unfulfilled promises made during the war. This state of unrest is likely to continue until the men responsible for the promises step forward and pacify the turbulent waves by stating specifically why the promises made during the war cannot be carried into effect after the war.

Our organization, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, is as perfect an industrial union as circumstances permit it to be. The wisdom of industrial unionism has been upheld by the A. L. of A. ever since its formation, and it will most certainly ply under its prestige hereafter. Our foremost endeavor has been and is now to strengthen the idea of industrial unionism.

Canada today blazes with the One Big Union idea and some of our members long to know what it is all about.

Shall we and can we take issue with this movement? In principle—yes; in practice—hardly. It is not as serene as one would wish it to be. It appeals to national sentiment and it seeks to build its strength upon nationalism. The idea to rid the labor movement in Canada of international influence is not destined to tighten closer the bounds of internationalism. There is no secrecy about this nationalism—leaders of the O. B. U. are quite frank on this and they will go to it though it should wreck the A. F. of L. We are of opinion that Canada's attitude is not likely to break up the A. F. of L., but, it might work havoc to internationalism which to our mind would be more damaging than the breaking up of the A. F. of L. Gompers' stolid policy toward labor in Canada and its attitude on matters pertaining to certain war measures and his attack upon Thomas Black two years ago has probably much to do with the agitation for a national labor movement in Canada as now carried on with so much vigor.

It is our firm belief that labor in Canada through their affiliation with international unions was greatly benefited. Wages in Canada are now measured in American dollars, and this condition is due mainly to the pressure and influence of international unionism. It is not the birth of the O. B. U. that has us worried, but the circumstances under which it is shaping itself. It splits the labor movement into a Simpson-Knight group on one hand and a O'Leary-Hevey faction on the other hand. One accuses the other of working with tainted money. How much truth there is in these charges, the Dominion Court of Canada will, if it sees fit, divulge. This we know, that mud-throwing of that kind does not strengthen the labor movement. This we know, that the Manufacturers' Association is on the job. They maintain spies and disruptors of labor or-

ganizations everywhere. It matters little by what means their object in view is to be obtained so long as they do obtain it. About this activity much has been written and circulated of late. Whether the crisis in the labor movement of Canada can be traced to the sinister activity of the Manufacturers' Association cannot be definitely stated at this moment, but this much may be said that the Manufacturers' Association is directly implicated in this transitory state of leadership. The Manufacturers' Association more than at any other time seeks to obstruct labor from bargaining collectively. Nothing is left undone to break the fidelity and prestige of unionism. It is for that reason that labor must guard itself against the machinations of those who wish us ill. Every step must be taken cautiously. Ample consideration must precede every action. The general trend regarding industrial unionism is well established. It is in the making, and the realization is simply a matter of time. Resolutions in opposition to industrial unionism will not stop its progress. Resolutions in favor of immediate enforcement will not bring industrial unionism any nearer than circumstances will. Labor leaders impatient by ever-repeating disappointments are most apt to lose their heads and do things irrationally. We may pray for rain, but without clouds rain will not fall. We may pray for clouds, but clouds will not form without vapor. We may wish for industrial unionism, but without a basis it will not become operative. We may long for a basis, but a basis for it will form only when the minds of the masses are ripe. Here we arrive at the old story—agitation, organization, education.

Labor at this time should not sever its connection with the parent organization. It may have grievances and just complaints, but these grievances and complaints appear insignificant when compared with what labor will suffer after its power has been cut to pieces.

While our own Locals in Canada are sure to remain loyal, for the tie that cements us is strong enough to resist temptation, we will, however, bid labor in Canada—beware the poison cup.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT AND THE AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

In the very early part of the year 1915 the workers in the lithographic industry of America started out to plant on the big field of unionism a new tree. This tree blossomed and brought forth excellent fruit.

We have welded stray and sporadically organized craft unions into a powerful industrial union. We have so organized that the concern of one has become the concern of all, and, under this policy, we have grown in numbers, in magnitude and influence. The proud attitude of esteem and recognition by friend and foe alike has been reached. We are now in a position to not only think but act progressively. Our power is proving useful, not only to ourselves, but to the whole industry, including the employers.

While we worked on a larger scale for the bigger and newer conception of unionism, the monumental structure so laboriously erected by our European friends was threatened by warfare between so many nations. Shadowed by the ghastly trend of warfare, our friends in Europe were veiled from the fair progress made on this side. Probably, the radiant light streaming from the new time's spirit of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America has not yet reached the vision of our European friends. In other words, they are not yet aware that with the birth of the A. L. of A. was brushed aside whatever petty selfishness made at one time possible the life of so many craft organizations. Notwithstanding all defects which may still dwell within our organization, its growth in size and moral prestige during a time so full of delicate moments remains the wonderment and proof of its sound foundation.

A labor union by force of circumstances deals with questions of a material nature. While we realize this in its living fullness, we nevertheless retain sufficient idealism with which to view the world's industrial drama in all its stages.

Demolish the cables and the radios now uniting our five Continents, and with it you wipe out 50 years of progress made in technique and the world's commerce.

Crush the spirit of international unionism and with it you bury the fruits gained by sweat and labor during a period of intensive struggle.

It is this that makes us speak to you friends everywhere. The dawn of international fraternity must never be drowned in a flood of national sentiments. Crime after crime have been committed upon civilization within the past five years, oh, that Labor may not now commit suicide on the very eve of success.

Remember 1896. There are still a few pioneers left who helped carry the infant to the altar of international baptism. To them the history from then to 1919 is as sacred as religion. They have seen the infant in its feeble cradle, and they have helped nursing it during 18 weary years into strong manhood. Yes, this manhood embodies all that is best to the lithographic wage earners; education and the highest spirit of unionism and solidarity—who dare conscientiously sacrifice this power?

Lithographers the world over have profited from that historic work of the International Federation of Lithographers. Let sentiment curse the results of 18 years' resourceful endeavor to sink into oblivion, and you will soon witness relentless employers wearing the happiest smiles ever. No, brothers, save on tears, prepare for smiles—God knows, of real smiles the world was so empty within the last five years that Labor has hardly any recollection of its blessings. Away from the torturing thought of revenge and hatred, onward to the soul-relieving slogan, universal brotherhood.

In the dim of plight we have foreseen the inevitable. It is for that reason that we have watched you and have waited faithfully for the moment where our service could be turned into a healing power. At last this moment is at hand!

Dreamers dwell within the realm of a beautiful philosophy. True brothers act in the spirit of solidarity. The latter course we took. We have sounded you wherever we could reach you. Due to it, we are now in a position to spread the happy message, that not even the most terrible of all the wars could kill the impressed desire for internationalism. In examining the many letters received from the various European unions we find that there exists no essential difference of opinion at all with regard to an International Federation of Lithographers. The reconstruction of the Federation appears to be the only problem waiting for a solution at this time. The parties concerned, being agreed on the fundamentals, makes it comparatively easy to get the machine into proper function again.

We, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, have been preparing for over two years to make us fit and worthy in offering our assistance to the fullest extent, morally and otherwise. We have decided to become flesh of your flesh; we are resolved to join in the responsibility that goes with the teaching of international solidarity. We are ready to be co-builders in the great movement for international peace and happiness.

Said a German about those who indulge in apostrophes to the moon: "Dot vas all nonsense vot de boet said about der moon it vas a sheeze. You can't found oud vot ish der moon. If dot vos true vith vot his head is filled up about de moon being villed mit sheeze, he vould righd away glimb der shky ub und eadt der moon. Jaw, dot ish so."

THRIFT AND EFFICIENCY

Our participation in the world war produced a war saving and thrift campaign of great magnitude. Thrift we consider to be a virtue, if not a necessity. To spend, to use carelessly, be it in money or commodities, is indecent and should not be tolerated by society. A teaching however must be applied alike to rich and poor, if not, it is sheer hypocrisy.

You can get plenty of college graduates to teach to the people of the lower social strata the virtue of thrift and efficiency—but, where are the university professors who will preach the same virtue to the people of the upper social strata?

Just now there is plenty of food, plenty of clothes, plenty of everything that contributes to the happiness and the comfort of civilized man; however, every item entering into the necessity of life has so risen in price that numerous families suffer in consequence. Food is left to rot on the ground wholesale, cold storage houses keep the doors tightly closed. All this is done to keep prices up. Plainly, here is a case of diligent distribution rather than of thrift. Feed the hungry and teach thrift to the wealthy. Justice may right a wrong, but pedagogy alone will not pacify a craving stomach.

Efficiency is the highest attainment of organized society. We believe in efficiency and we shall always work in its favor. Efficiency, however, when applied for selfish interest becomes a curse and must be guarded against. To spur an ignorant worker to higher productivity is exploitation not efficiency. To consume human energy quicker than it is produced implies a process of slow killing. Overtax the mind or the muscles of any human body and you break the law of efficiency. A business man who must carry an overload of interest on the money he borrowed can not last long—neither can a worker enjoy the essential of health long who is a victim of exploitation.

Efficiency if it shall mean anything depicts the best organized system applicable to the conduct of social, economic and administrative affairs. A social system that in its wake tears a mother from her darling children into a shop efficiency yoke, and gives the lady of the rich in tender care of so many trained servants so that her romantic desires may be properly gratified has no claim to efficiency. Efficiency must be applied democratically not autocratically. The slums of the poor and the palaces of the rich must give way in favor of comfortable homes for all who by useful contribution to society deserve it.

The purport of thrift implies the abandonment of idleness, of uselessness of luxurious habits.

Efficiency tends towards democratizing the system of production, distribution and management in the interest of all the people.

Labor indorses both thrift and efficiency.

ARE WE LEADING IN THEM?

Illustration and the poster are the arts of the present, says Mr. Joseph Pennell in an article published in the August number of the *Printing Art*. Mr. Joseph Pennell is an artist of international reputation, and he has an experience to back his public utterances with as few men have. On more than one occasion have we quoted Mr. Pennell. Not only is Mr. Pennell a noted artist, but he is at the same time an unusually gifted critic. His latest article is not a critic on art, it is moreover a condemnation of American artless art. The language Mr. Pennell uses is all his own and it is as masterly and as individualistic as are his sketches. The polemics in said article have passed the stage of polite sarcasm, criticism is too mild a term—impeachment of the system that fails to further art legitimately expresses Mr. Pennell's object more correctly. He violently attacks art editors who allow the rottenest of trash to be printed upon the excuse that the people

want it, and then proceeds in this vein: "If this is true, the American people are intellectually idiots, morally crooks, mentally decayed, for the trash, rot, and filth, the inane commonplaces, the vulgar color, the rotten printing would not be accepted by any other people in the world." We are not devoid of brains, but we do not in the arts and crafts know how to use them. We know less than nothing, and everything and everybody drifts along gaily on "the valor of ignorance." For this condition Mr. Pennell blames the rotten system of American art education.

The article referred to takes up 6 pages and besides pointing out in terse language many evils, it advocates the creation of a ministry of art similar to the one existing in Germany.

In our own columns we have repeatedly discussed cheap pictorial production and the injury it inflicts upon lithography. We have offered suggestions and intend to continue our work for the betterment of lithography until that utterly unfounded assertion attributed to art editors will have been banished from the minds of a victimized public—that it is the public who wants—trash. Responsible for that unworthy condition art and lithography has placed itself into our minds of reasoning is over-specialization work introduced and carried on as a dollar-making scheme by the employers of lithographers.

To the question asked by Mr. Pennell, whether we lead in the production of good illustration and poster, we answer, perhaps not, but we shall to the utmost of our power to work for a new ethic applicable to lithography.

CHROMIC POISONING

Cases of chromic poisoning seem to increase. Vice-President Maitland views the situation apprehensively. He thinks that something ought to be done, and done quick, to stop the infection and spread of chromic poisoning.

We of course are fully in accord with Vice-President Maitland's plea for self-protection, but we are of opinion that the remedy lays with our members themselves. Every transferrer and every pressmen knows that a zinc plate can be etched and kept from tinting and scumming with etch-solutions other than chromic etch-solution. The persistent use of chromic acid is simply a force of habit. There is no sense in worshipping the thing that torments one. Substitute your bichromate of potash and chromic acid solution by an etching solution made up in proportion as follows:

Water	5 pints
Sodium phosphate	3 ounces
Ammonium nitrate	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces
Phosphoric acid	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounces

It is quite probable that this substitute solution will not yield the desired result when you first apply it. Familiarity is the mother of success. Before you abandon the use of that substitute solution make sure to first acquire this familiarity. Remember that experience and confidence is the best friend one has.

Some day we hope father chemist will prepare for us an entirely new formula. After all, the substitute mentioned above is not altogether harmless. Phosphoric acid too is a skin irritant, but, in its above diluted state is as good as harmless, providing it is used with care, and cleanliness observed.

There are other solutions which can be used as substitutes for chromic acid, and, a forum exchange of opinion on this matter would undoubtedly aid in the promotion of the best in etch solutions for zinc and aluminum plates.

The very origin and nature of chromic acid bids us beware. It is harmless until it enters the blood vessels. Once the red corpuscles swell from the ill effects of the potash salts it is difficult to rid the system of its injurious activity within. Though, potash is as a medi-

cament used for many purposes, in fact, potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, yet it becomes very poisonous when carelessly used.

The injurious effect of chromic acid may be greatly subdued by shutting off sunlight and by rubbing one's skin with some grease that will resist the passage of the chromic acid vapor. Persons with sores on their hands or body exposed to said vapor should never handle nor get near chromic acid, neither should persons with high blood pressure get in contact with chromic acid. As soon as the etching with chromic acid is performed, the hands should be washed thoroughly, using acid free soap and a brush to make sure of removing every particle of the etch from under the nails and from all the crevices. Where avoidance of chromic acid is impossible, carefulness and cleanliness are the best means of protection.

In our May edition the Fuchs and Lang's "Safetch" was recommended as a reliable substitute for chromic acid, why not try it out?

FROM ACROSS THE WATER

Mr. Thos. Sproat, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland, in rendering his quarterly report ending March, 1919, discloses some very interesting things, things which might be well for our members to know also. In speaking about the unemployment problem, Mr. Thos. Sproat speaks the straight language that hits right and cannot be misunderstood. He sees the petty politicians at work, who are either unwilling or unable to solve the great problem, and then comes back saying: Beware! Solve the problems affecting labor in a practical and satisfactory manner, lest you will arouse the elements that can no longer be played with. Should vested interest get into the way, then the duty is plain, clear them out and make straight the path of progress toward comfort, happiness and peace.—

We note with satisfaction that appreciative progress for a shorter hour-week is made, and that, notwithstanding the 48-hour claim of 12 months ago, the necessity for a 44-hour week has in no way diminished, on the contrary, some firms have already conceded the 44-hour week, whilst a large number of others have given either the 46 or 47-hour week, and, in consequence, the question of a 44-hour week is going to be submitted to the workers in the printing trade for a vote.

The report also states that the litho printers are organized 95 per cent and that a minimum rate of wages is being successfully inaugurated, ranging from 65 to 70 shillings a week.

Much it appears is expected from the so-called "Industrial Council" which by means of shop committees brings the employee in immediate touch with the shop management. The Industrial Council is to consist of 25 members from each side, thus being the generating power of the district and shop committees.

Members, who are or become unemployed on account of returned soldiers taking their places, receive 29 shillings out-of-work benefit a week from the Government.

The American Federation of Labor in Convention at Atlantic City, June, 1919, adopted a Resolution condemning the general attitude of the American Book Company toward organized labor. The particular line of work of the American Book Company is the making of school text-books, and because of its attitude toward organized labor, the Convention resolved, that Labor Unions throughout the Country urge upon all school authorities and purchasing agents for the public schools that they provide only such text-books and other material for the use of the school children as are produced under strictly union conditions.

This is as fair and as peaceful an endeavor for the correction of existing evils that we can't but give our moral support wholeheartedly.

FRENCH LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

It appears that our comrades in France fight for their rights with laudable valor. The period of readjustment has hit France with its new demands probably as severe as any other country. The stand of our sister union there is made particularly difficult because upon them falls the moral obligation to be helpful to their brother members of Northern France who are still out of work and suffering from the consequences of the war. Recent negotiations between the employers and the union have culminated into a mutual agreement, securing for the employees the 48-hour week and a very substantial increase in wages. This agreement also provides for a strict observance of overtime work, stipulating the hours allowed, and payment to conform therewith. Another important clause in said agreement provides that the conditions agreed upon must equally apply to foreigners employed in the trade. A minimum rate of wages to apply nationally has been established. The increase granted by the employers is: 20 francs for skilled mechanics; 16 francs for preparers; 14 fr. 40 the first year and 17 francs the second year for juvenile labor; 7 fr. 20 for feeders on flatbed presses; 8 francs for feeders on rotary presses and 4 fr. 80 for sheet receivers. To obtain these results severe measures had to be employed, many strikes had to be called, but most of them were of short duration. In many cities, however, the employers accepted the increase without a strike. The French Lithographers' Association maintains various funds in behalf of unemployed, sick, traveling and invalided members. To meet the manifold obligations, assessments are levied occasionally upon the members. A five-week assessment to the amount of 1 fr. per male and 0.50 fr. per female member pro week is collected at present.

WORLD CONGRESS OF WORKING WOMEN

The National Women's Trade Union League of America is now making preparation for the first World Congress of Working Women which is to convene in Washington, D. C., on October 23, 1919. This Congress precedes the International Labor Conference and Delegates from 34 different countries are expected to participate.

The purpose of the congress is stated in the call as follows:

"Whereas, the League of Nations calls for an International Labor Congress to be summoned by the President of the United States of America, and,

"Whereas, items on the agenda intimately concern working women, and further,

"Since women must now assume responsibilities in the affairs of the world, we urgently hope you will be represented at this congress. The call voices the belief that women must at this time assume their new responsibilities and that fellowship and conference together can alone guarantee mutual faith and joint action which shall make for universal industrial justice."

The headquarters of the committee in charge of the arrangements are in the office of the Washington Committee of the National Women's Trade Union League at 1423 New York Avenue, N. W.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES CALL NATIONAL CONVENTION

Washington.—The official call of the third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees was issued yesterday from the National headquarters in Washington to organized government workers throughout the United States. The Convention will be held in San Francisco, California, at the Hotel Argonaut, beginning September 8th, and will last probably throughout the week.

The National Federation of Federal Employees includes 142 locals in 42 States, with a total membership of nearly 60,000.



NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



LOCAL NEW YORK

The Convention Report was given before a very large gathering. President Hohlweck started off and was followed by all the delegates. Immense interest was shown by all the members present, especially the 44-hour week and the \$5 increase proposition received close attention. Over one hundred new members were initiated during the month of August. The first meeting in September will have a special order of business and from all indications is going to be a record breaker. The ratification of the agreement signed with the Employers' Association by our Committee will come up for discussion. A special feature for our meeting on September 23rd will be an "Illustrated Lecture on Dye Making and Chemistry," by Mr. Davis of The Ault & Wiborg's laboratory. Mr. Davis has lectured before professional audiences in many cities, and he is recognized as one of the ablest exponents. This lecture should be taken in by all the members.

The spirit of true fraternalism has recently been exemplified by the members of the Combined Tin Shops of Brooklyn, who have their shop meetings collectively, thereby forming a stronger body, more able to assist the needy in a substantial way.

Members of one shop have volunteered to contribute weekly until the brother is relieved, while the whole body has donated generously to a fund for his family, and are ready if more is needed.

We are pleased to mention these little facts as we believe the same spirit is general throughout the lithographic industry.

Fraternally,

Ed. Herrmann, Sec'y.

DUNKIRK BRANCH OF LOCAL No. 2

Well, well, here I am again after being submerged like a submarine for a while. I have come up for air and that's why I am writing the article. To begin with, friends and brothers, we are very glad to see Brother Harry Knollman back on his feet again after going through a serious operation, and to make matters better still, he is on the regular police force now. It sure was good to see Brother Chas. Ertel back from the Navy after spending months in the service. Brother Jos. Walsh is back also and he looks fine at that. Welcome home to our city, both of you Uncle Sam's heroes.

Everybody is busy at the shop here. We also had a friendly visit from Brother Heikrath, looks just the same with the exception of the top of his head. Needs a bit of hair tonic. Ha, ha! We expect to see him back working with us very soon. The fishing in Dunkirk is not very good just now according to reports from Steinmetz and Young.

Brother Walker says his crops are fine—bully for him. Everybody was pleased to see Brother Petersen from Buffalo Local the other evening. He sure gave us a good report of the convention. Come again, Frank. After the meeting a friendly game of cards was enjoyed by Brothers Reichert, Eberle, Ball, Pollina, Cook and Lanagan. Seel and Fettes acting as referees. Brothers Zoeller and Richert retired early. Will have to ring off for this time. I am as ever,

Yours respectfully,

C. W. Y.

Casey and Riley were undecided which road to take to get home. Finally Casey said: "You take one road and I'll take the other. If I get home first I'll put a chalk mark on the door and if you get home first you rub it out."

LOCAL No. 4, CHICAGO

It is evident that the "Overtime Restriction Law" first proposed by this Local and afterwards adopted a National Law was not drastic enough. The purpose of said law was to discourage employers in working their employees in continuous and excessive overtime by placing a higher price on such labor. Evidently, some employers still find it cheaper to continue this pernicious practice, rather than installing additional equipment or putting on a night shift. Unfortunately, some of our own members are ever ready and only too anxious to work a continuous overtime schedule, which eventually must ruin health and quality of work. We are fully aware that at times overtime is a necessity, but must condemn a practice of **continuous overtime**, a detriment to the trade and all concerned.

The Chicago convention completed its work in three days less time than the first convention held two years ago. There is no doubt but what future conventions will be able to do all necessary work within a week's time. The notable speed of the several committees is remarkable, considering the great number of resolutions presented to them for consideration. We hope that the National Office will hasten the compiling of all matter which is to be presented to the membership for a referendum vote.

The Convention Arrangement Committee was happy and tired when the final tap of the gavel sounded adjournment. Jack Ward said, "It was some job," and "Doctor" English, who administered "medicine," remarked "that he never saw so many 'sick' lithographers in all his life."

Interest in Local No. 4's entertainments which was not very keen during the war period has again been revived by the appointment of several committees. A Bowling League composed of sixteen teams representing the same number of litho shops has been formed. Bros. Bartos, Ward and Nelson are making all arrangements and predict a successful season. They claim that with the "material" on hand they can knock the spots off any other Local in the country.

The brothers of the Magill Weinsheimer Co. had a bowling match Monday night, August 18, between the Transfer Department and Pressroom, and as usual the Transfer boys showed their class by trimming the boys of the Pressroom by a large margin.

Brother E. Schroeder featured for the Transfer Room and Bros. Harry Mutsch and Harry Nelson starred for the Press Room.

Bro. Harry Nelson claims to be not quite in shape, but says to watch his smoke the next time, as another match will be played in the near future for a big purse.

The brothers are out after the pennant of the Lithographers' Bowling League and are getting an early start.

All brothers in other shops kindly sit up and take notice.

A Dance Committee of which Bro. Raven is chairman is making preliminary arrangements for an affair to be given this coming winter.

Business is good—all working, and we are receiving requests from other Locals for men in every branch of the trade. We are still getting requests for withdrawal cards from members who claim they can earn better salaries in other vocations.

We regret to report the death of Brother Frank Mueller, an old-time member, who was held in high esteem by all who knew him. The officers of this Local attended his funeral on August 7. To his bereaved family we extend our sincere sympathy. R. B.

LOCAL No. 5, ST. LOUIS

Business is very good and every one busy here, however, Local 5 made one day of play and that was at our first annual picnic, August 11th. It was an ideal day, the evening before it rained and made the grounds lovely. Then Saturday morning in the East the old boy arose and shown his shine and did so all the day. Some of the boys were over early to receive the "refreshments," to ice up and get ready. About 1 o'clock people were coming out in grand style. About 4 o'clock we held six races, each one for \$2.50 to the winner, in the evening a prize waltz for 10 dollars. It was a picnic on the old-fashioned style, lithographers met and talked of the old days, and no doubt this day, too, will linger in the Amalgamated Lithographers' memory.

Bro. Fred Kassing, now with Toof & Co. of Memphis, made a trip here to be at our picnic. We had some of his favorite $2\frac{3}{4}$ on ice for him, and he intends taking a few back with him; his grip is built more like a trunk.

Bro. John Alt, former member of Local 5, paid us a visit, he has just returned from the army, he is on his way back to Denver, Local 15.

Postal received from Ben. Schiller, somewhere in Germany; writes he is getting tired of working for Uncle Sam for 30 dollars a month, and hopes to get back in civilian clothing soon.

Bro. Mat. Kerper is back at the trade again after spending two years "over there."

Bro. John Bockus passed away July 7, 1919, at the age of 55 years. He was a charter member. He worked all through the South and Western part of the country.

Excuse us if we say that we prefer not to be so wise in political economy. We would rather know more about the economic movement of labor, which has fought for all it has got and is willing, if need be, to fight ever and always to defend it.

The more intelligent people are the more things will be obvious and trite to them. E. P.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, it has pleased our Mighty God to summon from us our late brother member;

Whereas, the intimate relations long held by our deceased member with the A. L. of A. render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his service as a member, and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Amalgamated Lithographers of St. Louis, Mo., that, while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our dear brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, that in the death of our brother member

George M. Harvey,

passed away Aug. 12th, 1919, at the age of 58 years, Amalgamated Lithographers, No. 5, lost a member who was always active and zealous in his work as a member of this Association, and was ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of his brother members.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family.

Jos. F. Duchek, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

Fred. W. Rose, President.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America,
Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL No. 7, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Our regular meeting was held in August. Business is very good, all shops working overtime.

One new member was initiated at our last meeting. We have two more applications on file and expect to have a one hundred per cent Local soon.

We have elected Brothers Brown, MacClourey and Eichstedt on the committee to secure new members.

All members were interested in Secretary Papke's speech about the Chicago convention. He related some very interesting stuff on Lithography.

Everybody was heartily in favor of the five-dollar increase to take effect October 1.

We must do something against the trade shops, as some of these shops turn out their work a great deal cheaper than the salaried engraver and artist can do it. Why can't we combat with these shops, you ask? Here is the reason: First of all, they work longer hours in order to make their wages. Day and night in order to finish it. They do not figure eight hours and time and one-half. All they want is to get the work, no matter how they get it. One trade shop outbids the other and naturally the price is so low the salaried man has no looking in at all.

The employers know all this, too, don't be alarmed. There is too much competition in this line and it must be stopped any way at all. Hoping brother members of other Locals heed my request, I remain,

George.

LOCAL No. 8

Local No. 8 met in regular session on the 1st and 15th inst. with a gathering of loyal members who came to learn just what transpired at the convention and were surely well repaid as our delegate had quite a lengthy report to make, and the boys stuck to the finish. Local No. 8, through the Journal, wants to thank Local No. 4 for the courtesy shown our delegates while in the jurisdiction of No. 4. We all knew that our boys would be well taken care of, that they would be a help to the convention. This Local has been the mark for criticism from some of our sister Locals, and from all accounts and personal investigation we surely deserved same, and it seemed to wake up some of the dead ones as we received quite a few new applications and initiated six new members. Our worthy president is again on the job after two months of illness, and in the future this Local will be heard from, providing that our members show the same spirit they have in the past two months. Everybody seems to slowly realize that they must help for their own personal good, so keep it up, brothers, and you will not be ashamed that you came from Cincinnati if you have to move into the jurisdiction of any other Local. Everything in Cincy is on top, and Local No. 8 must rank like all other enterprises have in our city in the past few months. Brothers, take a little inspiration from our noble Base Ball Team and jump in the lead, so help push and we will keep on moving. Our noble soldier members are nearly all back from overseas and are filling up the gaps left in our trade.

Business in Cincy is good, and a few positions are open in this jurisdiction.

We are hearing nothing but praise for our Journal from employer and employee alike, who say if we continue reading it and enjoying it nothing but good can come from the knowledge imparted by such articles as have appeared in this interesting trade journal. Brothers, insist on getting your Journal regularly, then read it regularly, and then you will be a regular member.

J. K., Local No. 8.

LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO

Nothing to it, we'll have to hire a larger hall, several members turned away at our last meeting, couldn't accommodate them all.

And still they come, two more candidates were initiated, also six applications were read and ballots favorable.

Money matters having been satisfactorily arranged for the present, Local Council have taken up the matter of "Foremen."

When we speak of foremen we mean men who at the present time have charge of departments in which our brothers are working.

It having been brought to our notice that certain foremen are still laboring under ideas that prevailed in the "stone age" and in various ways making conditions unpleasant for some of our men, we have decided that the time for that stuff has passed.

If any man would hold a job as foreman in this jurisdiction **he must be fair.**

Watch us! We have taken another step forward in the labor movement, having, finally decided to take part in the Labor Day Parade.

This will be the first time Local 12 has ever walked on Labor Day. More shame to us. George.

LOCAL No. 14, PHILADELPHIA

Our regular meeting held on the third Friday was unusually well attended, presumably to learn what new regulations were adopted at the convention. But the newest resolution concerning this Local was adopted by the Local thus: Whereas, the members within this Local have made a practice of securing positions without first seeking the counsel of the President. In the future such violations will be punished by a fine of \$10.

Before closing I will state that the following brother members have been nominated by Local Philadelphia: Robert Shackleton, Transferrer Representative; Philip Shakespeare, Prover Representative; Jack Wedman, Stone and Plate Preparer Representative.

As much as I would like to point out the good qualifications of these real hard workers I must refrain from doing so owing to the fact that all three are members of the same Local the writer belongs to.

Fraternally yours, J. J. McKenna.

LOCAL 22, LOS ANGELES

As our Local failed to send photo of its members for the "standard number" of our Journal, as requested, I take pleasure in introducing to the readers of this issue a few of our characters as seen by our great cartoonist, Bro. Henry Le Plat.

From time to time Brudder Heinrich will attempt to picture on this page our dear brothers, in their joy, their sorrows, agony, and sins. So, brothers, beware, and know that when Bro. H.'s evil eyes are trying to focus your more or less handsome dial your time has come to be immortalized in print and gazed upon with pride, or sympathy, by our six thousand readers.

I believe it would add to the popularity of our Journal if other Locals would follow our example and show us who is who in our organization.

Business is good at present here. Except for eight of our more prosperous members who were on vacation, the rest of the brothers were present at our last meeting to hear the report of our delegate from the convention, and Bro. H. Fendel certainly gave us a very good and highly interesting account of the proceedings in Chicago. Great satisfaction was shown over the announcement of coming higher wages and shorter hours. The favorable report on how businesslike the convention was held should give us the satisfaction that the money it cost was thus not spent in vain.

To discourage a bad habit of some employers here in borrowing men from other shops for a day or two or may be a week at the time, it was decided to demand double pay for men thus used, and we hope in due time to stop this evil altogether.

Bro. Wilson from San Francisco started work for the Neuner Co. last week. Bro. E. Shortag gave up his job to a returned Gob and left for San Francisco, where he secured a position with the Union Litho. Co. Bros. E. Nagel of Western Litho Co. and J. Olsson of Jeffries Co. swapped jobs. Being closely acquainted with the last named brother I know that he is highly satisfied with the bargain. The Western Litho Co.'s engraving department is an ideal place to work in.

A letter was received and read from Bro. Gus. Walters who is in France. Bro. Gus gave us some interesting details of the army litho plant there, but complained bitterly over the army life and in spite of all "les belles filles de France" (the fair maids of France). His heart is longing for old U. S. A. and his stomach for some regular homemade pies. And Bro. Stoeher, "der waschechte Berliner," who knows what is good for the human soul, promised to sing "Ein kleiner Vorschuss auf die Seligkeit" ("Just a little advance pay upon the bliss to be") for us at the next meeting.

Fraternally yours,

J. O.

LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY

The report of the convention by our delegate and Local president, Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer, at the first semi-monthly meeting held Friday, August 1, was along the lines covered by the convention notes published in the last issue of the Journal, which should be read by all to appreciate the volume of business transacted and to fully understand the measures when they are presented for referendum vote.

One of the most important resolutions affecting this Local establishes the office of 2nd Vice-President in Kansas City and adds to the office the duties of an organizer, which means that the officer must give his entire time to his duties. Our Local has a right to a degree of pride in selecting Kansas City for this office, being the logical center of its jurisdiction which will cover practically all the western central states. The Local also feels it has a right to name a candidate from its ranks to fill this office, being that the present incumbent, Bro. Walter Newman, a member of this Local, declined the nomination at the convention for re-election, accordingly the Local unanimously nominated Bro. Martin Boller. His ability to fill the requirements was proven beyond a doubt by his past record as an executive officer and hard worker. His nomination is supported by Local No. 38, Omaha, and other Locals. By Bro. Newman declining the organization will lose an efficient and untiring officer.

The report of the Finance Committee showed improved conditions. Groups and shops reported exceptionally good business, extra help is demanded.

One of our first members to be called into military service was one of the last to return. Bro. Theodore O. Gohers entered his preliminary training October 2, 1917, at Camp Funston, in the 164th Depot Brigade. Two weeks later he was assigned to Co. A, 314th Engineers and finally transferred to the 354th Aero Squadron, Jan. 82th, 1918, at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, being trained at several fields in the state for many months. His unit was sent to Garden City, Long Island, for a short period before they sailed on the Von Steuben from Hoboken August 18, landing safely at Brest on the 27th, traveling towards the front in what you may call box cars, and living on canned food and hard tacks. They passed several large cities and stopped at the following air service depots: St. Mexient, Colombey, La Beil, Autreville and Soizerias. They began operations against the Germans from Soizerias October 24 as an observation squadron and ended in the Meuse-Argonne drive. While in active service he worked as an armorer. After the signing of the armistice he was placed in charge of the squadron canteen. His seven-day leave was spent on the Mediterranean shore near Nice and Monte Carlo. He also spent about three weeks with his unit in Zinzig, Germany, a short distance from Coblenz, on the Rhine. An enjoyable trip arranged by the Y. W. C. A. was made on the river during his stay. He sailed for home June 14th and landed in Philadelphia on the 26th and was mustered out at Camp Dodge, Iowa, July 11, 1919.

A letter was received from Bro. Fred O. Fats, who is still in the service but undoubtedly on his way home. He too has a war experience, having been in France, Belgium and Germany, but wishes to be back

again in the good old U. S. A. He is with Co. D, 38th Infantry.

We also received an interesting letter from Brother Frank H. Watt of Wichita, Kansas, group, who is at present learning to fly at the aviation school at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. He is chief field inspector and a first-class sergeant, A. M. Bro. Watt has been with Uncle Sam since September, 1917, in various capacities, being stationed in Ohio, Virginia, California and Texas, first with the Signal Corps, then with the Engineers and later the air service. He may secure a civil service position and not return to the trade.

Bro. Elmer C. Horst returned to Wichita after spending a few days home in Kansas City. Bro. Geo. E. Kegan leaves Wichita to work in St. Louis. Bro. Harley J. Bouma of Local 37, Des Moines, is now working in Oklahoma City.

The Goodloe Ferguson Litho Co. is now known as the Ferguson Litho Co. A new firm, the Goodloe Litho Co., is in our midst.

Bro. Robert Geiger lost by death an infant. We hope his wife, who is seriously sick, will soon recover.

J. D.

Local No. 25, Kansas City, has by unanimous vote nominated Bro. Martin Boller for the office of 2nd Vice-President and Organizer. A supplementary nomination was tendered him by Local 38, Omaha.

Brother Boller is a veteran worker from the ranks of the old L. I. P. & B. A., having been a member for a number of years, and is well known among the craft for his untiring efforts to secure betterments of trade conditions for the workmen and higher ideals for organized labor. Like all loyal members, his fidelity stood the acid test during that memorable strike in 1906-07. Immediately after that strike he became president of S. A. No. 4, Chicago, and as an officer he showed initiative and executive ability. Later on, while living in Cleveland, Ohio, his qualification for officer was again recognized, being elected president of S. A. No. 6. After amalgamation, he came to Kansas City and was transferred to Local No. 25. He worked incessantly for the welfare of the Local, declining all offices tendered him, insisting on the younger men to assume the duties of officers, but was ever ready to assist them. His advice is often asked and given freely. If elected Bro. Boller will undoubtedly meet the requirements of the office.

LOCAL No. 34, COLUMBUS

Business is reported very good in this locality, with prospects to continue.

Nearly all of our members attended our meeting to hear Bro. Wm. Meyer, our delegate to the convention. Great interest was manifested and many items pulled through the grinder.

The resolution setting forth the necessity to patronize union label goods does not seem to find a general approval, at least in the way the union label is used at present, and if we continue to allow the label to be stamped on any product that is made by organized labor regardless of quality, then it's a sure bet that the demand for the label will soon reach the climax with its reputation badly bent.

Take for example shoes, an absolute necessity. They are made today of ordinary paper, "camouflaged" with leather, stamped with the union label and sold for a price never heard of! Should we consider it fair and stand for the misuse of the label, permitting it to help the capitalist to sell trash? Or demand that the label stand for quality?

What is the answer?

Bro. F. Geo. Holl's suggestion to organize a co-operative buying system is surely worth consideration, and if Bro. Holl would be kind enough to give us an outline of the plan we would gladly put it to a test.

Mr. Ray Greenleaf, art director of the Ward & Gow Co., says that it is absolutely necessary for artist and

printer to harmonize their efforts. It is well in place to suggest to Mr. Greenleaf to sweep in front of his own door and not forget that it is also necessary that the sketch artist join the mentioned two and paint the sketches practical for lithographic reproduction and with colors obtainable without the use of heavy white, of which he is very fond and insistent.

Here's hoping that we are successful in getting these three crafts to harmonize.

I am fraternally yours,

A. C. G.

LOCAL No. 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

The convention came, and now it is over. Much was accomplished, yet there is more to do to get our organization to be a thoroughly recognized body. Our delegate on his way home visited all our groups and must say, had a very successful trip as an organizer. He brought back four new applications, all through his canvassing. We also have news that Seattle will hold a meeting in the near future and decided to have all unorganized Lithographers join the A. L. of A. Seattle is a very badly organized city, owing to several firms who employ only non-union workmen. All efforts heretofore were fruitless, but times seem to change, and Local No. 36 is looking forward to a 100 per cent. Local. A vice-president and an organizer in our jurisdiction means everything, one who can give his whole attention to the work.

Bro. Soderwall, our delegate, stopped off at Seattle and Tacoma and called a meeting of all Lithographers organized and unorganized and gave them a long talk to come into our organization. The result was, they could not give him an answer just then, but would decide later, with the result as above described. It's a hundred-to-one shot that Seattle and Tacoma will be organized before our next issue.

The Allied Printers of the Northwest are thoroughly organizing for their conference with the Employing Printers for a \$1.00 an hour and 42-hour work week.

Our members are getting a little restless with the idea that we ought to get in line with the Allied Printers and have it done universally in the whole printing trade of the Northwest. They are going into this conference independent of the national body. The outcome we will know after the conference. All indications are that it will come out satisfactory to the Allied Printers.

Business in the Northwest is good, regardless of the high cost of Lithography, everyone working full time.

The employees of the B. C. Ptg. and Litho. held their annual picnic on August 2nd on the beautiful Bowen island, there being over a hundred people present. The joy started in the afternoon. There were races for the kiddies, six years old up to no age limit. Strength won against weight in the single vs. the married ladies tug of war, the young ladies winning the event. The winners in this event each received a box of chocolates.

The ball game between the single and married men was won by the married men. They put it all over the young men. The prize for this event was a box of cigars and a box of cigarettes. The single men took their revenge in the tug of war with the married men, winning by a big margin. Winners in this event, box of cigars. The picnic was a grand success and everyone went home happy.

The B. C. Ptg. and Litho Co., Ltd., are installing a new rotary, which will be ready in about a week.

Vancouver, B. C., reports business good, with overtime in the press room. Bro. Spain will report for work when the new press is installed. C. A. Z.

LOCAL No. 40, OTTAWA

Any member accepting a position or coming into this jurisdiction without first notifying the local president, G. King, 53 Hamilton Ave., will be liable to a fine of \$5.00.

Delegate Macdonald arrived back from convention and, judging from a brief outline of the work at the convention, he must have had an enjoyable time as there was something doing all the time.

Regular meeting held Friday and, as usual, a good gathering, especially for holiday time.

Brother Sampson has left the Mortimer Co. for a position in the A. B. N. Co., which is a little more to his liking as it is somewhat nearer home.

Bro. Whalen arrived home from his visit to Montreal where he enjoyed himself for a couple of weeks.

Poor Ben, he did miss Sam, as there was no one to keep him company till they opened the door at 8 A. M.

One initiation—Mr. Edward Watkins of the A. B. N. Company.

Bro. McGurvey is away for two weeks for a well-earned rest, and he says Montreal is the only place to rest properly.

Yours, J. H. H.

LIVE WIRE COLUMN

"HOW TO MAKE A PRINT FROM A NEGATIVE"

ARTICLE II

Copyright 1919, by Fred Scheinkman

For the benefit of the beginner we will continue the article from last month. After mixing solution according to instructions the next important matter is to get a gray stone, if possible, and same must be polished level; as when you clamp negative to stone you must have perfect contact; here is where zinc has a big advantage as the pressure in frame used for this purpose insures contact. Not so with stone. But there is no doubt that the transferer procures a better impression from stone, though a good many lithographers differ on this point. Another important point is to flow the stone or zinc with clean water before floating solution, using a thinner coating on zinc.

* * *

I went over to a friend's house last Sunday and he asked me to show him how to mix solution properly. So I impressed him to get fresh eggs, for the "albumen" is much better out of them. He got the eggs all right. But his wife came over and wanted to know who was the rummy you have visiting; why, he answered, this is Fred Scheinkman, the "rotten lithographer." The wife shot back a rotten lithographer should use rotten eggs, and she produced a pair of ancient "hen fruit," enough to knock you down, so we beat it to the corner saloon; but I am not telling what we got.

THE BIG LEAGUE MET IN CONVENTION IN CHICAGO

Scouts are out and the Schedule Games will begin some time in September and no later than October. We expect a good staff of Umpires (International Council) to use the indicators in the interest of our Professional Games, with unbiased opinions, the coming season.

Training season is on, and a good bunch are warming up fine. Many of the Old Timers are still interested and are willing to coach from the bench and we sure do need their experience.

Spit-ball (sore-headedness) has been eliminated for all seasons to come, and the new batteries welcome this great change for advancement.

Gate receipts (new members) will be larger this coming season than before.

Slow drop curves (Flat Bed Press) is fast giving way to speedy shoots (Offset Press) and Heady consistant Pitching.

Our new line-up with Manager and Officials names (Local Roster of Officers) will appear in our Score Card (monthly Journal), so it is up to each Town to keep its team well up and in the running.

New timber from the Bush Leagues (apprentices) are fast making our Old-Timers spruce up a bit, but its fine to see how the Old Boys, who have been in harness so long, are willing to sit on the bench and hand out advice, but still keep in the game.

New rules made (change in Constitution) will open for better conditions and that means better and cleaner ball.

Protests at all times can be registered with the Big Chief (Pres.), and his Umpires (Int. Council) must be on the job.

It costs more to run the game than in past years, but who cares when we are all in it and getting results?

It was noticed some of the Officials around the Hotel Lobby were trying to build up their forces and also their Scouts were hot on all kinds of trails.

If boosting is going to do any good, "Oh, Boy," sharpen your pencil for some close scores and hot finish games.

Many Supply Houses are offering some nifty things for our help in the game. Senefelder Stone Co. need a good look over for Home Plate (Stones and Litho Supplies). Our old friend and standby, C. W. H. Carter, has the stuff that never changes since the Game began. Jaenecke & Ault are in to tone it up a bit. Fuchs & Lang will still supply the Old Timers and a few of our young Stars in putting the right grain in the Hickory and help the Umps. in being Safetch time. Huber still keeps them dry so there's no chance to slip. Ault & Wiborg have the stuff that the catchers (Pressmen) desire, in the new and efficient (Tube Knit Seamless) glove that never lets them get away.

Scott can help the Pitchers in an idea on Pile Delivery that splits the Pan every time. Wagner has the Universal Hand (Press) that never fails to dig them up in time of tight score. Sinclair & Valentine have the Peerless Half Tone Style (Inks, etc.) that every team needs to make their outfit complete. Potters has the Premier (Press) that even the Rockies can advance themselves on and stick in the Game. Roberts & Porter have the Hickories (Hand Rollers) that have sent out many a Bingle and quite a few, over the fence Homers. Eagle Printing Ink Co. have the goods for Dry (Lithography) handling on a hot day. Litho Stone Co. has a good seasoned as well as new supplies that is well remembering. Robt. Mayer & Co. can handle you on any line to satisfaction. Universal Printing Ink Co. are there on a bunt for Rolling up stuff. Look over Siebold's Safety also for a sure hit. Ideal Roller So. have them Rough or Smooth. Our old friend, Korn, still has the goods that helped in the Old Game and still good in the New. Berger & Wirth have the Dry Stuff for a good bet. Thormod Monson & Son can get you coming or going. National Litho Plate guarantees satisfaction. Take a look at Frank E. Currier and be convinced. Dobbartin & Hunt can make you distribute your hits to any place in the field. Litho & Printing Equipment Co. help make a good one out of a Dub. H. D. Roosen—Best by Test—Puts up the Stuff. U. S. Bronze Powder Works is the place for to get an eye on shooting them across.

Mann Lithopress Co. has the reliable stuff and a friend to the Heavy Batters (Pressmen). Bernhard Meiners, Oh, what's the use, ask any old Fan and he'll tip you right.

There is no need for artists to worry, the Devoe & Raynold Co. is still on the map.

The Crescent Ink and Color Co. of Philadelphia bids fair for the future.

McKinly is still occupying his favorite place among lithographic printers.

The Philadelphia Felt Company has still the goods that make a sure hit.

Bingham Brothers Co. have the hand-sewed leather (Roller) gloves that hold the Texas Leagers.

Harris Automatic wind up with the latest for the Whole Team to look over and are willing to allow us their training quarters for any team to try out.

I know there are several other places our Teams can get Outfits at, but they are not in our Score Book (Journal), so can't vouch for the quality of same.

Now we have the goods and supplies and we also have the Teams, so let us get busy. Hard practice. Lots of pep and we will make this Old League of ours show some class.

Box Scores and averages must be sent in to the Big Chief (President) every month. Where will your Team be? Don't forget eight other Players and all on the Bench. Help the twirler to pitch a good game. Our next issue will have another article on this same line, so look out for a call on your Manager (President and members of Locals) and Team.

Yours, Linkum.

THE WATER'S LEVEL

It is an oft-repeated dictum in physics that water cannot rise above its level. The same principle is true, in equal degree, of the A. L. of A, and of life in general. No organization, no individual can rise higher than its level. The association is composed of men of numerous types and characters, but it can never rise higher than the collective ability, interest, co-operation and unselfishness of its constituent elements. A group of brothers by their enthusiasm, zeal and interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Amalgamated Association may appreciably raise the level of the whole union. In equal degree, a group of brothers by their indifference, selfishness, lack of co-operation and lack of union spirit may have a tendency to lower the level of the whole organization. We find these two classes in every walk of life. We sometimes call the former the "Booster" and the latter the "Knocker." To which class do you belong?

BE A BOOSTER

If you think your Local the best
Tell 'em so!
If you'd have it lead the rest,
Help it grow!
When there's anything to do,
Let the others count on you,
You'll feel good when it's through,
Don't you know?
If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style,
Throw bouquets instead of rocks
For a while.
Let the other fellow roast.
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his banter with a boast
And a smile.
When a member from afar
Comes along,
Tell him who and what you are—
Make it strong.
Never flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough.
Be a Booster, that's the stuff,
Just belong.

O. Diehl, Local No. 8.

ROCKS FOR AGES

Keep a few now and then,
And you'll find no trouble when
You start slipping down life's lane,
And you cannot work the same.
Keep a few stored in its place,
To sand the track and keep the pace.

In the May issue of the National Lithographer there is an article purporting to be an expression of one of the employers, namely, Mr. G. R. Meyercord, on the question of the apprentice ratio in the lithographic industry.

Now if this is really a true rendition of the opinion of Mr. Meyercord, he can certainly say without fear of contradiction that he has done his level best to overcome the terrible condition that according to his opinion confronts the lithographic trade in the lack of apprentices. I want to be understood as speaking expressly in connection with the Transfer and Press apprentices.

In the establishment over which Mr. Meyercord presided for a number of years, I believe he has undoubtedly produced a quota of apprentices far in excess of any other lithograph plant in the United States; by that I mean the quantity of apprentices and not the quality, for I think in the last thirteen years that the Meyercord Co. has not produced a single apprentice who has been able, when his time of apprenticeship was up, to hold a position on his merit as a competent workman, in any other litho plant in the country. Time and again have the young men who learned their trade in that establishment left to work elsewhere, and they were forced to go back to the only shop where the poor work they were able to produce would be accepted. It is a common saying in Chicago that if a man can't hold a job in Meyercord's he must be absolutely worthless.

The reason for this condition of affairs is not hard to find; this firm frowned upon anything that savored of unionism, and instead of fostering the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation which is the fundamental principle of the union, they catered to the feeling of selfishness whereby every man was for himself, with the result that the boys were and are today left to learn their trade without the guiding and helping hand of the only ones that could teach them their trade properly, "their fellow workmen."

It is easy to understand the reason for the Meyercord Company's stand in this matter, as the apprentices that they manufactured in their plant could be of no earthly use to any other employer but the Meyercord Co. could use the half-baked apprentices which would be produced by the other shops so that he would be the only gainer by that condition of affairs.

The fundamental principles attached to the apprentice question are that there should not be more than enough apprentices than would fill out the demand for workmen in the trade, and that these apprentices should not be in greater number than should be able to learn their trade thoroughly and become competent workmen. One of the curses of our trade in the past and also in the present, both to the union and the employers, has been the great number of absolutely inefficient workmen who have been a detriment to the union and the cause of annoyance and expense to the employer. The question as to the quota of apprentices should only be considered in connection with the quality of the journeymen desired to be turned out, and to the minds of all those interested, those should be only the most highly skilled and efficient workmen.

Sydney A. Dye.

THE PLUMB PLAN LEAGUE

The Plumb Plan League has for its object "public ownership of the railroads in the United States." This movement has the endorsement of the organized railway employees. The American Federation of Labor in convention at Atlantic City has declared in its favor. Every progressive minded person approves of a movement that has for its object "public ownership of public utilities." The Amalgamated Lithographers of America have at all times favored the socialization of the country's most essential activities, and this policy stands good today. We urge our members and our locals to do all in their power to make the railways safe for the people.

MODERN LITHOGRAPHY

The term "Modern Lithography" best finds expression in the results obtained by the introduction and application of photographic processes and the offset method of printing.

These two prime factors are almost wholly responsible for the general upward tendency of the lithographic industry. Their value as progressive agents cannot be over-estimated. The work produced through these modern adjuncts does not suffer, in the least degree, by comparison with the older methods of "straight" lithography, but, on the contrary show a decided improvement in several directions.

They have opened up new fields; modernized older types of work; developed new business hitherto unobtainable for the lithographer and has made it possible to produce certain classes of work which were almost impossible by the old style lithography because of the prohibitive price, the lack of proper technique and the long time consumed in production.

In spite of these self-evident advantages, however, we still find, in certain quarters, a well defined antipathy and lack of discernment relative to these modern innovations in the lithographic industry. This may seem like a rather severe criticism, but in view of the actual existing conditions the criticism is amply justified; particularly so, when we see so many lithographers suffering from too much conservatism; a positive lack of the progressive spirit and a definite expression of antagonism. The want of initiative may be the controlling factor in some instances coupled, at times, without sufficient "nerve" to carry on a consistent campaign to develop and improve latent ideas.

Many are the objections and arguments against the introduction of photo-processes into lithography, as an adjunct. By many it is considered as a menace to the interests of certain branches of the industry; others again, seem to think that the artist's standards of the craft are lowered; that the product is mechanical rather than artistic; and then, of course, is the element who argue "what was good enough for father is good enough for me."

But, view it as we may, one fact remains and stands out clearly and that is, photo-processes and the offset press have come to stay. No matter what the "knockers" may say or do. The potential possibilities of the offset press will never be realized or fully developed without the aid of a photo-process system of lithography. Look at the proposition from any angle you wish it will clearly show that the efficiency of the offset press would be seriously curtailed without "process" lithography. It is also true that "process" depends on the offset press for its ultimate success. The two are inseparable, and only by the combined use of these two mediums will lithography once more take its place as the premier reproductive art, and to be able to produce the class of work to which it is justly entitled.

In these days of keen competition with other of the graphic processes it is the height of folly not to make use of the means at our disposal to successfully grasp and maintain, the advantages so providently placed within our reach. Process lithography is being introduced at a most opportune time to take advantage of and to satisfy the modern demand for lithographic work radically different from the old style.

Ultra-conservatism or a foolish antipathy will not alter conditions in the least. Progress in lithography is being made and will continue whether we want it or not. This much, however, is certain, we will either go along with it or be eliminated. There is no middle way; nor will any reactionary spirit on our part halt this progress.

E. J. F.

A previous issue of the Journal carried an article in which the efforts of the Boedicker Photo-Litho machine were held up to ridicule, and in fact were portrayed as an idle dream.

The writer of this article has attended the class conducted by Mr. Boedicker, along with five other members of Local 10, and received instruction and demonstration of the machine, and can therefore give some first-hand information as to its possibilities.

A number of the brothers of Local 10, along with a number of other representatives of the litho and printing trades, witnessed a demonstration recently of the Boedicker machine, and were presented with a sheet printed from plates made on the machine which registered perfectly.

The question as to whether the Boedicker machine will register, or not is fairly well proven in the affirmative, and it is undoubtedly better that some of us drop the supercilious attitude toward any and all advances in the litho trade and in photo-litho machines especially, and set ourselves right as to whether things can or cannot be done.

The best attitude to take after all is to investigate first and draw conclusions after rather than draw conclusions and then investigate.

The following brothers attended the class which took instruction on the Boedicker machine: J. Engberg, J. Krenn, R. Rutherford, E. Oxe, J. Patak, F. Sickinger, F. S., Local No. 10.

HOME AT LAST

Two Brother Members of Local No. 7 have arrived from overseas, after a rather strenuous year of labor in the world-renowned 29th Engineers, in the persons of C. G. and E. C. It is sad to relate that one other member of our Local, who was also a member of the same unit, was not fortunate enough to be returned with the majority of that wonderful 1st Battalion. Brother Jos. Brauer was sent to Coblenz with the army of occupation and speaks well of the Fräuleins. Judging from the opinions of some of the boys from the aforementioned outfit it seems that one of the main-springs needed a little rejuvenation or perhaps replacement as he has often been termed a peanut-brained military error as having a head that is only fit for a hat-rack and small sizes only allowed, and also the grandest specimen of selfishness that ever wore a Sam Brown. At no time in life's wide experience have such terms been used about anyone, and common decency prevents expression in shop terms. The main idea in the operation of this outfit seemed to be only for the promotion of the Czar at its head and absolutely no regard or words of comment for the enlisted men who, with but a few exceptions, were of very high personnel and would not subject a dumb animal to the contemptible treatment handed to free-born Americans. This article will no doubt cause some comment and create a question as to why these men did not try to have their difficulties rectified by appealing to the Chiefs. All appeals were put to deaf ears and any word or act while in the service which is not in perfect accord and harmony with the opinion of the officers is used to drum up court-martial charges and very severe punishment with a forfeiture of usually two-thirds' pay for a period of confinement or longer is given to progressive thinkers. Letters were censored by officers and no news was allowed to pass that might make good reading matter. It is a known fact that some letters written to sweethearts were used to amuse the officers at their meals. It is to be remembered that letter writing is a privilege that can be denied at the will of an officer, and any letter may be stopped in its course at his will. It seems rather ridiculous that a few should dictate the actions of so many by being able to cancel a sailing date, so that their ambitions for promotions and glory could be gratified. Pretty photos and books of photos with plenty of other minor color calendars, advertisements for private concerns on which the imprint of the 29th Engineers was either left off when the plates were made or ordered to be taken off before printing were made for the benefit of the officers and their friends, so that in time to come they might at their leisure look back in happy

remembrance of a busy past. During hostilities each and every man was more than willing to do his utmost, with never looking toward the end of a day or week, because, in such a position, the end of one day is the beginning of the next, each man working from 12 to 16 hours per day as though the winning of the war depended upon him and him alone. Our boys maintain that they left American shores to obliterate a cruel system of militarism, but were themselves subjected to treatment that is unbelievable. After the victorious finish, we were subject to orders of self-engrossed persons who used their military rank over the men and played bunk and politics to the higher ups. A trial trip made with about 30 large auto trucks to demonstrate the possibilities of map reproduction, lithography, aerial restitution, drafting, surveying, photo-engraving and type printing for a duration of six weeks, proved very successful during March and April, 1919, when no shells fell along the lines. It does not seem possible that 30 trucks could be laid out in a formation in times of hostilities for two to ten days at one stop at a distance of 12 or 15 miles from the front lines. Expense was no factor in this experiment and the material and chemicals wasted in a week on this trip would put the average shop into the hands of a receiver. We ask why so many highly skilled men had to stay over there as privates at \$1.10 per day when the industries at home could not obtain enough skilled labor to counterbalance the influx of unskilled labor on the labor market. We also wish to call attention to a few of our brother members who were fortunate enough to be officers in this outfit. One, a Lt. Goedike who hails from Chicago and who had charge of the litho. work used his power like a Czar. On one occasion, where one of our brother member, an A 1 pressman, dared to defend himself and stand up for his rights was taken off the litho. press and sent to the graining room to grain plates. Another case where one of our boys, who being sick, failed to report for work on time was court-martialed and sent to prison. In this connection we wish to mention Sgt. Frank Dempsey and Sgt. Jos. Scott, both from Baltimore, who caused his arrest, and who also used their power like a Czar, and often mentioned: "You're in the army now, forget the union." We were all well aware of that, but we at least expected to be treated like human beings and not slaves. Well, boys, they stayed there because a showing was wanted for the advancement of a few and the boys had only one choice and that was: obey their superiors or be tried for inciting sedition and perhaps given 15 years or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct. It is high time that as a progressive people we take to task our representatives and find out why such tactics are permitted. O people, slumber in ignorance no longer.

C. G. and E. B.

GRAVURE PROCESS IS SIMPLY EXPLAINED FOR THE LAY MIND

The principles of intaglio, or gravure, printing have been known for half a century, but only twelve years ago were they made applicable to rapid newspaper web service. There are numerous variations of the process known in the trade by copyrighted names, mainly coined of the word "gravure."

Dr. Edward Mertens of Freiburg, Germany, a chemist, is credited with having constructed the first practical newspaper gravure outfit. He brought out his invention in 1905.

Gravure printing may be explained in simple terms. There are several methods employed, with various claims of technical advantage. The principles, however, without an attempt to go into the merits of disputed processes, are well established. Gravure is just the reverse of half-tone engraving.

Whereas the half-tone carried the ink impression on a surface of raised dots or stipple, the gravure is etched in a series of intaglio cells, and the impression

is from ink caught in those cells. It is the difference between incised engraving and engraving in relief.

The surface of a gravure plate is like the surface of a half-tone matrix. It is ink impressed in the intaglio which spreads upon the paper. Thus the process overcomes the mechanical effect of the half-tone, which gives an impression in dots.

The gravure process is made in the following steps, with variations according to the acceptance of innovations:

First, a photographic negative of the desired copy is made, and from it a positive is taken. A half-tone screen is used, and may be applied either in making the negative or positive. After the positive is made it is coated with solutions which form a film. This film is placed on a copper cylinder and a negative print is made on the cylinder. The copper print is then etched in much the same manner as the ordinary half-tone, though the etching need not be so deep. A late development of the process calls for the use of carbon tissue, instead of the method of coating the positive with a film.

One cylinder is prepared for each side of the sheet and then placed on the press. The edition is run from a web. The paper passes over the engraved plate, which has been inked from composition rolls, but the top surface of the gravure plate is wiped clean before it comes in contact with the paper, thus removing superfluous ink.

The impression is gained by the paper picking up the ink lodged in the intaglio cells, giving a transfer of remarkably soft and delicate quality and true to the photographic original.

In the makeup, type is set in the ordinary way and fine press or engravers' proofs taken. An artist lays out the picture inserts and he then pastes up the proofs of type and justifies the page with his paste pot and shears, just as a printer does with his leads, rules and quoins. After the artist has finished with his work the processes become photographic.

Not only does the beauty and accuracy of the reproduction attract readers, but advertisers select it for faithful reproduction of photographs of merchandise, art subjects, including fine apparel, house furnishings, jewelry, musical instruments, etc., especially lending themselves to satisfactory advertising copy.

This last word in newspaper service strikes a high note in modern printing achievement, and gravure holds a wonderful future.—Reprinted from "Globe," St. Louis, Mo.

AN AMERICAN LABOR PARTY?

The organization of "Labor Parties" in four states and in a number of cities in other states; earnest consideration of the matter by state federations in many states; and a national conference in prospect to determine the advisability of a nation-wide party, make this question one for serious discussion by all wage-workers.

Doubtless the vigorous forward movement of labor on the political field in British countries has helped to stimulate the idea among American workers. In Australia the reorganized labor party rapidly is gaining complete control, already dominating Queensland. In England it has become the power of chief concern to the Government, constituting the second party in Parliament, having pulled but little fewer than half the votes in the last election, although its representation is disproportionately low. And in Canada it has grown within a year to great power, electing a mayor and an aldermanic majority in Winnipeg after eight months of existence, besides members of Parliament in provinces and of city boards in several places.

Whether the United States is ripe for a similar movement is a question but little affected by the action of the recent A. F. of L. Convention in refusing to endorse it. That body is in no sense leading American labor thought today; it merely is recording well estab-

lished opinions, moving only when forced to do so by the mass of the membership. That the labor party movement is developing against the opposition of the A. F. of L. national officers is, indeed, the most hopeful sign of its spontaneity and virility. The movement is coming up from below, whence all progress that is to be permanent must come.

Probably in the past the A. F. of L. may have been justified in its avoidance of political commitment, and its adherence to direct economic action. Whilst the government did interfere constantly with labor's program and was clearly on the side of capital, yet the immediate enemy still was the employer and his powerful associations, which labor judged itself too weak to fight on both economic and political fields. It had neither organization for nor understanding of its political power, so concentrated upon the immediate and simple task of marshalling the skilled workers into groups strong enough to wrest from the employers some increase in wages and shorter hours, even though the mass of unskilled workers paid the increase in higher prices for commodities.

But a new ideal has grown up in the world of labor, expressed within the A. F. of L. itself by the phrase "labor shall not be regarded as a commodity." To be sure, all Mr. Gompers' vociferous reassertions of this phrase have no direct influence upon the fact. Labor is or it is not a commodity; that is a matter of economic law. A. F. of L. resolutions, even acts of Congress, cannot alter. But it is true that in the growing, though still sub-conscious, determination of labor that it shall cease to be a commodity lies revolutionary power. Doubtless Mr. Gompers violently would repudiate the charge that he aims at the overthrow of the present industrial system. No stauncher supporter does it possess than he. Yet it is this ideal, that labor ought to be something more than a commodity, which is so profoundly stirring the entire working class in all countries. Labor is no longer asking merely for a living wage. It demands to become a partner in industry, to share in its management and in its problems, to take its just proportion of the goods and leisure scientific production has made possible.

This implies a radical readjustment of industry, one in which the government will play an important part, either as an agent of the conservative employers to oppose the change, or as an aid to the workers in conducting it and bringing it to pass without explosion. The latter is the course the British Government seems to be taking. Under similar pressure, what will our own do? With Republican or Democratic Party control it is hopeless to expect it to aid the change. Both are too inextricably committed to the existing order to dare to break with it; their councils and machinery are dominated by its beneficiaries. Labor never has received any genuine help from either, though it has been cheated repeatedly by both. If it would advance its ideals peaceably it must make of itself, if not a major force in politics, at least a powerful factor. When labor demands government control or ownership of railroads, telegraphs, coal mines, a legal eight-hour day, union recognition, and standards of health and safety, it is making political demands, whose enactment involves a change in the attitude of the government towards capital, a change it cannot be expected to assume without political pressure. Such pressure the workers, politically unorganized, are in a position to exercise. Their divided allegiance to the old parties nullifies their voting strength.

A labor party would be of immense educational value; it would make clear to the workers themselves just what they want; and its concrete program would offer an obstacle to terroristic distortion of labor's goal by its opponents. A printed program can be more easily used to refute the charge of "bolshivism" (whatever that may mean) than, in its absence, the false inventions of labor's enemies.

A well organized and disciplined labor party could nominate its own candidates where it believed itself a

majority; or, where still a minority, it could force the nomination of its friends by swinging its power to one party or another, as has been done so effectively by the farmers' Non-Partisan League. Finally, it could unite for definite purposes with such organizations as the Non-Partisan League for the accomplishment of mutually desired objectives.

When administration officials still refuse to recognize or deal with organized labor; when a miners' union can still be fined \$600,000 for injury to its employers' business, and a street railway men's union be sued for two millions for "injury to a city's prosperity"; when laws still make boycotts illegal but allow blacklists, it is evident that "keeping out of politics" has not strengthened labor's political position nor even assured its economic "right to strike."

With labor everywhere recognizing that political democracy is valuable chiefly as a means for establishing industrial democracy, will American labor continue to ignore its potential power and keep itself tied to the inadequate methods of an outworn past? It is up to the rank and file to answer. KIT.

UNIVERSAL PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD

Hang the Kaiser! To hell with the Kaiser! These are two of the very mild forms of expression we have been handing gratis to our friends during the past four or five years and most of us really meant what we said. Upon calm and careful reflection, however, it is a question whether instead we should not simply look upon him as a misguided brother, who from his narrow and selfish motives had taken the wrong path and erect to him a monument containing nothing but the simple inscription "In memory of the man who, quite unintentionally, struck the first great blow for Universal Peace and Brotherhood."

The Kaiser believed and, of course, he was entitled to his beliefs, that he was an emissary sent by his God (his war God and the only God he had ever learned to love) to rule the earth and claim all as his own and, it is possible, it was necessary he should have this impression, otherwise the work that had been planned for him to carry out might never have been accomplished. The work that had been planned for him, indeed? The killing and maiming of untold thousands? Yes! It was necessary to the progress of the new civilization and Universal Brotherhood that our eyes be opened and nothing short of what actually happened could possibly have done it.

It made us rub our eyes a bit at first. Then we opened them and finally put up our backs and declared we would be damned if we would be slaves to the Kaiser, the leader of absolute selfishness. We would not be ruled by any one man. We would have a government by the people, for the people and nothing else and we would fight till we should win for, had not the keynote to the great Universal Brotherhood already been sounded?

Yes! It had to come that we might all be forced to amend our ways, so we fought and won the first phase of the great struggle which "made the world safer for democracy." But that was all and it does not follow that Universal Peace has arrived, but simply the preliminary step toward that end. Our next move must be in the direction of National Peace, each nation being allowed to work out its own salvation which, of course, includes the re-adjustment of our financial and industrial methods.

Universal Peace and National Peace may be described as a condition of affairs that will admit of a full opportunity for the development of the soul or spirit along the lines best suited to its individuality. For this a healthy body and a contented mind are essential, but impossible of attainment so long as financial and industrial strife exists such as we are experiencing at the present moment.

How are we to attain these necessary financial and industrial reforms? Does it mean more bloodshed and

misery? Is it necessary that the country should first be overrun by a bolshevik army as in Russia? No! my brothers, these are quite unnecessary. Just as soon as we are ready for the reforms we can have them. In other words it means organization and education.

Progress and civilization are impossible without labor, therefore labor must eventually lay down the law, but its principles must be built upon the solid rock of a true religion, a religion acceptable to the people of the world. This will be the religion of Universal Brotherhood.

Lithography can assist very largely in bringing about this desirable condition in the world, more so perhaps than any other craft or profession. America must and will lead the way. Let the governments subsidize a scheme for educating the masses by flooding the world with suitable and beautifully colored lithographs drawn by her most talented artists so that the new Light may be caused to shine in every home with a splendor never before dreamed of and that we may, one and all, feel that our sacrifices were not in vain.

H. J. RHODES.



Personal and Other Notes



The name **Charles Wagner** means to lithography what Edison means to the world. The name itself may possess less magic power, but it is as illustrious to lithography as is the name Edison to the general public. The trouble with Charles Wagner is, he never takes the time to tell his story as well as Edison's publicity agents tell it.

In a jokelike way the writer asked Mr. Wagner the other day whether he is making as elaborate plans for his business retirement as he is making plans for the betterment of lithography? This didn't please Mr. Wagner at all—retiring from business never entered his busy mind—why, he not only has successfully placed on the market another new Machine coming from his ingenious mind, but he has numerous new ideas which he contemplates materializing in the near future for the benefit of lithography. On page 143 you will find Wagner's new "Ad"; please study the mechanism of the illustration and read every word in explanation thereof—it may benefit you. Remember, this Drying Oven is in successful operation now. The Standard Oil Company, in Greenpoint, has installed it. Another will be installed at their Cleveland branch. As a matter of fact they will instal ovens in all their branches. He is just installing one in the largest tin houses, the Tin Decorating Company of Baltimore, with the understanding that they will instal his ovens on all their presses. Progressive houses look for improved methods, let labor do the same.

Louis Volz, our old friend, paid us a visit to tell us his new story. He has connected with J. H. & G. B. Siebold, one of the oldest firms making and supplying litho ink and sundry material to the trade. Louis has accepted sales agency for Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md. His present home is at Washington. His reputation as a stone and plate preparer goes from coast to coast and his intimate knowledge regarding the litho trade together with his personal acquaintance with so many co-workers places him in a commanding position which is bound to be of great benefit to him as well as to the J. H. & G. B. Siebold people.

International President **Anthony McAndrew** of the Tobacco Workers' Union, paid us his annual visit, his face still beaming with joy over the unparalleled success he met within his organization campaign down in Winston-Salem, N. C., where he made over 4,000 union people out of white and colored slaves, securing for them a handsome increase in wages as well as a reduction in their hours of labor. McAndrew had with him a big bundle of his favorite pipe and chewing tobacco, and he was bitterly disappointed after learning that we Nulife men neither smoke pipe nor chew tobacco—but, nevertheless, the bundle remained the property of the A. L. of A.

The question has often been asked "can a McKinley Distributing Roller be attached to an offset press?" and the answer is "Yes." Mr. McKinley was asked about this, and he said that at the time he invented the roller, he had his doubts whether it could accomplish the enormous speed of an offset press, and one of the first rollers he built was ordered by a large printing concern for a machine running 26,000 revolutions per hour, from a Webb or roll feed and when this order was put up to Mr. McKinley to put a roller on this machine he said he would do so at the owner's risk, owing to the speed, and the firm took all the responsibility. Now, the cylinder makes 26,000 revolutions an hour and the McKinley roller has to make four times as many revolutions, or 104,000 revolutions per hour. The McKinley Distributing Roller has to reverse 12,000 times per hour, one of the greatest tests a roller has ever been put to. Mr. McKinley said this roller has been running on this machine for the past eight years, and there has not been five cents worth of repair on the roller during this time. This roller is running on composition rollers and the average printer would say that at this speed the composition rollers would melt, but they do not and run summer and winter.

Another question has also been asked: "If a McKinley Distributing Roller can be put on top of rubber rollers without running down?" If it can be done at this speed on composition rollers it certainly can be run on rubber rollers without injury. The McKinley Distributing Roller is being used in nearly every country where lithography is produced and is as well known as many of the lithographic presses.

Mr. McKinley has branched out into the lithographic supply business, and his advertisement will be found in this issue of the Journal. He has been an advertiser in the Lithographers' Journal for the past two years and finds it a splendid medium for placing his invention, the McKinley Roller, and general lithographic supplies before his numerous friends among the trade.

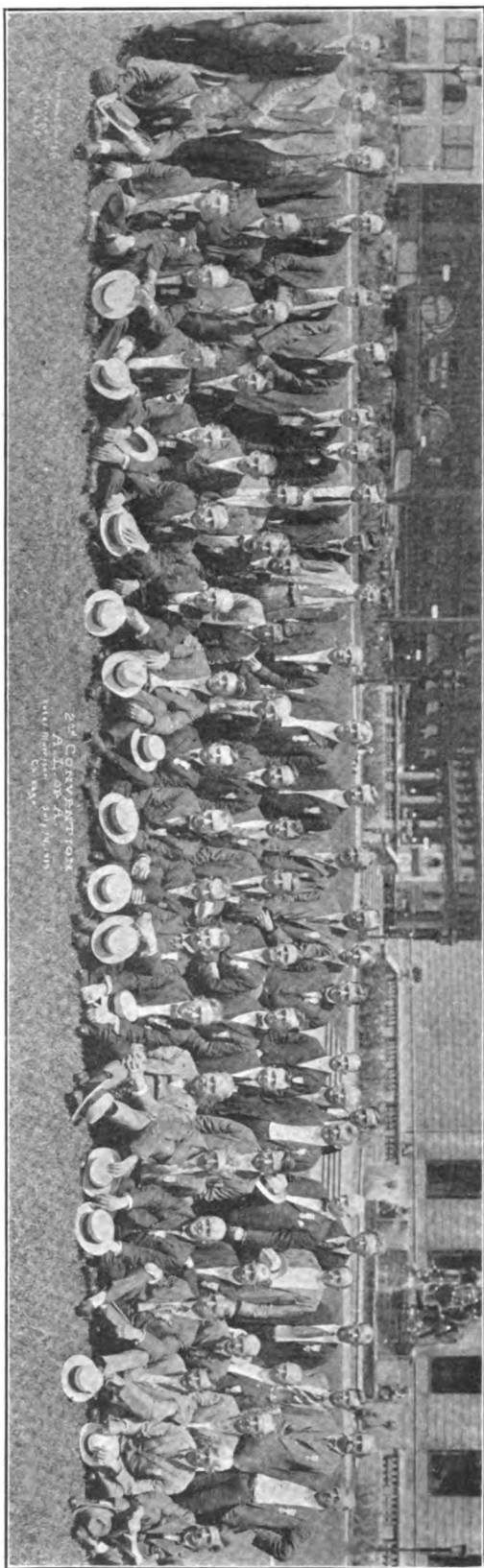
Mr. John Barry, a favorite of the J. M. Huber sales force, came the other day with a pack of encouraging news. He thinks printing is in a first class shape, more ink is sold now than ever before, with an excellent prospect of continuation.



To make your future rosy, use W. S. S. paint.

BUY W. S. S.

The picture below was taken back of the Chicago Art Institute, one of the finest of its kind; it has on exhibition a nearly complete set of the famous Arundel Collection consisting of 196 beautifully executed Chromo-Lithographs made after the best known paintings and art objects of ancient masters. Within a stone's throw is the celebrated Lake Michigan, in fact, the whole surrounding was ideal from A to Z for taking a picture; unfortunately, the Chicago sun shone so merclessly that the poor photographer saw nothing but light and this as you know makes it print black on the paper. Now if you close your eyes as the men on the picture did, these little defects will not be seen by you. Just look close with closed eyes and you may have a chance to find what you want.

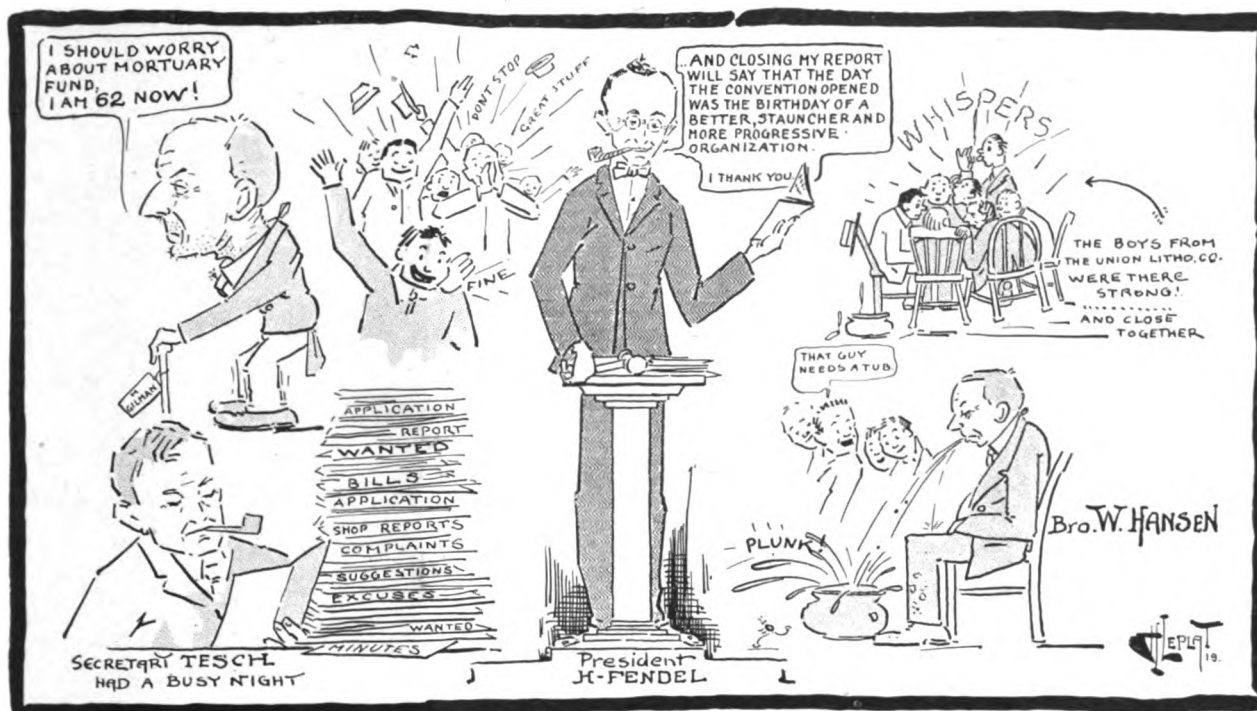


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HOW BRO. LE PLAT SAW IT (MEETING IN LOS ANGELES)

Locals who wish to follow the example of Los Angeles, whose effort may be seen in the above picture, are invited to immortalize some of their characteristic scenes by putting their cartoonists on the job—have a Cut made to conform with the size of the Journal and have it sent to the Editor. Healthy satire and good humor never tires—let us get out of life as much as possible. Who is next?

LOCAL 41, SCRANTON, PA.

At our regular August meeting Local Scranton initiated seven new members, making the slogan of Local 41, which is 100 per cent. organization, near realization. There is only one lithographer now working in our jurisdiction who is not a member of the association.

Scranton is 100 per cent., Wilkes-Barre is 100 per cent., and we will work on Williamsport until our end is accomplished. After our meeting, which was a snappy one, the boys enjoyed a banquet which was given in honor of Wilkes-Barre becoming a 100 per cent. organized city in the lithographic industry. Talks were made by several of the members. Local 41 is glad to welcome home Bros. Barheight and McCann, who served with the forces in France; both brothers were given their former positions held by them. Bro. Volrath has returned to Wilkes-Barre, after having been away for over a year. Bro. Yack is now working in New York City.

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been so modernized as to conform with the industrial development of the printing trade. The ink maker of today compounds approximately a hundred different colors. The proper compounding of colors requires scientific skill; it requires also a staff of men with knowledge of chemistry. Ink making is more complicated than most of us realize. Colors at present are derived from four different sources. They may be of mineral, of animal, of vegetable and of coal tar origin. It is for that reason that few print shops undertake to do ink compounding on their own premises. In other words, ink compounding is no longer the work of amateurs.

Since pigments are obtained by the employment of processes radically differing from each other in action and character, and since vehicles in which pigments are ground into printing inks also are at great variance, the troublesome results arising therefrom and with which the pressman must put up may be readily seen. The tendency of an ink is actuated by its constituents and the treatment upon same. This tendency often manifests itself so strongly in certain inks that when mixed it will provoke a chemical reaction. All litho ink ought to be ground in varnish made of pure linseed oil. In some cases, however, and particularly for the manufacture of cheap varnish resin is introduced for the purpose of securing a desired degree of thickness without the trouble and expense of boiling. Adulterated varnish seldom gives satisfaction to the litho pressman, it turns rubber like.

Ochres, siennas, terra verta and umbers, which are earth colors, must be ground with utmost care in order to obtain absolute smoothness, which is essential to the litho color printers' success, because the least grittiness retained in the ink makes it unsuitable for fine color work. Colors of mineral origin are classified as opaque and permanent. Lake colors, although the youngest in the series of litho inks, are occupying now a commanding place. The coloring matter of lakes is obtained from coal tar products (aniline dyes) which is precipitated upon a base. These colors are unsurpassed in variation and brilliancy and constitute the pride of the litho printer. Unfortunately these colors are not as steady as might be desired, and they also suffer under varnish. No doubt, time will correct these defects and thus endow the litho printer with a real hobby.

Naturally, inks varying in origin and treatment also differ in their respective properties. Some inks dry quick, others dry slow. Some inks have a tendency to wear off the finer parts of the image, while others incline to pile up. In fact there are hundreds of little things a pressman must find a remedy wherewith to counteract such ill effects. Weather and temperature must be taken into consideration. Paper must be taken into consideration. Varnish and many other things need to be understood. Some colors deteriorate under certain conditions, while others become fugitive under the exposure of air and light. In troubled cases driers and oils are resorted to. There is almost always a remedy to subdue ill effects arising from atmospheric or other conditions, but in all cases such remedies must be used cautiously and never indifferently. Inks with great oxidizing properties require little, often no driers at all. Driers are therefore embodied to such inks which themselves do not possess the energy of absorbing the oxygen from the air. Some of the slowest drying inks are emerald green, the lakes and

sepia; whilst bronze blue, burnt sienna, umber, lemon chrome and vermilion are known as quick drying inks. Some printers hold that the admixture of two different driers accelerates the drying process in that a rival action of the two sets in. In many instances where quick drying is paramount and fast driers must be employed, it becomes necessary to ease printing by adding oil or some sort of greasy matter to the color. It is here where the printer must use the best of judgment. Too much drier may prevent the oxygen of the atmosphere to pass the outer layer and thus cause uneven drying. Oils do not act alike with all colors. It is also worth while to remember that whatever foreign substance is given to the color, its specific weight should not be heavier than the vehicle, as heavier bodies will set to the bottom and finally cause trouble, unless the specific gravity of such bodies is being destroyed by thoroughly mixing with the color. To prevent heavy pigments of separating from the vehicle, many printers use Diachylon, being the oxide of lead and oil, hence a good carrier. Just as some inks possess the tendency of absorbing oxygen and thus work in most cases well without introducing driers, so will soft paper act as an absorbent agent upon the ink. The printer is therefore called upon to take into consideration not solely atmospheric conditions, the constituency of the color, but also the condition of the paper. In the latter case, pomade well mixed with the printing ink works satisfactory. Those who prefer stearine must use same with more than ordinary precaution, because its unusual tenacity renders even distribution difficult and uncertain.

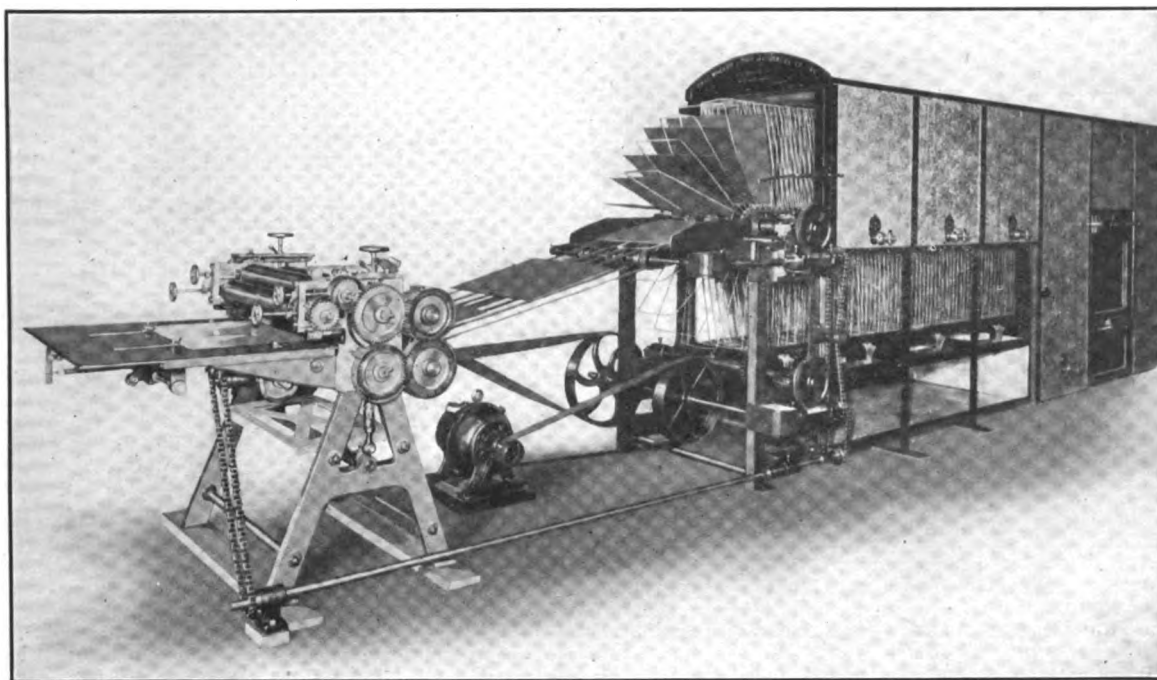
Where a solid is to be produced on cheap (soft) paper, petroleum jelly may be used to great advantage but in case where petroleum jelly is resorted to, a drier must of course be added. Wax varnish will prove beneficial in a case where sluggish ink is used for printing. The term sluggish is used to mean ink working irregular. In some cases this state is overcome also by the employment of strong varnish and sperm oil. Sperm oil also protects secondary colors from wearing during printing. For reducing ink paraffin oil well answers the purpose—some printers prefer olive oil. Terebine, when pure, makes litho ink and driers work well together. The corrosive action in certain inks may be checked by imparting palm oil to the ink. Palm oil is also applied in cases where the image shows signs of weakness, but due to its richness as a grease substance good judgment is imperative. Coarsely ground ink very often becomes troublesome in that it will not get a good hold upon the paper. The same trouble is frequently experienced with spongy-like paper, naturally caused by its absorbent tendency. In both instances Canada balsam may be employed with benefit to the printer. Many colors suffer when exposed to air charged with sulphurous matter. This is why near railroads and factory district posters soon become ugly looking. To this may also be attributed bill boards with painted posters as extensively used in Chicago and Pittsburgh. Lithographed posters could also be made resistant to sulphurous air attack by means of a suitable coating. Lithography ought to maintain a department and a laboratory for extensive research work. Printing should become a science. There is much room for improvement upon printing. Especially so on printing calculated for outdoor purposes.

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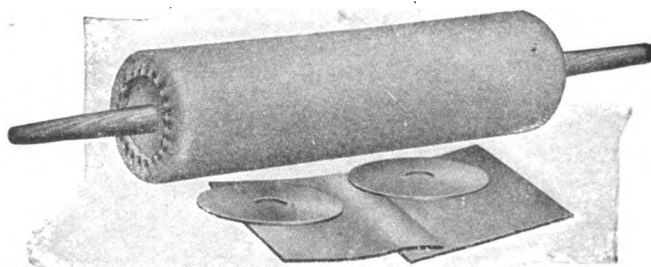
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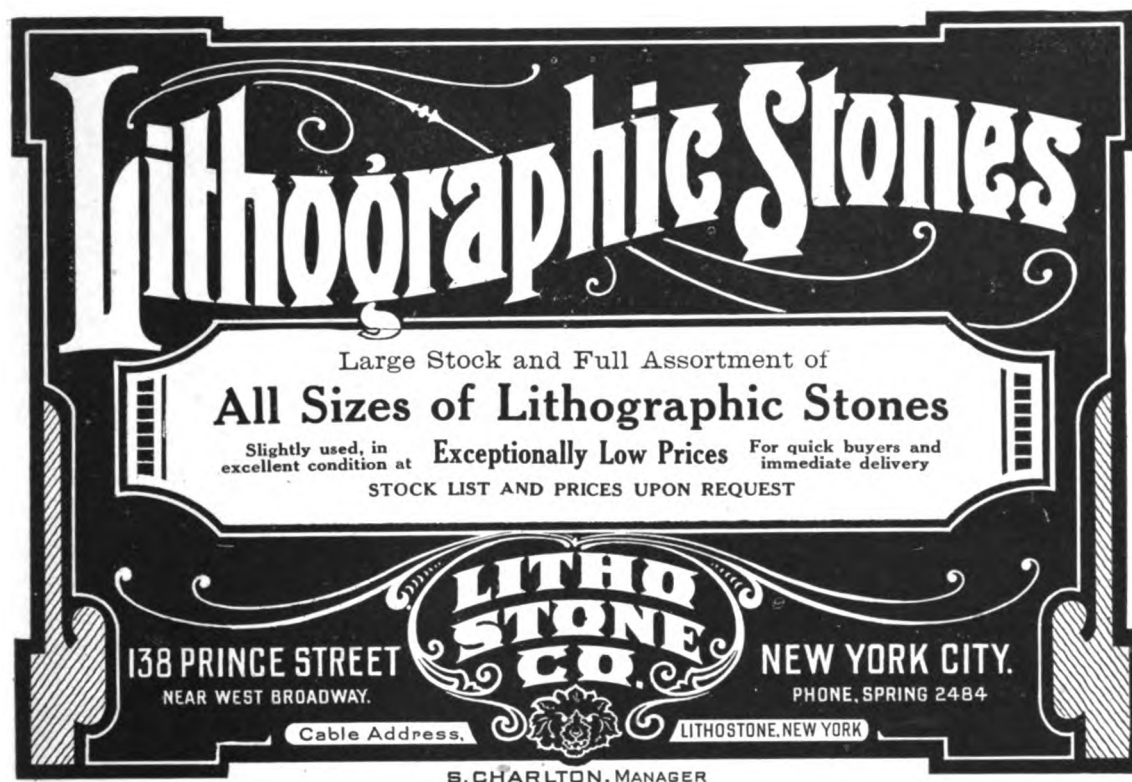
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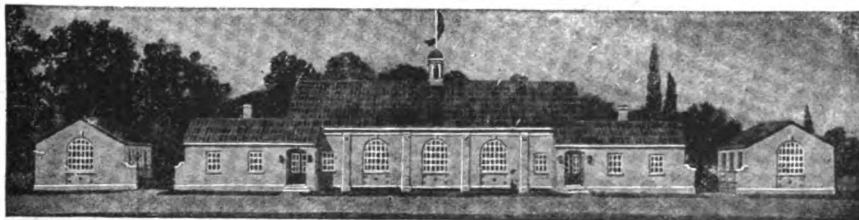
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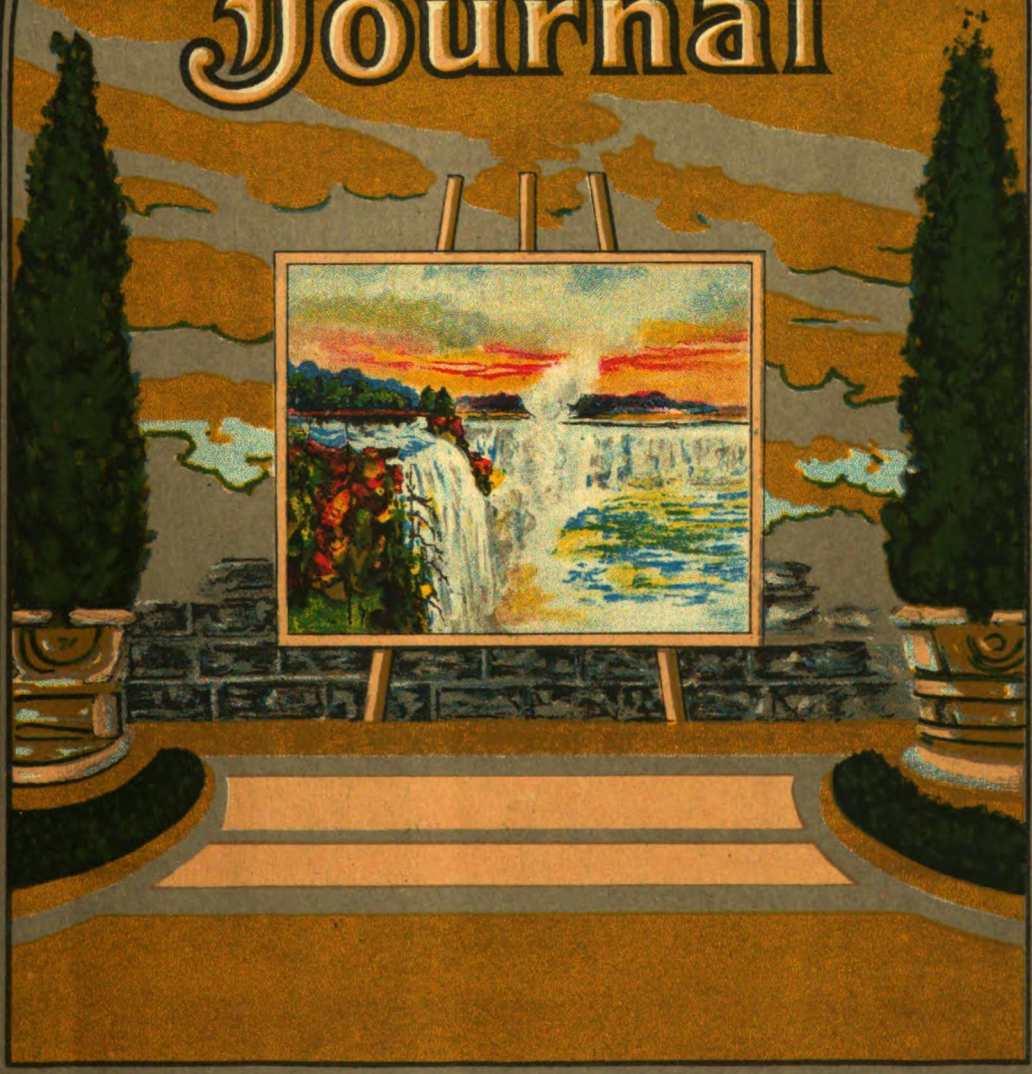
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Lithographers Journal



DECEMBER 1919.

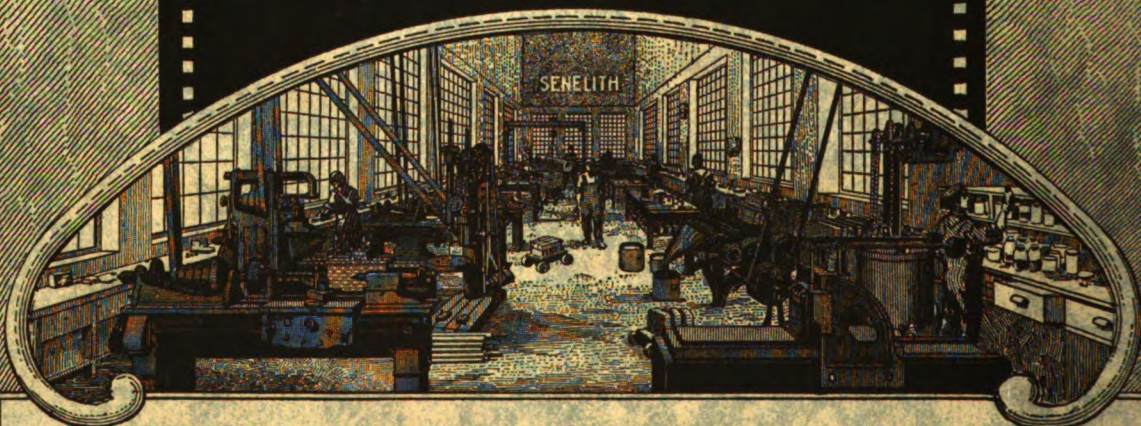
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Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

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NOVEMBER, 1919

Number 6

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(Continued on page 216)




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A. & W. TRANSFER INK—A superior ink, possessing many of the merits of the FRANKFORT TRANSFER BLACK, but lower in price.

A. & W. PREPARED TRANSFER PAPER—Made in the U. S. A. and takes the place of the various imported Prepared Transfer Papers. The trade reports show the A. & W. TRANSFER PAPER to be fully equal to that formerly imported.

INDIA PAPER—We carry INDIA PAPER in the dry form. Also have our own department for preparing INDIA PAPER, and can furnish PREPARED INDIA PAPER weekly or at such intervals as the customer may specify, thus saving the Lithographer the trouble of coating his own Paper; the price is about the same. Light weight, medium weight and heavy weight.

SCRAPER WOOD—We are manufacturing a MAPLE-WOODSCRAPER from seasoned lumber which is pronounced admirable by the lithographic trade.

SCRAPER LEATHER—We cut this leather from waste in our Leather Roller Covering Department, hence lengths are longer than those generally furnished.

GUM ARABIC—Great care is taken in the selection of this very important article, and the GUM ARABIC which we furnish is warranted free from adulteration of any kind. Carried in the standard grades demanded by the trade.

SCOTCH HONE PENCILS—All sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and as the name indicates, these Pencils are made from the famous Tam O'Shanter Scotch Hone.

ETCHO SLIPS—We are the originators. All ETCHO SLIPS, no matter from what source they are purchased, originally come from our house. Have these in the square form, also in the round pencil form. We recommend ETCHO SLIPS for rapid erasing of defects, and for making corrections on metal or stone.

SPONGES—We handle one quality only of SPONGES, keeping in mind the requirements of the lithographer. The SPONGES which we furnish are SHEEP WOOL SPONGES, quality guaranteed.

ACID BRUSHES—Set in rubber. We furnish this in different characters of hair, and recommend the Camel Hair or Badger Hair.

PELURE PAPER—Sometimes known as "CHROMO TRANSFER PAPER." We furnish the French product; size of sheet 17 x 22.

This Paper is transparent, and while it is not used to a great extent in this country, it is used by lithographers in other parts of the world very generally.

SCRAPING NEEDLES—Different sizes. Can supply any of the standard numbers.

DAUBER CLOTH—Some transferers prefer to use the Dauber Block, others prefer the strong Felt, which they nail or attach to a wooden block. We have this Cloth in different degrees of fineness, also carry the solid DAUBER FELT BLOCKS.

PROVING INKS—We manufacture everything made in LITHOGRAPHIC INKS for the Proving Department.

HAND ROLLERS—We have installed a Roller Manufacturing Department, and can furnish the Transfer Department with HAND ROLLERS of any length and character of grain. Also re-cover old Roller Blocks, or furnish the Leather Skin so that the operator may re-cover the Roller, if he so desires.

REDUCING RUBBERS—For use on the French Reducing Machine.

Any other supplies for the Transfer Department, not mentioned above, can be obtained from us on application.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PRESS ROOM

The large volume of Supplies required in the Press Room is mainly INKS and VARNISHES, and of these we have all shades and qualities and all varieties of VARNISHES.

FELT—Many shops use Felt on the cylinders of their Presses under the Rubber Blankets. We carry these Felts in different widths and thicknesses.

FLANNELS—Have on hand standard Lithographic Flannel in different weights for use in covering Dampening Rollers, and for use under the Leather Skin on the Ink Rollers.

MOLLETON—Made in the United States; quality equal to that formerly imported. Carried in two qualities.

PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS—For use on the Dampening Roller. Also adapted for use on the Bronzing Machine, taking the place of the plush. Serves admirably as a cushion under the Leather Roller Skins on Ink Rollers.

The merits of this supply applies to all of the uses equally well, and because of its nature, the Dampening Roller is a perfect cylinder when completed, permitting of adjusting the water supply to a nicety, both on Metal and Stone Presses.

For use on the Bronzing Machine, the fact that it forms a perfect cylinder, permits an even adjustment, and acts as a partial burnishing apparatus, improving the appearance of the Bronzes.

Applied under the Leather Skins of the Ink Rollers, it avoids many of the complaints as to "high spots" and never rides to either end of the metal, thus preserving uniform regularity of Ink distribution throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

We recommend the PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS for the uses as here described, in preference to the old methods of Molletons and Flannels.

RUBBER BLANKETS—For the Offset Press the American manufacturer is producing a Blanket superior in quality, and declared by many users to be better than the imported.

Carried in all widths as required.

For those who still prefer the Imported Blanket, we carry the English and the Scotch Blankets. Also furnish Rubber Blankets in any thickness for use on Rotary or Stone Lithograph Presses.

SPONGES—We carry but one quality of SPONGE—the famous SHEEP WOOL SPONGE—which possesses great toughness with soft surface.

We recommend that SPONGES be used in what are known to the trade as "Forms." If used in this character, the tendency to disintegrate is reduced to a minimum. The life of the SPONGE is much longer, and results obtained better.

We have installed a Department for the manufacture of Leather Roller Skins and for building up the Roller from the core.

We use the PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE as the underlayers on the form Rollers, and in this manner guarantee absolute accuracy of the Roller from end to end, this accuracy being maintained throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

Also furnish the Leather Skins to those who do their own building of Rollers at competitive prices.

Our workmanship is first-class; every skin is hand-sewed, and the stitches are close, thus guaranteeing longer life to Skins of The Ault & Wiborg manufacture.

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SUPPLIES FOR THE ART ROOM

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We also furnish Korn's Tusche, which is made in the U. S. A., either in stick or liquid form.

CRAYONS—Of American manufacture, now generally recognized as being the equal of any.

We handle Wm. Korn's Crayons, and these we supply in either tablet form, pencil form, or in the regular Crayon style, in all numbers.

RUBBING INKS—We furnish the American product, Korn's Rubbing Ink, in different degrees of hardness.

PENS—We have on hand at all times a very complete stock of Gillott Pens, Brandauer Pens and Somerville Pens, these being the recognized Pens as used by the lithographic artists.

PAPER—We import the French Vegetable Tracing Paper, and carry in sizes 19 x 25; 22 x 28 and 28 x 42.

Also carry Tracing Papers in rolls, domestic manufacture.

GELATINE—We supply but one character of Gelatine, this being made in the U. S. A., a very superior article; size of sheet 17 x 21.

We furnish BLACK GROUND and RED CHALK for use by Engravers.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ENGRAVING NEEDLES—We carry two characters of Engraving Needles; a French Needle, known as "Renard" Needle, in the square character, Nos. 1 to 6, and in the round character from Nos. 1 to 6.

Also the English Steel Needle, the steel being made in England and imbedded in the handle in Switzerland.

Sold under the name of "A. & W. Engraving Needles." Round character in Nos. 1 to 6; Pentagonal, 1 to 6; Square, 1 to 6; Oval, 1 to 6.

ENGRAVING DIAMONDS—For hand use. Also furnish Machine Engraving Diamonds and Machine Engraving Sapphires.

GELATINE—(Please note item under "Supplies for the Art Room.")

VIGNETTE STONES—We furnish Vignette Stones of the very highest quality, ranging in size from 5 x 6 to 6 x 8.

STEEL RULES—Made for the especial use of the Lithographic Engraver. Sizes from 8 inches to 20 inches long.

STEEL SQUARES—For the use of the Lithographic Engraver, carried in sizes ranging from 2 x 4 inches up to 8 x 12 inches, inclusive.

ASPHALTUM—We manufacture our own ASPHALTUM. This is made of the purest EGYPTIAN ASPHALTUM dissolved in Turpentine, and is a very superior article.

ETCHING GROUND—In convenient size bottles.

STONE GRINDING DEPARTMENT

For the Stone Grinding Department we furnish Scotch Hone from the famous quarries in Scotland, in sizes to meet the convenience and demand of the Lithographic Trade.

We supply AMERICAN RUBBING STONES. These take the place of the Schumacher Stones formerly imported.

This Stone has a remarkably fine grain; will not scratch the Stone, and takes the place of the Schumacher Stone for intermediate finishing on Engraving Stones, or for polishing the larger Press Stones.

We import FRENCH GRAINING SAND and carry this in stock at all times.

We furnish Sand for GRAINING ZINC PLATES, and this we carry in stock in all of the various degrees of fineness required.

GRAINING MARBLES—Porcelain, Glass, Maple and Steel, the best to be had.

PUMICE STONE—We are very particular as to the character of PUMICE STONE which we supply to the Lithographic Trade, demanding only such Lump Pumice Stone as is usable for polishing Lithographic Stones.

We furnish PULVERIZED PUMICE STONE in any degree of fineness.

We have a ZINC GRAINING DEPARTMENT in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, at which points we grain Zinc Plates for the Lithographic Trade, and for those who do their own graining we furnish PORCELAIN, GLASS, MAPLE AND STEEL MARBLES, and the various characters of SAND required.

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We pay especial attention to the requirements of the Lithographer and can furnish Bronze Powder of any shade and degree of fineness, and our prices lead the market on this commodity.

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There has always been more or less trouble with the Leather Skins used on Lithographic Rollers.

A Roller has been invented overcoming ALL DEFECTS of the Leather Skin.

The IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER is a composition Roller; can be furnished either smooth or rough grained; possesses the proper resiliency; is not affected by heat nor cold; requires no breaking in; the ink can

be cleansed so as to change from one color to another within a very few minutes.

The IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER can also be furnished as Hand Rollers for the Transfer Department and for proving.

Rollers can be furnished any diameter and for all presses.

The IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER is sold only by The Ault & Wiborg Company.

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We must produce even more than we are now doing. Lithographers know that RELIABLE INKS and VARNISHES are essential for the *maximum production* in the minimum time.

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We carry in stock tons of lithographic inks and varnishes as well as the materials for making tint bases. Besides this our factories in New York and at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson are working to capacity.

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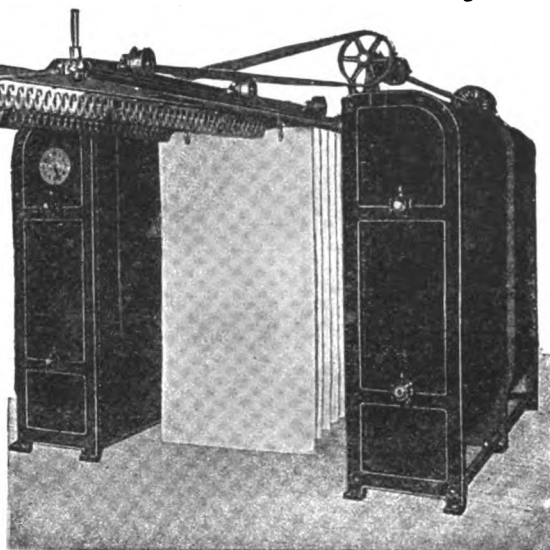
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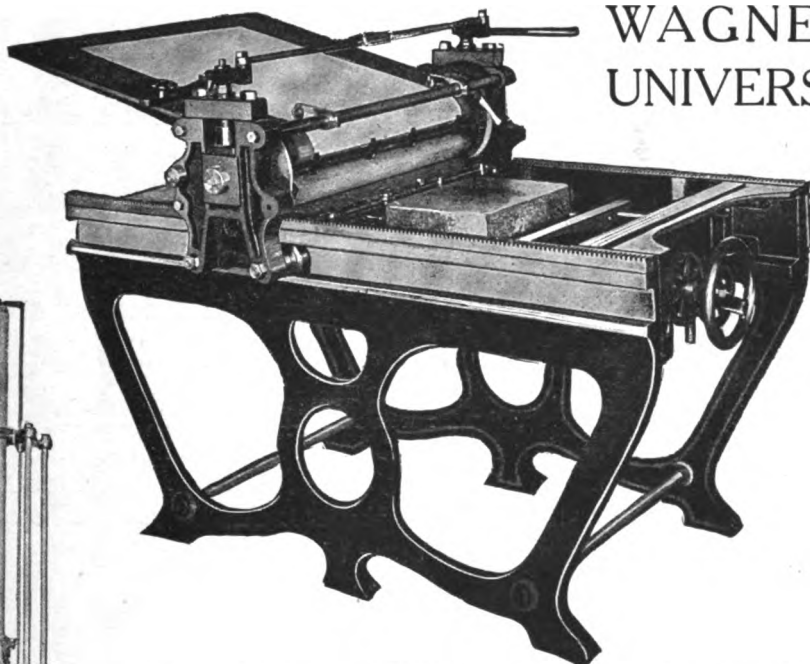
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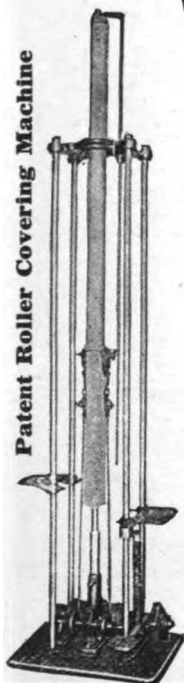
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Every Roller we recover will be straightened and cleaned **without any extra charge**
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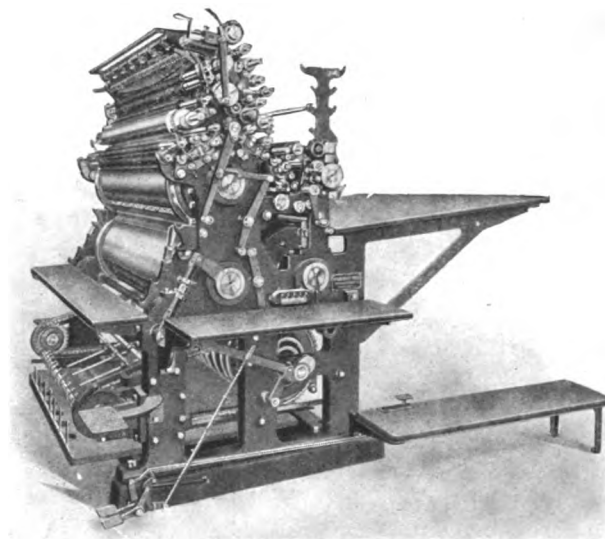
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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only. When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

NOVEMBER, 1919

Number 6

LOOKING SOUTH

Since the big prophecy of our great war slogan is likely to end as a beautiful dream, the nationally divided people of the civilized world will have to resume business on the old stand of commercial rivalry to which, according to President Wilson, must be attributed the cause of our late war and whose cinders, which are still in a threatening state, will keep on burning until the cause has been removed, an act, that is bound to lead to another commercial conflict and thus close the eyes of some more millions of brave men before the people at large will be able to open their eyes. We realize that a geographical change alone is in no way apt to pacify the ambitious desires of national patriots and industrial lords; on the contrary, it is plainly the underlying cause to continued rivalry on a rising scale. To the working class, peace means more than to any other social class and it is but natural that labor in its organized power should long for peace. A fraternal relationship between the workers of all countries based upon a mutual understanding on matters pertaining to working conditions would constitute a fair foundation for universal peace.

The stripping of Germany and Austria of the means wherewith to compete in the world's market has brought about a change in commercial relationship with regard to the Southern Republics of America, and which is not without interest to the United States. Besides England and France, Germany and Austria figured prominently in supplying these countries with industrial products, and in this the products of lithography played no minor part. Since the war the United States came in for a greater share of the Southern market, and this is especially true of printing ink and paper. Most all the offset presses operated in the Southern countries are of English make, while other lithographic presses are either of German, French or Italian make, while rotary presses adopted for zinc printing are largely of American make. All printing ink is being imported. Formerly Germany supplied the major part and especially the demand of high class litho ink, while France and England with small exception furnished the remainder. Prior to the war, American manufactured ink entered the Southern market in insignificant quantity; only one Brooklyn and one Boston Ink Manufacturer are quoted for export. Whatever paper mills are now operated in the Southern countries scarcely produce one-tenth of the total requirements. Most all of the European industrial countries share or did share in supplying these countries with paper, but Germany and the Scandinavian countries supplied the lion's share. War, however, turned the tide in favor of the United States. With the exception of Cuba, which country imported for some years almost all its requirements, including machinery, ink and paper from the United States, European countries predominated in the export of these articles to the rest of the Southern republics. The opportunity for American machine, paper and ink manufacturers as regards trading with our Southern Republics is now at hand. American ink manufacturers now lead in the export of ink to these countries. Obstacles once encountered in the transportation of ink have been overcome. One big ink house has erected a plant at Buenos Aires on the principle to meet more adequately the needs of

the printers in Argentine. Two more big ink concerns have established branches in all the principal printing centers with main offices in Buenos Aires. Machine builders too are getting busy and seemingly meet with considerable success. Paper makers already have demonstrated their ability in meeting local requirements successfully and they may be expected to strain every effort in securing a firm hold of the situation mainly because some of these countries offer ample resources of pulp materials.

Printing and lithography in particular is in some of these Southern countries little developed as yet, but is speedily becoming a progressive industry in Cuba, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso. In Brazil and Argentine where the packing house industry is making tremendous strides and where other industries are developing with rapidity, there is a growing need for lithographic products. Lithography is carried on in Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Chile, but in no way to the extent of enabling it to meet and fill native requirements. Prior to the war the German trade with these countries was well established and especially as regards the high-class lithographed work. That these countries will for a long time continue to depend for better class lithographed work on foreign countries is a certainty. Whether lithography in the United States is to be benefited through Germany being eliminated as a trade competitor remains to be seen. The fact that American advertising and its characteristics meets with considerable favor in some of these countries speaks well, but, this kind and class of printing will ere long be done successfully by native printers. Quite a different condition seems to arise when we are confronted with such high-class lithographed work as was formerly imported from Germany. From the report by Robert S. Barrett, special agent for the Government, we learn that the import of that class of work to Uruguay ceased after Germany was shut off of the sea; and we also learn that after Germany was no longer in a position to supply Peru with a certain grade of ink, the importation of ink to Peru fell off just about that much. We shall not go to the trouble of tracing the cause thereof, but that opinion we venture that little good is derived by killing one's business rival without oneself being able to take over and continue his trade. With the increasing export of printing machinery, paper and ink from the United States to the southern parts of America logically will follow a closer relationship between the lithographers of the South and those of the North. Our neighbor, Cuba, for instance, offers a fair example. The principal industry on that little island is printing including lithography. In Habana alone are 9 litho shops of which two of them are up-to-date in every respect. In the year 1917 they operated 10 offset presses. The Compania Lithographica de Habana, a little trust by the way, operates 76 lithographic presses including all kinds of makes. Another concern operates 22 lithographic presses including offset presses, while one other house is in the process of organizing a large litho department installing offset presses as quick as orders can be filled. Since the signing of the armistice, agents are placing big orders with American manufacturers in an attempt to equip progressive litho shops in Cuba with up-to-date machinery. Fully aware of the grand opportunities the tobacco, grape-fruit and matchbox in-

Local	Amend't 9		Amend't 10		Amend't 11		Amend't 12		Amend't 13		Amend't 14		Amend't 15		Amend't 16	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
21.....	47	1	46	0	50	0	46	0	41	1	46	1	50	0	51	1
22.....	36	4	37	3	38	2	38	2	38	2	37	3	38	2	38	2
23.....	20	0	19	0	20	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	20	0	20	0
24.....	21	1	22	0	22	0	22	0	21	1	22	0	22	0	21	1
25.....	32	9	30	9	32	9	31	10	27	11	31	10	30	10	32	0
29.....	22	1	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	24	0
32.....	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
34.....	18	1	19	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	18	1	18	0	18	1
36.....	17	1	17	1	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
37.....	10	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	9	0
39.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	1	5	0	5	0	5	0
40.....	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	29	1	31	1	32	1	33	0
41.....	19	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0
42.....	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Total	1875	179	1982	55	1968	54	1987	66	1786	147	1978	67	1969	66	1955	106

Local	Amend't 17		Amend't 18		Amend't 19		Amend't 20		Amend't 21		Amend't 22		Amend't 23		Amend't 24	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.....	586	25	553	27	567	16	564	25	554	40	305	201	563	21	542	41
2.....	55	0	54	2	52	1	54	1	55	2	53	0	52	0	55	0
3.....	67	0	64	2	65	2	65	2	66	1	56	15	62	5	62	6
4.....	245	13	251	8	259	10	254	9	252	11	182	65	250	9	243	12
5.....	91	11	92	10	92	9	92	10	92	10	71	30	90	11	93	9
6.....	44	0	42	2	48	0	43	0	42	2	20	22	43	0	42	0
7.....	46	0	40	6	45	0	43	1	44	1	41	4	43	6	44	1
8.....	184	4	185	8	185	3	184	7	185	1	182	5	181	6	182	5
10.....	23	1	22	2	23	1	23	1	22	1	23	0	23	1	23	0
12.....	78	2	78	2	78	3	78	3	78	2	78	2	78	2	78	2
13.....	19	0	18	1	19	0	19	0	19	0	16	3	16	1	19	0
14.....	80	5	82	8	87	3	86	2	84	5	63	17	78	11	85	3
15.....	43	0	37	2	43	0	42	0	41	2	37	5	43	0	39	3
16.....	19	0	18	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	19	0	17	1	18	1
18.....	58	3	56	3	57	2	59	1	56	9	48	11	59	6	56	6
19.....	22	1	22	2	22	2	23	0	24	0	21	3	20	2	22	2
20.....	15	0	13	1	14	1	14	1	10	5	5	10	12	3	13	1
21.....	49	0	47	0	49	2	49	0	48	1	44	6	37	6	46	1
22.....	38	2	39	1	38	2	36	4	39	1	24	16	38	2	37	3
23.....	19	0	20	0	19	1	19	1	19	0	20	0	19	0	20	0
24.....	22	0	22	0	22	0	21	1	22	0	21	1	21	1	21	1
25.....	30	11	31	0	30	11	30	11	29	12	24	14	28	8	28	11
29.....	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	23	0
32.....	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
34.....	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	1	18	1	18	1	19	0
36.....	18	0	18	0	17	1	17	1	18	0	15	3	17	1	17	1
37.....	9	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
39.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	2	3	5	0
40.....	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	0
41.....	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	1	17	3	17	3	19	1	20	0
42.....	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Total	1983	78	1935	96	1981	70	1966	81	1945	110	1496	437	1916	108	1906	110

Local	Amend't 25		Amend't 26		Amend't 27		Amend't 28		Amend't 29	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.....	527	62	556	17	567	14	533	18	556	11
2.....	53	1	52	1	53	0	48	1	53	0
3.....	63	5	59	6	62	5	62	5	63	6
4.....	252	5	255	2	249	7	235	7	257	3
5.....	93	9	92	8	93	9	92	10	91	11
6.....	41	3	43	1	44	0	40	2	44	0
7.....	45	1	43	2	42	2	44	1	45	1
8.....	183	5	183	2	179	6	173	8	179	2
10.....	22	0	22	1	21	1	19	2	21	1
12.....	78	3	78	2	72	4	69	5	74	0
13.....	19	0	19	0	19	0	17	2	19	0
14.....	80	10	80	6	84	6	70	16	81	4
15.....	40	1	41	0	39	1	38	2	40	0
16.....	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
18.....	59	3	58	2	58	3	49	2	57	0
19.....	24	0	23	0	22	1	20	1	21	0
20.....	13	0	13	2	14	1	15	0	14	1
21.....	41	6	46	0	47	0	45	3	48	0
22.....	37	3	36	4	34	6	37	3	38	2
23.....	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	19	0
24.....	22	0	22	0	22	0	21	1	22	0
25.....	28	11	30	10	30	10	25	10	28	9
29.....	23	0	24	0	23	0	23	1	23	0

Local	Amend't 25		Amend't 26		Amend't 27		Amend't 28		Amend't 29	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
32-----	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
34-----	18	1	19	0	19	0	19	0	19	0
36-----	18	0	14	0	13	1	18	0	15	3
37-----	9	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0
39-----	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
40-----	30	2	32	0	32	1	31	1	32	0
41-----	20	0	20	0	20	0	19	0	20	0
42-----	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Total -----	190	131	1933	66	1931	78	1835	101	1934	54

New York, Nov. 11th, 1919.

To the President of the Local:

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 39, to bear date of November 11th, 1919.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 38, and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report of June 30th, 1919. This payment must be made within the prescribed time, which is thirty days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

George Harvey, Local No. 5, cause of death, Angina Pectoris. Died, Aug. 12, 1919.

Albert Sniker, Local No. 10, cause of death, Pneumonia. Died, June 19, 1919.

Frank Mueller, Local No. 4, cause of death, Myocarditis. Died, Aug. 4, 1919.

Abraham M. Lovitt, Local No. 14, cause of death, Septicemia. Died, August 17, 1919.

Max N. Crowen, Local No. 1, cause of death, Myocarditis. Died, September 11, 1919.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of

George Harvey, Local No. 5, in full, \$500, Sept. 20, 1919.

Albert Sniker, Local No. 10, in full, \$500, Sept. 23, 1919.

Frank Mueller, Local No. 4, in full, \$500, Sept. 26, 1919.

Abraham M. Lovitt, Local No. 14, in full, \$500, Oct. 20, 1919.

Max N. Crowen, Local No. 1, in full, \$500, Nov. 7, 1919.

Faternally yours,

JAMES M. O'CONNOR, Sec'y-Treasurer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Amendment No. 17, as initiated by the delegates in convention, July, 1919, has been adopted by referendum vote. The amendment as adopted becomes Article XXIX of the Constitution of the A. L. of A., and devolves upon the undersigned the duty of International Statistician.

In accordance with said Article, the President of the Locals shall gather from his members through a local statistician such information as may be of general usefulness or as may be required by the International Statistician.

It shall be obligatory upon the Statistician of the Locals to properly circulate statistical forms and questionnaires furnished him by the International Statistician, and he shall furthermore see to it, that members and shop delegates do faithfully co-operate in filling out statistical forms and questionnaires to the best of their ability.

It is of importance to the President and the Statistician of the Locals that they forward all statistical matters so collected to the International Statistician for compilation.

Out of this vast field of endeavor good results can be expected only if unselfish co-operation of all the members and all the officers forms the basis of this important work.

The Presidents of the Locals in particular and the members in general should study Article XXIX of the Constitution, so that the best results possible may be obtained for the material benefit of all.

Within a few days the Presidents of the Locals will receive their quota of statistical forms and questionnaires, and it would seem advisable to have their respective Local so organized as to make possible the immediate start of this important work upon a well systematized basis.

In the first place, the President of the Locals must furnish the International Statistician with a complete and accurate list of all the members of his respective Local.

This is imperative—do it now.

APPENDIX

It is probable that many of our members will denounce the soliciting of information as required by Art. 17, as directly opposed to the status of a free man.

This belief seems plausible at first thought.

A second thought, however, will profoundly change that belief.

One does not stop at first thought in a world that moves.

After all, what does personal freedom amount to if disconnected from economic freedom?

Progress proceeds from the best human ingenuity begets, and a well defined system is required to guide it on safely.

Unionism recognizes solidarity. Let personal freedom sway supreme and solidarity becomes a farce.

Solidarity is the breastwork of economic strength. Remove this breastwork and unionism totters from within.

Economic freedom advances with collectivism; destroy collectivism and personal freedom soon starts to shiver in the cold desert of materialism.

Personal freedom, unless protected by economic independence, becomes an egotistical peril with brute force wielding the whip over the victims of the physically weak.

Technique spreads its good work by acquired knowledge and experience.

Unionism must enlarge its work of usefulness by the lessons of the past

Nothing adds more to the power of a union than possessing a complete knowledge governing the conditions under which its members work.

Ignorance is no leader of great things. Knowledge leads in most things. Give to your officers the light with which they may locate the dark spots in our industry, so that evils may be eradicated and causes for complaints properly dealt with. In other words, possessed of a complete knowledge about everything vital to the interest of the membership, we shall at all times stand ready to face the storm of events no matter from whence it comes.

If your union is to effectively represent the interest of its members it must keep statistics regarding them at least as good as are kept by the Employers' Association on the employees of the entire trade. They are not doing it for the fun of it, neither do we propose to do it for the mere fun of it.

Let us reinforce our union with the aid of the best technique obtainable—statistics—statistics that picture the present and guide our future travels.

Build your union on a concrete form—co-operation. This is what we ask of you; give it, and give it freely.

CARL HALBMEIER.

To the Officers and Members of A. L. of A.
Brothers:—

At the recent election I had the honor of being selected by you for the office of Second Vice-President and Organizer of the Third District of our organization. It is the first time this position is filled by any one, the office having only lately been created.

The gratitude and appreciation I feel towards you, my brethren, for this honor, I lack the words to express; I can only say with all sincerity, from the bottom of my heart, I thank each and every one of you. All of my acts shall be guided with impartiality, and with that earnestness of purpose that at no time will you regret having placed this confidence in me.

Only a small percentage of the membership of this organization have I been privileged to meet, a fact I deeply deplore; but life is still young and I look pleasantly forward to the time when I shall meet you all face to face, one after another.

Working at my trade as best I could, at no time did I think of aspiring for an office in this organization, and I was indeed a surprised individual when my Local No. 5 elected me for its President. With a firm resolve to do my full duty in this office, I entered upon my task to improve the conditions of our own Local and thereby doing good to the craft at large. Never did I allow the shadow of a fear or discouragement to enter my mind or swerve me from my purpose. I simply worked and strived onward the best way I knew how, not even once thinking of a greater honor to be in store for me. Then my Local sent me as delegate to the recent convention in Chicago. There some of the good people I met concluded to have me take the new office of Second Vice-President. To say I was surprised is putting it mildly; of my own volition I would never have thought of undertaking this step. Then to my astonishment another member of my own Local No. 5 aspired to the same position!

Now, in answer to the different inquiries made of me, I will work in the new office assiduously, untiringly, with justice to all and employing all the common sense that may have been given me.

Again accept my deepest thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and with the best wishes in the world for the future, I am,

Fraternally and very truly yours,

Fred W. Rose,

President Local No. 5, St. Louis, Missouri.

IF I WERE A SEER

It is claimed by some unusual people that communication between man on earth and man in spirit land is possible. If by some power communication with departed friends can be established, how much easier it ought to be to lay bare the hidden conscience of man alive.

X-rays and radium currents perform in the hands of a competent scientist real wonders.

You have heard of the little dictagraph. Union offices have been blessed with these inanimated snipers. Suppose, a genius some day perfects a little apparatus that will act upon the conscience and the mind of man! What a grand thing it would be to have a little apparatus record the scheming thoughts and concealed motives of statesmen, of judges, of Wall Street brokers and captains of industries! Institutions of the Rockefeller and Carnegie type would soon cease to dupe the people of the workshops into an economic trance. The profiteering profession soon would become a profitless trade. Watered stocks would soon cease paying big dividends. Fleecing the public would become very unpopular, and chaotic conditions would have little chance to root.

Yes, let us have a little Detectagraph that will reveal in man's mind and conscience the thing that makes for evil before it has fastened itself upon the body society.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

The biggest officer of one of our biggest Local says in the November issue of the Lithographers' Journal: "Our office manager (a lady of course) suggests that a little story of interest to the women folks of our members be printed each month in the Lithographers' Journal."

That isn't a bad idea, but why didn't that lady manager start the thing right then and there—that would have been pluck—don't you think so, brother S. D.?

The same subject was approached about 8 months ago by Bro. Sam Maitland, and the writer then answered that the few women interested in our organization will write such tender letters to the infallible editor that they blush at the suggestion to have it appear in print with or without their signature—just like all the women, you know.

Now, in order to show the broad side of life, the editor himself will provide short stories (he is married), until some better writer will appear, or until ordered by the power supreme to stop. **Here is the first one!**

NUMBER ONE

Bob, a young artist, courted a girl a little younger than himself. Her name was Molly. Both Bob and Molly were very fond of each other and longed for each other's companionship. Molly often hungered for the wee evening hours when she could be near Bob and feed him with the graces and fancies of a girlish mind in love.

Bob was a chap of pleasant appearance and high character. He not only was a member of this union, but he was a union man in truth. He would attend meetings, though in his vision he could see Molly with her tender hands stretched out to him.

One night, the election of officers took place, and Bob was among the elected ones. From now on he had to devote two nights each week in order to properly discharge the duties of his office. This news didn't please Molly at all. In her childish temper she shed tears and she uttered cruel words. Surely, she mumbled angrily, you don't intend neglecting your Molly on account of something that don't give you anything?"

Bob reached out for Molly's soft hands and he gently wiped from her mellow face those acid tears that spoiled her looks and he sat close to her and after a little consoling he said, "Now look here, Molly, I don't want you to be angry, and I don't want you to sob, and I don't want you to do anything but understand me—how is that?" A happy smile appeared on Molly's pretty face, but was awfully distorted by emotions from within.

After Bob and Molly had watched each other in silence for a little while, Bob laid one of Molly's hands into his and said, "Do you know anything about unionism?" "Oh, you mean them people who are always dissatisfied, cause strikes and lots of trouble," said Molly. "No," retorted Bob calmly, "I mean not the people but the thing that fights the brutal force of selfishness, that checks the monstrous ambition of economic strength, which, unchecked, would harness childhood, agonize motherhood, despoil morality, exploit the weak and the aged for the sake of individual gain and profit which builds wealth and power. Unionism means brotherhood, sisterhood, solidarity, it means to give protection to the helpless, comfort and health to the toiler, education and leisure to the people of the poor. Its aim is living conditions which make life worth while—not for the few, but for the many. Without unionism, you and me, the masses of the land, would live and slave as our ancestors lived and slaved hundred years ago. Unionism is the promoter of civilization itself."

Molly, who had listened like a brave child would listen to a good mother, threw her arms around Bob and into his ear whispered as though she felt ashamed, "Sweetheart, I shall never, never reproach you again. Fill my heart with inspiration and I shall work with you for this noble cause." At this moment they kissed each other good night.

WHY NOT?

The title is short, and the start dry, but never mind that, read on, until you get to the meat, then read it through, and, if you care, give us your opinion.

* * *

The word co-operation has come to be much used of late. Formerly its term was distinct; today it is applied to almost any field of human activity. The government, commercial enterprises, social institutions and labor organizations speak of co-operation in their own of course.

Co-operation has as a public meaning attained decided prominence during the war. Pooling is one and pulling together is another description. The broadest conception of co-operation now is: a center around which parties of correlated interests meet with the object of serving best the interest of all concerned.

In an industry the parties closest concerned are employers and employees. Naturally, between these two parties one would expect a joint interest to exist. However, in this respect we have but little advanced—but this is apart from the object we have in view.

Let me take up lithography, an industry, in which our members are especially interested, with a view to ascertain the bulk of correlated business. Lithography is vastly bigger than it appears to be at first glance. Suppose business interrelated with lithography could be brought into reasonable co-operation with a sound flow of mutual understanding, would such a policy not open a channel of untold magnitude?

To hold and believe that the man in the shop is concerned about nothing but his pay envelope is the height of folly. As a matter of fact, his interest is limited by business stupidity. Seldom if ever is the man in the shop consulted on business matters or taken into confidence. He is ordered to do things irrespective of circumstances. He is expected to produce without due regard to the kind and character of material. Much do we hear about efficiency, but never are we taken to the true road actually leading toward efficiency. Experts on paper attribute printers' troubles to ink, and in return, the ink expert blames the paper. All this of course helps the litho printer nothing and the whole business suffers in consequence. To our way of reasoning, the fault lies with the system. Elements composing lithography, act separately without regard to their relationship. As a result, the common interest is sacrificed in favor of selfish interest. Surely, the man in the shop could produce more economically, more profitably, if all the factors were linked for the one great goal, universal satisfaction.

Is it impossible to find a means by which the various interests in questions could be brought around the center of common interest? Is the owner of a litho plant the only interested party when it comes to serving a customer? A well-served customer reflects credit to the workman, the paperman, the inkman, the pressbuilder, etc. This fact alone demonstrates the positive good that would be derived from a concerted business effort on the part of employers, employees and all the business catering to the litho trade.

As a start we would propose a conference of representatives of all the parties concerned. A rally of representatives of the employing lithographers, of lithographic employees, of paper manufacturers, of ink manufacturers, of printing-press manufacturers, of roller makers and such other associated trades who would care to participate in a movement aiming at practical cooperation for the advancement of lithography, would seem to be the right step in the right direction.

Some may look upon this idea as being vague. To this we may say that all ideas in their incipient stages appear vague. The telescope used by Galileo was neither as complicated and powerful as is the reflectory telescope at Mt. Wilson's Observatory, Cal. It nevertheless embodied the cultivating idea of widening man's

vision and desire for knowledge. Rome was not built in a day—neither could one conference lift from the cradle of complexity all the problems which require attention and a solution, but at least the foundation for constructive co-operation could be set. Competition incites, generates, it is true, and it is not our intention to destroy competition that creates and uplifts, but to elevate its characteristics, so that it may serve the common interest rather than the interest of the individual.

An exchange of knowledge holds in its palm the greatest educational possibilities. The man in the shop can learn from the expert on paper, ink and mechanism more than from the efficiency man, and in return, the ink, paper and mechanical expert can obtain better information from the man in the shop than he can from the office man. It is this **efficiency co-operation** that we have in mind.

In connection with a conference as suggested above, an exhibition could be staged where the making of paper, ink, rollers, etc., in its various stages might be demonstrated. Short talks on the most important subjects could be arranged for with discussion to follow as a guarantee to profitably exploit the various sources of vital knowledge.

In order to develop lithography in the highest sense possible, ambition and devotion must be encouraged by enthusiasm flowing from the summit of opportunities derived from **efficiency co-operation**.

No industry is well founded that does not give satisfactory protection to all interested. Let us give this matter serious thought. Remember, lithography is bigger than itself, it is a business language understood everywhere.

JUST A YEAR TODAY

Today is armistice day. A year ago a message from General Pershing's headquarters thrilled the people of the land to frantic enthusiasm. Our boys, our money, our munition and our forbearance was the decisive factor in crushing the powers of autocracy and militarism. The common people in all countries rejoiced in this great event. In their minds they visualized things that would come true as a reward for what they have contributed toward ridding the world of the remains of feudal institutions.

Since the 11th day of November, 1918, big things happened. The picture that stood eminently out as the great symbol of "Save the world for democracy" has undergone strange changes. Capitalism that in the world's war never saw the ideal that labor was inspired by, reassumed its pre-war prestige. True, capitalism would have offered little objection to labor occupying a few seats in legislative bodies, but to give to labor a proportional voice in the management and conduct of big business—no, not without a fight to the finish. As a matter of fact, the powers of laws and other agencies instituted by the old system for its protection are still maintained and used in the interest of the old order of society. It surely is not to the credit of the powers who smashed autocracy and militarism under the American cloak of democracy to now comfort and nurse intrigues and movements carried on for the rehabilitation of overthrown institutions as against democracy in its making. It is a fact that American soldiers, American money and ammunition is today used in Russia not for the perpetuation of democracy, but for what a few interested American speculators have at stake. It is true that discharged soldiers of our victorious army are induced to rise against organized labor which dare demand better economic conditions. Harsh conclusions in place of wise and sound judgment are in the main responsible for conditions now confronting us. The joy of a year ago is followed by a large question mark. Men, who in uniform fought for a principle, should in civilian clothes keep on fighting for that principle till its final attainment.

UNION LABEL STORE

There is at 904-906 Broadway, Brooklyn, a little triangle store known as the Union Label Store.

This little store is the property of labor unions affiliated with the C. F. U.

Local Unions and members of local unions capitalize and patronize the venture.

The membership of unions affiliated with the C. F. U. is over 350,000.

What a compelling figure when it comes to co-operation. Three hundred fifty thousand class-conscious working men and women interested in a co-operative venture that has for its object economic freedom of the masses. That sounds so big, doesn't it? Why, one is tempted to see a square block building stored from the basement up to the roof with everything that a family of a million souls is in need of from day to day. One imagines a weekly turnover of at least \$750,000, employing about 500 people, together with 25 auto trucks and automobiles constituting the business magnitude of the Union Label Store.

But what is the fact?

A little store, capitalized at \$5,000, badly squeezed in between larger and more conspicuous stores, with one or two devoted men and women giving their time and doing their best in the presence of innumerable obstacles.

This is not doing credit to organized labor!

Nothing is gained from floating in ideas and falling flat when it comes to realize them. But this seems to be the case with labor. There is no sense in agreeing upon a theory and support the other fellow on business.

Were the capital of \$5,000 evenly divided among 350,000 people it would accredit each one with less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. What a grand total! Now the patronage of these 350,000 union people seems to be in proportion to their financial contribution, perhaps a little below.

Suppose the financial contribution of each member would be \$1.50 instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent and their patronage in due proportion, wouldn't that give color, life and enthusiasm to the scheme?

Why not give that much for your own good, your own future? Labor can have almost anything with a united effort at the bottom; 350,000 union people with a following two times that much can have considerable, providing they know what they want and go out to get it.

Wouldn't it be nice, if we could walk along Broadway, Brooklyn, pointing with pride at a building as described above instead of stealing away from it when we happen to get in that neighborhood? Yes, you can have such a business if you put your mind and your soul in that direction.

In the wee little past you worked hard, you gave much and you risked all in order that democracy might live. Why not manifest the same spirit, the same earnestness in the building up of the new social structure, your world's dream, in order that the principle of reciprocity and co-operation might triumph?

Let Labor erect an Eldorado in every city and town—solidarity of mind and action will do it.

In the October issue of the "National Lithographer" appears an article captioned "The Lithographers in Holland," and credited to the "Modern Lithographer." We admit that the article referred to appeared in the September issue of the "Modern Lithographer," but, if the article is of general interest to lithographers in this country, as the editor of the "National Lithographer" says, he might have copied that article from the "Lithographers' Journal" prior to making its journey across the Atlantic. Said article appeared in the August number of the "Lithographers' Journal" and was reprinted by the "Modern Lithographer," with which magazine we have an exchange agreement.

BUT ONCE A YEAR

Due again is good old Christmas. Most of the boys who on last Christmas Eve were far, far from home, are once more in our midst. Yes, many mothers and sweethearts still weep and mourn over the brave ones who will never return.

The time one speaks in terms of peace on earth and good will to man is at hand. Presents are given to the dearest and the nearest ones and perhaps donations made to funds which promise to light with a smile of human affection souls suffering from the merciless tempest of fate in proof of our tender and loving addiction to Christmas' great human message.

With the signing of the armistice a little more than a year ago, which was then taken as a victory by right over might, a new conception of democracy streamed from the joyous hearts of freedom adoring millions. In their minds they perceived a world governed by new ideas, new conceptions of laws and rights coveted by new inspirations. The people longed for the materialization of the promises made them whilst the cannons roared and its beloved ones willingly faced all the cruelties of warfare.

Once more Christmas is nearing and the people with increased anxiety await the message.

Shall the chimes ring again? Perhaps! However, this time the people of the working class will listen to with different ears. With increasing brutality they have it poked into them that they may expect nothing save what they with their own organized power are able to wring from the system that is neither democratic nor autocratic, but outspokenly desperate. The soil upon which this system functions is ill begotten. It deprives the people of the real happiness and life's better purpose. Under such conditions one looks vainly for peace and a Christmas embodying its symbolic characteristics which fill and charm our thoughts.

Our wishes go out for better governmental, judiciary and political wisdom.

The late war has, among other things, resulted in the coining of many new words and phrases. The end of the war has brought into prominence some old words not previously in common use, though now prominent in oral and written arguments on world's affairs.

Two such words are "International" and "Reconstruction," and while they are used largely by representatives of governments with regard to broken diplomatic relations and material destruction wrought by the war, these same two words are pregnant with meaning for labor the world over.

Previous to the fateful days of the summer of 1914, when the world was startled by the declarations of war of the great European countries against one another, the word "International" had little meaning as that of foreign countries, due largely to the fact that labor unions in this country are organized along craft lines rather than along the lines of industry.

It is true that the organized Artists, Engravers and Designers of the United States and Canada are affiliated with the International Secretariat as far back as 1905, and while they had a compact, well organized craft union, they constituted but one-sixth ($1/6$) of the organized workmen engaged in the lithographic industry as a whole.

When, after about seven years of patient and untiring efforts, amalgamation of the craft unions in the lithographic industry in this country was finally consummated, some of the artists, engravers and designers, now a part of the Amalgamated Association and some workers in other crafts who were advocates of the internationalization of lithographic workers, laid plans for advocating the affiliation of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America with the International Secretariat as soon as the war's end made such a step possible of execution.

In January, 1915, when the lithographic craft unions

merged their interests and became the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, the organized artists, engravers and designers set aside \$1,000 of their funds, placed same in the keeping of a Trust Company in this country with the stipulation that it be turned over to the Secretary of the International Secretariat after the signing of the treaty of peace in the war, at that time about six months old.

Little did we then believe that five long, epoch making years were to elapse before war was to give place to peace and madness was to give way to sanity. As great a shock as was the war itself to the peoples of the civilized world, so great also was the wonder and amazement that a struggle of such a gigantic life and property destroying nature, could be carried on for such a protracted period of time, but as all the things of earth, in the fullness of time, must come to an end, so also the war's final chapter was written on that glorious, well-remembered day in November, 1918.

In July, 1917, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, in convention assembled, affirmed its intention to affiliate with, and assist in the rehabilitation of, the International Secretariat.

In July, 1919, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, in convention assembled, reaffirmed its unchanged attitude with reference to affiliation with, and assistance in the rehabilitation of, the International Secretariat.

Thus has "International" become to us something more than a mere word of doubtful meaning. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounding the eastern and western shores of our country, are no longer trackless wastes of waters dividing us from the peoples of the eastern hemisphere. Those great bodies of water have been bridged and the peoples of the east and west have been brought into closer physical, mental and spiritual contact than at any previous period in the world's history.

George Washington, the father of our country, warned the American people of his time "against forming any entangling alliances with foreign nations," though it may be confidently predicted that if he had lived in this day and age, he would have promptly repudiated the idea that the internationalization of labor could, or should, in any sense be construed as an "entangling alliance."

The word "Reconstruction," as applied to conditions resulting from the war, has two commonly accepted meanings:

1. The restoring of the devastated areas of the countries which constituted the battle-grounds of the contending military forces.

2. The restoration of the industries of the warring countries from a war to a peace basis.

For labor in general and for organized lithographers in particular, the word "Reconstruction" has a very significant meaning. It means largely the rebuilding of the unions, some of which were shaken to their very foundations, from their own national standpoint and in the broader sense, it means the rehabilitation of the "Secretariat" from the international point of view.

Prior to the war, the International Secretariat of Lithographic and Kindred Trades Unions was a living example of the efficacy of the policy of the establishment and maintenance of international relations between the national unions of the civilized countries of the world. Its value to the unions affiliated with it had progressed far beyond the theoretical stage and it had amply demonstrated its practical worth as an influential power in its own industrial sphere.

Shall such a great power for good be allowed to lapse into oblivion for lack of leaders large and pure-minded enough to rise above the dull and sordid human instincts of hatred and oppression? The gentlemanly and sporting instinct of fair play in the

average human being prevents him from kicking his foe after he is down.

The representatives of governments of the nations arrayed against each other in the war have signed a treaty of peace, embodying a "League of Nations" covenant to make future wars more difficult, if not impossible. In the opinion of the writer, a "League of the Peoples of Nations" would go much further towards abolishing war and the causes leading to it. Such a "League" must have as its foundation the internationalization of the wage earners of the world. On the day that the so-called common peoples proclaim and resolve to adhere to the principle that the material and spiritual interests of the people of one nation is the concern of the peoples of all other nations, a great forward stride will have been taken in the direction of establishing international amity and good-will. It would prove to be the death-blow to war and the causes leading to war.

Before this article goes to press, there will take place in the city of Washington the first international labor conference as an outcome of the recent peace negotiations, to which representatives of labor of every country in the world have been invited. The representatives of former enemy countries will be just as welcome, and their views accorded as much consideration as will those of representatives of the countries associated with ours in the war. The procedure of this larger international labor conference must serve us as an example to be followed for any prospective conference those interested in a revival of the International Secretariat might have in contemplation.

"Secret diplomacy" has been declared obsolete by the leading nations of the world. It must never be allowed to gain a foothold in international labor affairs.

"Open covenants, openly arrived at" has been adopted as a declaration of principle by the leading nations of the world. Labor, in its international relations and dealings, must adopt as its watchword the same declaration of principle.

No contemplated conference of representatives of the organized lithographers of the countries of the world must take place without an opportunity being given to the organized lithographers of former enemy countries to attend such conference if they desire so to do. The presence of representatives of the lithographic workers of all unions affiliated with the "Secretariat" prior to the war, is indispensably necessary to a full and complete reconstruction of the now existing strained international relations.

With such a platform and programme the organized lithographers of America are in full accord. They have pledged their aid and are prepared to fulfill it in letter and spirit.

Eagerly, anxiously and expectantly they await the call.
Leopold Buxbaum.

Mr. Herman Gross, Jr., a well-known member of Local New York, has assumed the roll of an adventurer. It happened this way: His wife, equally well-known for her theatrical work, is ailing for some time and in order that she recover her former health, it was decided to make for Los Angeles per automobile across the entire Continent. During the trip, known points of interest will be visited. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are accompanied by Mr. Robert Loos, an auto expert, and wife of New Haven, Conn. Brother Gross, Jr., has sold his home in Avenel, N. J., so that this bit of an adventurous trip may be carried out unhampered. The gentle advice given them by General President Bock, that they well pad their seats, has been heeded, says Bro. Gross. He has our good wishes.

Handsome profits in these days are made by English paper mills. One is recorded to have paid dividends to the amount of 280 per cent., while another is quoted as having paid 125 per cent. in dividends.

October 8, 1919.

Mr. Carl Halbmeier.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Now that we have a splendid Journal, one which everyone looks forward to each succeeding number with increased eagerness for the valuable information from the splendidly edited articles, the chuckle certain from the humor page and the latest contribution in cartoons characterizing local celebrities, it dawned upon me that a page devoted to "Questions and Answers" would prove a valuable asset and would be a step in advanced unionism in that it would inculcate a little co-operation and assistance in the brothers.

These days of new-born lithography through advanced machinery and methods, innumerable difficulties arise from time to time. A page entitled "Queries and Answers" added to the Journal—wherein brothers experiencing obstacles which they cannot solve satisfactorily may find assistance in remedies suggested by other brothers—would be a step forward both in fraternalism and lithography.

At one time the "National Lithographer" had a page entitled "Wrinkles and Ideas," and I am sure many a lithographer obtained a valuable tip from those columns. This "Queries and Answers" page is only a suggestion from a follower of "Wrinkles and Ideas" column, and if I may I will offer a method of handling such a proposition.

Questions submitted need not necessarily be of a work nature, but they might be about methods of canvassing for membership; about ways of bringing added interest into local meetings; the whereabouts of a certain brother, etc. Brothers wishing information of any sort could submit their questions to the local Journal reporter to go with his monthly staff report or send direct to the editor using a nom de plume name or initials for identification if desired. These questions could be published monthly, and any brother who might have an answer, solution, idea or suggestion could send a reply in same manner as questions.

It is hoped by the initiator of this column to unearth some wrinkles which may have been imbedded for a long time and the valuable hints be imparted to the mechanic of to-morrow. Ideas which a brother received, either through his own costly experience or by way of tip may prove a job-saver to another brother.

It behooves older men to offer assistance to their junior trade brothers in clarifying mysteries and giving a boost over apparent insurmountable obstacles. In like degree is it incumbent upon the apprentice to offer a helping hand to his tutor and not try to outwork him nor in any way bring about a condition detrimental to his welfare.

Let's give this "Queries and Answers" page a trial. It certainly should prove an asset to the Journal, and brothers through co-operation would be repaid by valuable information and helpfulness.

Yours for Queries and Answers,

Fraternally,

D., Local No. 8.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor through a circular letter addressed to Organized Labor strongly appeals to Labor to protect themselves against any attempt made by legislators or judges to encroach upon their rights as free Americans, emphasizing, that labor must act before it is too late.

This appeal is made as a result of a bill introduced by Senator Cummins and which bill aims to tie the will and the hands of 2,000,000 railroad workers, but which, if once law, could equally be applied to labor in any kind of industry. The circular letter asserts, that should this bill pass, labor would be thrust into a state of slavery and, therefore, the Executive Council urges upon all unions to lodge their protest against this bill immediately with their respective Representative in Congress.

A WORTH WHILE REFLECTION

The election of International Officers, in itself a most important act, has attained unusual prominence through the way it was conducted. It is certainly characteristic to know that notwithstanding the fact that for almost every office there were two or more aspirants, no serious attempt was made by any candidate to impress upon the members by means of a publicity campaign.

Not the least of effort was made by any of the incumbents to secure votes, although they were facing strong opponents. Few were the attempts made by other candidates who one would think are interested in bringing their names and their qualifications to the attention of the members. The election may be recorded as an absolutely clean and impartial affair. Some of the defeated candidates may feel disappointed and with them many of our members, but the fact remains that the election was indisputably clean and in this we all can rejoice, knowing that hotly contested seats lead to personal mud-throwing, a habit which does neither the candidate nor the organization any good. The Lithographers' Journal has not allowed itself to cater favors to any party, and this course we feel is recommendable at least.

Mr. Charles Schwab, who played the part of a jolly good fellow during war time that filled the coffers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to a bursting capacity, resumed his natural disposition from the moment labor was no longer the pressing necessity for the winning of the war for capitalism, and, according to newspaper reports in a recent interview now advocates the wiping out of the Reds (please get that little word with its great meaning right), and in this he is confident that the common sense of the American people will wipe them out—yes, as long as common sense doesn't wipe out autocracy such as dominates over the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the common sense of the American people is all right. Too bad there is at this time a strike of the steel workers on.

GUM ARABIC

Gum Arabic (used in lithography), a yellowish or reddish gum, gathered from several species of acacia trees that grow in Asia and northern Africa. It is used in thickening ink and in making mucilage and paste. Gums form non-crystalline, rounded drops, or tears, the purest varieties being transparent or translucent, usually pale yellow, but sometimes of a dark color. When dissolved in water, gum forms a thick, smooth fluid, which is more or less sticky. Some gums, such as gum arabic, dissolve in water; others, like tragacanth, are only partially soluble; all are insoluble in alcohol and are thus distinguished from resins. They have no odor and only a very faint taste. The different kinds of gum receive their names from the countries from which they are imported, such as gum arabic, gum Senegal, Barbary gum and East India gum.

GOOD NEWS FOR YOU—BUT NOT FOR US

When we had the printer to print up a year's supply of covers for the Lithographers' Journal we figured on 6,400 copies a month, but, in order to go safe we had 80,000 covers printed which we thought to be plenty enough. Within recent months, however, the membership has increased beyond expectation, and subscriptions from the employers are coming in so fast that our worries grow by bounds. The edition of the December number is 6,750, and because this amount will have to be increased from month to month it was found necessary to reduce all Local supply to the minimum, and, in this, we ask the Locals so affected to bear with us, in order that we may pull out safely from a possible predicament. As we said at the beginning: Good news for you—but not for us.

COUNTERETCHING ON STONE AND ZINC

Copyright, 1919. By Fred Scheinkman

In making a change on stone the lithographer can generally depend on acetic acid, alum solution or citric acid to make the work hold, providing the stone is washed with clean water thoroughly and all the gum removed, not polishing too deep where change is to be made, so as to avoid trouble for the pressman. But when it comes to making a change on zinc more care is required; while the work can be removed with lye, cyanide, or better still caustic potash, sometimes the change is wanted on the blank zinc where no work is to be removed and you must depend on your counteretch. Solutions of hydrochloric acid or nitric and alum left on for about 3 minutes will prepare the surface to receive the new work, and if you do not rub up, but wash out and roll up previously, gumming up thin, a much cleaner result is obtained. The supply houses in the trade sell the different acids for etching and counter-etching, but the writer advises that if you want to dilute them, that is mixing a solution, do it yourself.

* * *

At the shop where I am employed they certainly have the largest collection of "mixed breeds" I ever came across; we even have an "Indian Chief," who in conjunction with Bro. Cooney is very fond of the onion, to my sorrow; every time he wants information about the bum transfer I hand him, I am unable to answer him, as I become unconscious. Bro. Willie Kennedy has a new trick when he—washes the blanket with the extract of the "skunk"; he does not wait till the perfume blows all over the transferrers, but he opens the door to help it. Bro. Joe, besides playing the role of the "male vampire" and packing an awful wallop, also carries a big roll of greenbacks; how does he do it? Bro. and Sister Madarazzo, the eminent Offset Pressman, is in the "Antique Business" on the side; he claims it is the easiest thing in the world to collect old pots and pans and sell them as antiques of the 14th century. He came around the other day with an opera glass which he claimed can be seen through at night. I certainly could not see through it in daylight. I found afterwards the magnifying glass was made out of gelatine; he certainly has the Jews beat, but why pick on me?

According to Mr. B. P. Wadia, president of Madras Labor Union, textile factories employ workers for 12 hours a day, for which they receive on the average from \$5 to \$8 per month. Most of the people working in these mills come from villages being an hour and more distant from the factory. There is but one recess of 30 minutes provided for, and, owing to inadequate facilities, actual recess reduces itself to about 13 minutes. Shop conditions are primitive and objectionable, and medical aid even in case of accidents is often not available. In the city of Madras, unions for the printers textile workers, railway workshop men, tramway men and rickshaw drivers have been organized. Appeals from other towns to organize labor on a similar basis are constantly being received. Mr. B. P. Wadia says, labor in India looks fondly to organized labor in the United States to champion their cause.

EXTREMELY IRRITATING

Ladies and gentlemen of social dignity and high position are losing their love for labor which is clamoring for the fulfillment of the promise made to them during the war period. The Industrial Conference, Gary's attitude in the steel industry, the attempt to pass loaded Bills in Congress and the persecution of courage and conviction is largely responsible for the much disturbed social and industrial conditions. Surely if this present unrest is to be regulated by the application of force, then peace and democracy need a big friend.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CHROMIC ACID

By H. J. Rhodes,

Author of "The Art of Lithography"

The following formula has proved to be fully equal to the ordinary chromic etch on zinc and has none of the poisonous tendencies of the latter. It may also be used in the press water fountain to advantage. More or less according to requirements.

Dissolve two heaping teaspoonfuls of Ammonium Phosphate in 8 ozs. water. Add to this, 8 ozs. Gum-Solution and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (one-quarter ounce) Nitric Acid.

To get the best results from a transfer on zinc certain conditions must be observed which may be enumerated as follows: 1. A firm, clean transfer impression. 2. A clean, sensitive plate. 3. The plate and work to benefit to the fullest extent by the reactionary effect of the etching solution and the final gumming.

If there should be the slightest suspicion regarding the sensitive condition of the plate previous to laying down the transfer, rub the surface over with fine pumice powder and piece of felt, then wash under running water. A special sponge should be kept for this purpose only. Drain off the superfluous water and, while still wet, flood the plate with a weak solution (lemonade strength) of hydrochloric acid or a strong solution of alum, then wash again with the sponge under running water as before. Drain off and fan dry quickly with an electric fan.

After the work has been charged with ink, the usual practice is to dust over the plate with resin powder and then proceed with the cleaning. This being completed, a further dusting with talcum powder is given previous to etching. Now, it may readily be understood that during the inking process a very slight tint, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, may have formed on the plate and that also a certain amount of resin and talc have adhered to the grain which the etching solution will have little or no chance of removing. This means, of course, that the plate may tint and give the pressman trouble almost before he has gotten his O. K.

Now, to put the work and plate in a condition that will allow the etching solution to do what is expected of it, just, after dusting the work with the talcum powder, sprinkle it all over with fine pumice powder, then, with the sponge and a little water, rub lightly the whole surface. This, if properly done, will remove all superfluous tint, resin powder, etc., adhering to the plate, will improve the quality of the work and leave the whole in a condition to benefit to the fullest extent by the reaction of the etching solution and the final gumming.

Always dry the plate before gumming. Use a liberal supply of fresh, clean gum solution and go over the plate with it in a thorough manner, then wipe it down until only a very medium film is left, which fan dry at once. Wash out the gum sponge frequently and do not use the old, exhausted gum left in it from a previous gumming.

Now just a word to the young pressman. Let the word "Minimum" be your watchword. The minimum quantity of ink on the rollers. The minimum amount of water on the plate. The minimum allowance of dope in the damping water. The minimum of pressure. Inks should be worked thin and body colors reduced with thin, non-greasy substances such as boiled linseed oil and a very little coal oil. Do not try to force up a color by piling on ink. In gumming up a plate a spongeful of clean, fresh gum will work wonders, but be sure to wipe it down good until only a trace of it is left, which fan dry quickly. Never allow a thick coat of gum to dry on the plate; it does more harm than good. Keep both eyes and also the mind on the job.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

The Methodist Federation for Social Service has petitioned Congress to lift the ban on Soviet Russia, declaring that it is contrary to our historic attitude toward blockades and increases the agony of suffering Europe.

The League of Industrial Rights, an organization purporting to safeguard the public interest in social and industrial disputes, has prepared and submitted for consideration three (3) Bills to the Industrial Conference which has been in session at Washington during the month of October. Bill No. 1 aims to make unincorporated associations legally liable for any act committed by any of its officers. Bill No. 2 aims to declare unlawful any means or any act giving support or comfort to any strike, lockout or other kind of industrial conflicts. Bill No. 3 seeks to deprive federal, state or municipal employees of the right to engage in any strike, join or affiliate with any labor union not wholly composed of co-employees.

These three Bills as drafted, with arguments in their favor appended, have been forwarded to the Lithographers' Journal with requests that it give an opinion thereon.

To give our opinion without giving space to the arguments presented by the League of Industrial Rights would be unfair, and in justice to both the League and ourselves we will merely state that, however inconvenienced the public may be from industrial strifes, the effort thereof cannot be legislated away without removing the cause. The cause of labor unrest grows out of unscrupulous aggression committed by trusts and monopolies under the protection of a well-trained and well-paid legal profession. The history of that impenetrable combination has planted into the minds of labor a distrust and disgust that no pedagogic arguments are able to pluck from the heart of an awakening labor. Labor by sad experience has learned that it cannot rely upon any power save its own, and by right ought not to rely upon any power but its own. If the attempt by labor to remodel our undemocratically functioning democratic institutions is the thing objected to by the League of Industrial Rights, then its existence is not soundly founded. The ballot box has been tried and found wanting. New times call for new methods. Capitalism has outgrown the ballot box—labor will do likewise.

A French genius has obtained a patent which makes the printing of advertisements in any descriptions over the regular reading matter possible. The idea is to keep the reader's close attention to the advertising part while reading the news. Wake up, America!

FOOD COSTS ADVANCE 91 PER CENT

Washington.—The price of food has advanced 91 per cent. from May 15, 1913, to May 15, 1919, and continues to advance, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. During this period lard increased 146 per cent.; flour, 127 per cent.; bacon, 110 per cent.; corn meal, 107 per cent.; pork chops and potatoes, 106 per cent. each; ham and lamb, 104 per cent. each; eggs, 102 per cent.; sugar and hens, 96 per cent. each; butter, 89 per cent.; round steak, 87 per cent.; plate beef, 86 per cent.; chuck roast, 84 per cent.; rib roast, 77 per cent.; bread, 75 per cent.; sirloin, 73 per cent. and milk, 69 per cent.

The national industrial conference board, representing business men, acknowledges that food costs have increased 85 per cent. in the five-year period since the beginning of the war.

Washington.—Living costs issued by the National Industrial Conference Board show a wide discrepancy from those issued by the United States government.

The Conference Board was organized three years ago in New York. It is composed of a score of manufacturers' associations and has its headquarters in Boston. These business men say that there is only 70.8 per cent. total increase for the five-year period since the beginning of the war (1914-1919) in the average cost of each of the principal items entering into the family budget. The increases are divided as follows: Food, 85 per cent.;

shelter, 28 per cent.; clothing, 100 per cent.; fuel, heat and light, 57 per cent.; sundries, 63 per cent. This makes the increase for all items 70.8 per cent.

While these figures are formidable to the wage earner, they are less than those contained in a report just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, which shows that living costs from December, 1914, to June, 1919, have increased as follows in these cities:

Portland, Maine, 74.25 per cent.
Boston, Mass., 72.78 per cent.
New York City, 79.22 per cent.
Philadelphia, 76.21 per cent.
Baltimore, 83.99 per cent.
Norfolk, Va., 87.05 per cent.
Savannah, Ga., 79.76 per cent.
Jacksonville, Fla., 77.48 per cent.
Mobile, Ala., 76.64 per cent.
Houston, Texas, 80.22 per cent.
Portland, Oregon, 69.16 per cent.
Los Angeles, 65.07 per cent.
Seattle, 74.01 per cent.
San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., 65.58 per cent.
Chicago, 74.47 per cent.
Cleveland, 77.23 per cent.
Detroit, 84.36 per cent.
Buffalo, 84.23 per cent.

While the figures of the Industrial Conference Board show a lower rate of increase for living costs over those issued by the government, the conference board acknowledges that costs are liable to increase. It states that "the opinion was general that rents would continue to rise"; that "dealers very generally expressed the opinion that clothing prices were likely to go still higher," and that "coal dealers were generally of the opinion that the price of anthracite would advance further within the next few months, but there were suggestions that the price of bituminous coal might drop." It was also stated that the tendency of gas and electricity rates was "upward."

The Conference Board recorded the fact, however, that "postage decreased."—Weekly Newsletter.

WHY INTERVENTION—ALSO, FOR WHOM?

War with Mexico is in the minds of those persons who have had war in their minds for years. These persons have tried by every subtle device known to the most cunning members of the human family to involve the United States and Mexico in a conflict at arms. During the great war the "interventionists" agitation was subdued but not destroyed. It required only the opportune moment to blossom forth again with greater vigor and viciousness. The ink was scarcely dry on the armistice before these "interventionists" were at it again. Those senators who made themselves conspicuous in the past as advocates of intervention immediately again took up the cudgels and, as if by magic, there came flocking to their support that host of intervention fry which creeps out like sand flies when trouble hoists its signal over the southern horizon. Are the taking of life and the spilling of human blood never to cease?

Working people of America know of no reason for a quarrel with Mexico. The working people of Mexico declare they know of no cause for a quarrel with the United States.

To be sure, the "interventionists" bring forth lists of Americans who have been killed in Mexico and because of this declare solemnly and profoundly that there should be intervention by our government. Intervention is what they call it—war is what they mean. Not a war of defense but of aggression. Not a war to save life but to grasp property and wealth.

No inquiry has yet revealed anything of a character of sufficient gravity to warrant the people of our country to enter into a bloody and brutal contest with

the people of Mexico. It is well that Congress has undertaken to make an inquiry. Let us hope that it shall be for the purpose of bringing about an amicable settlement.

On former occasions the labor movements of the United States and Mexico were compelled to join forces to check the mad rush of militarists and of industrial, commercial and financial pirates. This they stand ready to do again. The organized working people of the two nations understand each other better than ever heretofore. Moreover, they understand better and more fully the forces in their own countries that are inimical to the welfare of both countries. They are determined to resist the encroachments of such forces and with all their strength and influence to struggle against them.

The world has had altogether too much war to want more war just for the fun of it or for the selfish gain of a few. The world has had too much war to want more war just to satisfy private grievances or gratify personal lust. The world has had too much war to want more war for any reason except to sustain and maintain fundamental rights involving the basic liberties of peoples when those rights cannot be promoted or protected in any other way.

Too plainly does the pudgy figure of greed stalk behind this talk of intervention—far too plainly for the rank and file of American life. There is wealth untold in Mexico, wealth in oil and minerals and fine timber. This greed of the pudgy figure has long been known to the people of Mexico—and, in truth, to a lesser degree, through all Latin-America. Just as greed has exerted its influence on American public opinion, so have reckless agitators to the south seized upon it to spread dislike of America, magnifying it and giving it a significance far above and beyond its actual importance.

American labor has worked hard to dispel the idea from the minds of our neighbor American republics that this pudgy figure in our society represents true and liberal America. Labor has worked assiduously to create a sentiment of fraternity, a spirit of unity of purpose and a conception of community of interest.

The American workers' answer to these jingoes, these interventionists, these stained reputations that crawl up from where slaves toil in bondage, is that there is not going to be a war between the United States and Mexico for the benefit and gratification of these national and international avaricious human parasites.—American Federationist.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OR PROHIBITION UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS AS COMPARED FROM A POINT OF JUSTICE

It means that a handful of narrow-minded officials (for personal, political, or other gain) are endeavoring to deprive the general tax-paying public of the right and privileges granted them in times when freedom was a fact not a farce.

Prohibition deprives the workingman of the right to drink even in moderation what he desires, because the purse in his possession did not permit him to stock his cellar before the first of July.

The wealthy and the lawmakers, however, can drink and drink until they are full to the brim. Why? Not because they have earned it, or have helped make it. No. But they could afford to buy the lawmakers to pass laws to suit the rich and be detrimental to the poor or working class.

We have heard and read and talked of the criminal unfairness and even paraded the streets with buttons: No Beer, No Work—and yet there is nothing done to relieve the situation. Again, Why? We are all too busy talking of what should be done, but fail to help doing it.

You will wonder, perhaps, what constitutional

amendments have to do with our little Amalgamated Lithographers. Note and compare Justice.

While attending a meeting of Local No. 1 the topic was that some shops wanted to have permission to work the 48 hours in five days, claiming that they had been doing this for years and it would work hardships for them and their families, while others, whom I afterwards found out were men who to my surprise are members of the A. L. of A. but do not work at the trade or are paid officials who (as I noted from experience) regulate the time to suit themselves, or, in other words, come when they please and are always prepared with an alibi.

On investigating found that this practice of the five days was in vogue all over, in some localities only for the summer months, while others claimed the pleasures all the year, I met very few who opposed it, and their arguments were in most cases based on what Mr. So-and-so said.

It seems to me that a good many of our members are not capable to think for themselves or they would not send men to a convention, pay their salaries, and all expenses for several weeks and then be confronted with a mandate compelling each and every member to change the entire mode of living of himself and his family through the indiscreet acts of delegates who were perhaps hoodwinked by the flowery words of men who could not have the interest of the membership at large at heart when they wanted you to vote for the amendment of Article 14, Section 1, which forces you to work every Saturday in the year or lose that pay. Conditions in the past have proven that our men have been forced by the employers to lose enough needed money by being compelled to take Saturday off for long periods, not only in our industry but also in other trades, and it is for that reason that many unions who are more aggressive than we have hit the iron while it is hot and are making the demand for the 44-hour week and some even the 40-hour week in five days, while we stand still or go backwards.

We criticised our representatives at Washington for putting one over when they ratified Prohibition—why not exterminate labor politicians from our ranks if there be such, before they take away the rights that we have for years enjoyed and have fought and paid for dearly?

Compare Article 14 with Prohibition. It is the same thing, no difference whatsoever; it attacks your personal liberty. Who ever heard of an organization that told its men, you must slave six days and you are only permitted to enjoy one day with your families because you are unfortunate enough to be forced to live in the slums?

This was one of the arguments presented by a member of Local No. 1.

Fortunately we know that very few of our boys are to-day living in the so-called slums and they are rapidly migrating away from them. We are very certain that the ones who must stay therein love their own sufficiently to enjoy not only a Sunday with them, but, if possible, would spend all week at home to better their conditions and surroundings.

Let us therefore carefully study the amendments as offered in their fullest sense, and perhaps we can find a few more shackles which will make us sit up and take notice.

If you have already voted and have made an error I hope that the brothers will be men enough to make it known through their Local to the International Officers who may perhaps be kind enough to reconsider and give you the option within your shop organization to regulate your 44 or 48-hour week to suit the majority in that particular shop as I am very positive that your local officers will assist sufficiently to prevent an employer to take undue advantage of you.

Give us the shorter work-week, and the shorter days will take care of themselves, we will attend to that.

A Member.

WHAT IS THE LITHO CREDIT UNION?

Since the advent of The Litho Credit Union many questions have been asked regarding its aims and objects. To many the word "union" suggests only an organization for the purpose of securing more wages, reduced hours and improved conditions. With a union of this kind already in existence, namely, the Amalgamated Lithographers' Association, they consequently see no necessity for any other kind of a union.

Of course, this is a very restricted use of the word: men may unite in a union for a wide variety of purposes, each independent of the other and in a field of its own exclusively. So that the first point to make clear in answer to the question, "What is the Litho Credit Union?" is that it is not another labor union, but a savings and loan association composed of New York City lithographers only. This means anybody employed in any branch of the lithographic industry.

The Litho Credit Union is incorporated under the banking laws of the State of New York relating to credit unions and, as such, is subject to the supervision of the state banking department, to whom it is required to report its standing at stated intervals. It is empowered to sell its shares to lithographers only, and to receive savings deposits from and make loans to its shareholders only. It can do, in brief, for its own members only what banks do for the public in general, namely, extend them financial aid on good security at legal rates of interest.

While the credit union movement generally was originally an attempt to save workingmen in need from the clutches of the loan sharks, the Litho Credit Union applies the principles of credit unionism to all of its members, including the distressed and the prosperous alike. It has advanced loans to individual members requiring them, for individual, family, and other purposes. At the same time it has made loans to members that are co-operating to combat the high cost of living and otherwise made the most of their present comparatively good circumstances by wholesale buying and other means.

At present, for instance, the Litho Credit Union is financing a co-operative buying club, which is controlled by its members, and which aims to enter the mail order business and cater to lithographers throughout the country in the near future. These members are responsible to the Litho Credit Union for the loans incurred and have protected the union from any loss whatever by the deposit of acceptable bonds and security with it. The co-operative buying club, in turn, not only pays interest on the loans granted, but also gives lower prices to the members of the Litho Credit Union. Thus the combination of credit unionism and co-operative buying reacts to the benefit of the members of The Litho Credit Union in a twofold manner, as already shown.

This combination will be utilized in every manner possible that stands the test of rigid investigation. Just now a committee is investigating the subject of co-operative vacation camps for the members and families of The Litho Credit Union. Other and like suggestions will, no doubt, be advanced and subjected to the same exacting scrutiny in the future as in the past. With members with experience in building and loan associations and like bodies, The Litho Credit Union is not altogether raw in its undertakings. It has a little accumulated wisdom behind it.

Just now the membership of the Litho Credit Union is above the half-century mark. Sackett-Wilhelms Co. contributed the largest number, with Heywood-Strasser second. The recent co-operative activities of its members has caused much inquiry regarding The Litho Credit Union. The above is an attempt to satisfy this welcome curiosity. Should the reader desire to know still more let him address Henry Wesselbrand, President, The Litho Credit Union, 15 Charlotte St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or Wm. J. Riehl, Secretary, The Litho

Credit Union, 57 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, N. Y. Both President Wesselbrand and Secretary Riehl will also welcome any requests for membership application blanks. When requesting application blanks give your name and address where employed and at what branch. This is required to make investigation easy.

The officers and members of The Litho Credit Union believe that its possibilities are numerous and its future bright indeed.

Justus Ebert.

If you do not approve of an action, don't trouble to show why others should not approve of it either; simply denounce it as a conspiracy. In doing so you will be in distinguished company, including Congressmen and the Mayor of the largest city in the country. If you wish to see a certain policy followed with reference to the railroads, brand anybody who fails to agree with you as conspiring with sinister-minded persons to exploit the public. If you think that a treaty ought or ought not to be ratified, charge your opponents with being in a conspiracy to "put something over" on the country.

You are, of course, not limited to the term "conspiracy." Plenty of other epithets are at your disposal. If you are inclined to admire the Bolsheviki, the proper thing to do is to stigmatize anybody who is not in love with them as a Junker, or, for the sake of variety, a reactionary. On the other hand, if you do not admire the Lenine-Trotsky school of politics, then anybody who differs from you upon the question of higher fares for interurban car lines is automatically a Bolshevik, or possibly an internationalist.

There is no denying that this mode of reasoning simplifies the process immensely. It at once puts your opponent hopelessly in the wrong. His very denial of the implication of your words only brings him under deeper suspicion. It would, that is, if the thing were not so excessively overdone. Unfortunately, everybody has caught on to the trick, and this has tended to reduce its effectiveness. Even when a United States Senator point an aggressive finger and declaims "Conspiracy," somehow the word fails to be as damning as it really ought to be.

One could hardly go so far as to claim the fashion exclusively for our own age. Even if we were as original as we think we are, we could not invent a device that is as old as the race. All that we can justifiably boast is that we are making more use of it than has sometimes been made. But this should be glory enough.

In both houses of Missouri we have a makeup which seems topheavy. The House of Representatives has 306 lawyers, 90 business men, 26 newspaper men, 6 farmers, 4 laborers, 5 salesmen and clerks, 2 preachers, 3 educators, 2 physicians, 1 social worker. The Senate, 76 lawyers, 13 business men, 2 newspaper publishers, 3 farmers, 2 physicians.

E. P.

The Federation of Lithographers of Spain was organized in the year 1910. It maintains an out-of-work, a sick and a death benefit fund. At its last convention it was decided to submit to the Employers a demand for a weekly minimum rate of \$9.50 and the introduction of the 44 hour week, also the abolition of holidays others than the first of May, Christmas and New Year, which are to be paid for in full. The 48-hour week was secured during the year 1918, with a few firms however still working 9 hours a day. The employers in Barcelona have locked out 300 lithographers in answer to the demand for a shorter work-day and full pay for recognized holidays. Since the total membership consists of but 700 and the lockout is on since September, the union was obliged to appeal through the International Bureau to affiliated countries for aid. This they have done and the little Swiss union of lithographers has already donated 500 Francs, about \$100.

❁ ❁ ❁ NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS ❁ ❁ ❁

LOCAL NEW YORK

Profiteering or whatever you might call it knocked harshly at the door of Local New York. It was told to move or accept the landlord's term. Yes, Local New York is going to move, but not into the clutches of another hungry landlord, but into its own building which it has acquired in the heart of the great metropolis. It will rent out offices to labor unions, and from all indications demands for same by far surpass supply of same. Business is in the best of condition and prospects seem to indicate that it will so continue for a long time.

at our command to do these brothers justice, some very interesting paragraphs could be written.

There are four brother officers who are missing from this group: Brothers J. Frank Hannaford, Engraver Rep.; Edw. F. Pleschinger, Poster Artist Rep.; Manuel Davis, Feeder Rep., and Robert Jacobs, Stone and Plate Preparers' Rep.

All these officers are regular attendants at our meetings, and the prosperity and success of our Local is due to a great extent to their efforts. S. J. W.

LOCAL NO 4, CHICAGO

We would like to hear some comment on the International minimum wage rate. It has been voted on by the membership in the affirmative, and we would like to hear from the brothers the reasons for voting for a scale that we have no doubt is the lowest of any scale of any of the crafts in the printing industry today. It is absolutely incomprehensible to me how any one could vote in favor of it on a whole. Just imagine that after a man has worked for four solid years at a branch of the trade and has become a journeyman, he should be expected to accept \$32.00 per week for his wages in these times.

We would like to register a protest against the rate of wages as voted on being printed in and made part of our constitution, and we think our International Officers should use a little extra power and omit it from the printed constitution. If necessary, it should be a law on our own books without being in such a form that all the employers through the United States and Canada could use it as a club on our members. There may be (we say there may be) a case where a man is not worth any more than the scale which we have just voted on, but, why make the whole membership suffer on account of a few who are either incapable or have not been given the right chance to learn their trade properly.

Now, Messrs. International Officers, get busy, and you, members, start an initiative on the question and have it rendered.

Conditions in Local No. 4 seem to be holding their own, but that is all. Some of the firms seem rushed with work, but most of them are running easy. There is still a demand for Artists and Engravers, but the wages are not as high in those lines as they should be; but the state of the trade will gradually remedy that defect and we hope it will not be long until members in those branches receive the wages that their skill should demand. (Note—The writer does not belong to one of those branches.)

Our Bowling League goes merrily on, and the only complaint is from members who did not register, and who are peeved because of their inability to get on one of the teams. Next season that will be looked after and all members will be given an opportunity to show their skill.

The alibis are gradually seeking a rest, and the only one that seems to hold its job is the one, "We should have won the second game." Look how Tom fell down, and it is a pleasure to see the earnest way the teams are striving to hold up their end of the game. The cry now is, "Go get the Leaders," and believe me, they do "go get 'em."

Organization is still the principal necessity of our association. This does not mean paid organizers alone, but it does mean that every member should do his utmost to induce the non-members to make application, and it does mean that every shop chairman should report all conditions in his shop and to have his statistical blanks made out every month, so that the Local can know at all times where the weak spots are and so be in a position to apply any remedies at its disposal to strengthen or wipe out the defects. Organization does not mean more noise, but it is only secured by hard work and attention to detail. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

S. A. D.



Officers of Local No. 3, Boston, 1919

Top row: John W. Kennon, Artist Rep.; John F. Lally, Pressmen Repr.; Everett Curtis, Inside Sentinel; Henry E. Hansen, Transferrer Repr.

Middle row: Henry J. Schmitz, Fin. Sec'y; Loman Y. Gould, Rec. Sec'y; Sylvester J. Whelan, Pres.; Henry Thurner, Vice-Pres.; James F. Hayes, Treas.

Bottom row: Joseph F. Cunningham, Statistician; Harry W. Pomarius, Prover Repr.

LOCAL NO. 3, BOSTON

Business is very good in our industry here. We can place an offset pressman at a wage of \$45.00. Apply to the president of the Local.

At our last meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for some form of entertainment, and the report is that they are going to put on a whist party and dance.

The whist and dance idea is a new venture for Local No. 3 and it will give the wives, sisters and sweethearts of our brothers a chance to mix in and get acquainted with each other.

Bro. Joe Cunningham is chairman of the committee, and with Bros. Jim Hayes, Harry Thurner, John Warnock, Frank Morrill and Ed. Pleschinger as assistants, we can be assured that the affair will be a success.

Our members in practically all the shops here have contributed their \$5.00 of the \$5.00 increase in a most agreeable and generous manner, and perhaps before this article is published all will have done their part. We are proud to say that when it comes down to the final test Boston Local will not be found lacking.

We mailed to the editor a few days ago a group photograph of some of the officers of our Local to be reproduced in the Journal. It is the custom, we suppose, in such cases to describe some of the qualities or characteristics of these brothers, who were brave enough to face the cold exposure of the camera, and were the time and space

LOCAL NO. 7, MILWAUKEE

The November meeting was called to order at a rather late hour. It was not a very large gathering. But anyway it was an interesting meeting. I wonder what kept them away? The most important event of the evening was the nomination of officers.

Some lively tilts and long debates were held on the good qualities, etc., of the members seeking an office or upon the present incumbents. Most of the members are pretty downhearted since John Barleycorn flew the coop. Cheer up, fellows, the tide will come back. Anyway, the first hundred years of a man's life are the hardest. So what is that to you.

We have plans under way for a Bowling League of all the shops in Milwaukee. We have plenty good bowlers in this town, so, fellows, let's hear from all of you. The shops expecting to be in this league are: Milwaukee Litho Co., Gugler Litho Co., Philip Litho Co., Imperial Litho Co. and Racine Litho Co. We expect to start the league in December. So, boys, let's boost the bowling sport and gain better fellowship amongst ourselves in Milwaukee. Just watch our smoke now, fellows.

We initiated nine new members at this meeting.

Listen! Bro. Brower has found himself a wife. Congratulations, Joel G. S.

LOCAL NO. 12, TORONTO

Great strides have been made during the past month in organizing the trade shops, so that things will continue to run smooth at the New Year.

Am pleased to report that our trade shops will be 100 per cent. when the curtain rises on January 1st, 1920.

Seven more candidates for initiation and twelve applications were read at our regular meeting, which was the best in attendance of the year.

Our delegate, Br. Watershed of the Harris Litho Co., carried us off our feet with the announcement that his shop was now organized 100 per cent.

Only those who are familiar with conditions in this concern two years ago, can understand just what a task our delegate has had.

That he has brought it to a successful conclusion speaks well of his organizing ability and pleasing personality. Our hats off to Bro. Geo. Watershed.

We will be pleased to welcome our General President Bro. Bock next week, when he pays his first visit to Toronto. Arrangements are being made for special meetings and Local Council will convene with him at his hotel on his arrival. All business on this question censored at present.

We trust we will have good report of conference later.

In the nominations for officers for next year the feeling was unanimous, that we must not change the "Pilot" until we reach the clear sailing. Bro. "Bill" Aitken will swing the gavel for another term; Bro. Jim Christie will continue to answer our mail, and Bro. Lowne McKee takes in the money as usual.

It seems too bad that all the heavy work falls to three of our brothers, but it must be so. The only way to even things up is to pay them for their time, which they so willingly give for our benefit. Committee is considering same.

Might add—the only important change in officers is in the reporter for Journal. George has been discharged, the only reason given is mellowness of previous reports.

Regret very much that this is Farewell.

GEORGE.

LOCAL NO. 25, KANSAS CITY

At the first regular meeting in November, candidates were nominated for the various offices of the Local, to be elected for the ensuing year at the first regular meeting in December. Also a report was read showing the adoption of the constitutional amendments by a large majority vote, which reflects credit on our late convention which framed these new laws.

Our best wishes are extended to the recently elected international officers and council. Our newly elected 2d Vice-President, Fred W. Rose, of St. Louis, Mo., in whose jurisdiction we are located, can feel assured of our hearty co-operation; a warm welcome awaits his coming to Kansas City or anywhere in the jurisdiction of Local No. 25.

We also must be mindful of the debt of gratitude we owe our Bro. Walter Newman, of St. Joseph, Mo., group, who retires from the office of 2d vice-president with a record of an untiring and efficient officer.

Bro. Geo. Rey King is now a traveling salesman for the Sinclair and Valentine Co., covering a southern territory in the Middle West. After Brother King's return from overseas service he resumed work at his trade, but finding the pressroom too confined he decided to enter a new field of endeavor. Bro. King deserves our support; he will appreciate any courtesies shown to him by the craft.

Brother William C. Herren left for Mayo Bros. Hospital, Rochester, Minn., to undergo a minor operation. We hope to soon see him at work again.

At the second regular meeting of the month besides the routine business, reports received from the shops shows business to be exceptionally good.

J. D.

LOCAL NO. 34, COLUMBUS

Our last regular meeting was well attended. Business continues to be good.

Here's good news for the organization of the A. L. of A., and an acid test of its power as a union. About a year ago an ex-member of our organization (expelled for non-payment of dues) accepted a position as litho offset pressman in this city; the shop delegate soon found him to be persona-non-grata and upon his request to be reinstated he was permitted to work under protest and finally reinstated. It only lasted a few weeks when he decided to leave and left for parts unknown. It is believed he worked in type shops operating litho offset presses, when suddenly he put in his appearance on the lithographic horizon, this time in Cleveland, Ohio, but found himself blocked by the organized power of the A. L. of A., whereupon he sent the following message to the president of Local 34: "What are my chances for reinstatement, **have a heart, wire.**" This is one incident which shows that it is pretty darn hard for anyone of our men to say to H— with the union, and any member who may be on the brink of breaking with the union may sit up and take notice and consider himself better in it than out of it, as the day is not far when every workingman will protect his fellow workingman and this is only possible through organization.

Fraternally yours,

A. C. G.

LOCAL No. 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

Our last meeting was well attended, most all members being present for the nomination of officers. All nominated, accepted the honor cheerfully.

Our membership is increasing rapidly, new applications coming in every meeting. Our Vancouver, B. C., group are expecting to ask for a charter to form a Local of their own, which will cut down the membership of Local No. 36 considerably.

Letters received from our groups state that they all got the increase from October 1st, with one still to hear from. It can be said that all of the N. W. received the increase.

Bro. Chas. Schroeder was transferred to Local No. 36 from Local No. 7; he is working in Vancouver, B. C. Bro. W. Dillard will leave for Chicago soon. Bro. Harry Graham left for San Francisco, Cal., and will take charge of Carlyle litho pressroom. Bro. Emil Scheel, of Local No. 1, is working for the Stettler Co. and has charge of the Artist department.

Bro. J. Hozack, our new benedict, was at the meeting smiling and happy. Bro. D. Ramsay has a search warrant out for his overcoat; he said someone stole the coat last summer; that must have been a wise burglar who prepares himself in the summer for the long winter months. Be wise, Davie, and hide the coat next summer.

All Portland, due to the high cost of living and other worries, on Armistice Day turned out "en masse" crowding streets and sidewalks to cheer the paraders in olive drab, navy blue and Red Cross costumes in the first annual celebration of the signing of the armistice just a year ago on that day. It was a regular old-time Fourth of July, only with a different kind of noise. Presentation of two Croix de Guerre to Oregon boys and a 77 mm German cannon to the city for its participation in the Liberty Loan drive was part of the Auditorium program.

C. A. Z.

LOCAL NO. 42, HAMILTON, ONT., CANADA

We had a good attendance at our last regular meeting held November 13th, all shops reported busy and working overtime. Two new members were initiated, also one application received from an artist here in this city. It was decided by the members of the Local to hold this application over until our next meeting. Nominations for local officers were made for the coming year.

Labor made a good stand here in the recent elections, having elected two labor candidates to represent us in the next Assembly; we hold the voting power, so we did not miss the opportunity to mark the labor ballots. It is true this is peace year, and may labor come to its own and get a fair share of the good things of this world.

We are now near the season of greetings. A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all are the sincere wishes of every member of this Local. Therefore, let it be resolved, that during the coming year every member put his shoulder to the wheel and work as we have never done before, let us put away all jealous personalities one with another and show a spirit of brotherly love to each and every one working at the lithographic industry, thereby endeavoring to get respect and esteem from our employers as well as ourselves and the Amalgamated Association in general. Do you assist the officers with your personal presence at all local meetings?

Again wishing the brothers A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year,

Fraternally yours,

E.

Henry Astheimer the other day gave us a surprise call, but it was a pleasant event nevertheless. Reminiscences of long ago set us to think about his age—and after the truth was known all looked at each other—why, 70 years old—who had ever dared to guess, only two years back Henry was one of the most active members in Local New York, acting as chairman of a specially appointed committee whose duty it was to look into the conditions of the transferers and whose work resulted into so much good. We were happy to learn that he now intends taking life a bit easier, what after nearly 60 years of active work is due him. Henry has our good wishes.

At the last election in San Francisco, Judge Brady defeated the notorious Fickert for office of District Attorney by an overwhelming majority of votes. With this crushing defeat inflicted upon one of labor's worst enemies arises new hope for Tom Mooney and Billings who are in prison for more than 3 years without ever having received a fair and unbiased trial. If this is labor's true expression of vindictiveness, then it would prove that the ballot if used rightly is notwithstanding a powerful weapon in the hands of justice.

ENGRAVING EXPERT AND WRITER HONORED

Stephen H. Horgan, one of the pioneers at process work, who made the first practical half-tones and was the first to introduce them on the daily newspapers and who has been writing on photo-engraving during the past thirty years with three books on the subject to his credit, has just been honored as told in the following letter:

1209 Council of National Defense,
Washington, D. C., Oct 24, 1919.

Mr. Stephen H. Horgan,
19 Highland Terrace, Orange, New Jersey.

My dear Mr. Horgan:

At the convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, held August last in St. Louis, Missouri, a new departure was had in that our organization provided for the issuance of honorary membership certificates to those who, by reason of some extraordinary service, should receive the commendation and recognition of our International organization.

I am pleased to inform you that this convention has recognized your work in the photo-engraving craft as of such a high character and helpful nature that it has awarded you an honorary membership in our International Union.

I have been unable to have the certificates prepared up to this time, but I hope to officially present you with one in the near future. This letter is merely preliminary and to advise you of the action taken.

Extending kind regards, I am fraternally yours,

(Signed) Matthew Woll,

President, International Photo-Engravers' Union
of North America.

"Paper and Ink" is a monthly magazine published by the National Paper Trades Exchange, Inc., Aeolian Building, New York. It has come into being with the avowed purpose to promote lithography and serve its interest. Its way of obtaining the object in view is ideal and unusually suggestive. The very fact that its current issue has been printed entirely by offset lithography seems conclusive proof that "Paper and Ink" means what it says.

Lithography occupies within the business world a superior vantage. Every vista offers new and ever-increasing opportunities.

Civilized society is ready for us—now it is for us to cultivate desires and tastes, and if this we do lithography has a future of plenty. This is exactly what "Paper and Ink" proposes to do, create desires by carrying samples of lithographic products to people who are qualified to talk and boost lithography. Of this work, none is too much. No other publication in the field can carry paper samples. This independence of "Paper and Ink" is due to its distribution by parcel post. It thus escapes the limitations and exactions on the "second class" privilege. The publishers pay the price and can thus "deliver" the goods.

"Paper and Ink" stands out conspicuously because of the men associated with it. Mr. Frank O. Sullivan is a man who has worked his way through the printing industry as few men ever did. For years he was the live wire of the "National Lithographer." Prior to that, Mr. Sullivan was for five years connected with the "American Printer" in various capacities, as salesman and as vice-president.

Mr. Clifton Sanford Wady, with his poetical name, is the able editor of "Paper and Ink." He too has gone through the mill of experience and came out with a reputation as a writer and as an observer that is rarely found among the people of this class. Mr. Wady wields his pen forcefully, and his writings are characteristically his own, set with literary diamonds of bright hues that glitter and laugh and make you read the thing he writes which I believe no one ever regretted. There is every reason to believe that "Paper and Ink" will deliver its message well.



Personal and Other Notes



Mr. H. A. Porter, sales manager of **The Harris Automatic Press Co.**, called on us recently, and, since he appeared to be in a happy mood, we hastened to pull from our drawer the much-treasured new design for the cover of the *Lithographers' Journal*. It just took a big smile and a minute's mediation on the part of Mr. Porter before he informed us that **The Harris Automatic Press Co.** will gladly keep in partnership with such excellent art-work; in other words, **The Harris Automatic Press Co.** will occupy the space on the new cover that it occupies on the present cover. Mr. Porter seemed rather surprised in learning that the edition of the *Lithographers' Journal* is over 6,500, and was pleased to learn that so many of the employers are becoming subscribers. Mr. Porter revealed the fact that business never has been as good as it is now, orders from the South, China and Japan are received at an unprecedented pace. Only lately an order for 12 Harris presses was received from China. However, every nerve is strained to have their vast and modern equipped plants at Cleveland fill orders as quickly as it is humanly possible.

Through the kindness of Mr. "Ed." Sinclair, head of the **Sinclair & Valentine Company**, the writer enjoyed a walk through their New York Ink Manufacturing Plant. Their bigger plant being at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson. Mr. S. H. Horgan, special representative of this well-known concern, was good enough to escort the writer which was a treat in itself, because Mr. Horgan explained in detail the making of printing ink, starting at the crude material and, proceeding, showed the process in its various stages to the finished product. Such a travel is exceedingly interesting and instructive as well. No matter how much one may be versed in the properties of inks there is always something to be learned. It is knowledge that makes us see and do things, and naturally, the greater the knowledge the greater will be our power. The more we know about trades intimately associated with lithography the better one realizes the magnitude of the industry. Mr. "Ed." Sinclair should certainly be complimented for his hospitality and for his genuine desire to spread useful knowledge, which after all is the real foundation of progress. It would be a fine thing for our members to take a live interest in everything that concerns them, and they will always find a hearty welcome at Sinclair & Valentine's Ink Factory.

The H. D. Roosen Company, manufacturers of fine lithographic and printing ink, are back in New York again, with executive offices and a big service station at 406-426 West 31st Street. This company formerly occupied quarters in the Printing Crafts Building, but when the Government came along and wanted that building to carry on its war activities, the Roosen Company went over to their big plant in Brooklyn and fitted up offices, where they remained until a short time ago. With everything new and modern—an up-to-date laboratory, a corps of picked inkmakers and an advisory board of chemical experts—the Roosen Company were never in a stronger position to give the kind of service the big metropolitan printers demand.

ATTENTION! — Commercial Engravers.

There are permanent positions open for you at **Todd's** at good wages. Send samples and state wages expected to **Engraving Dept., Todd Protectograph Company, Rochester, N. Y.**

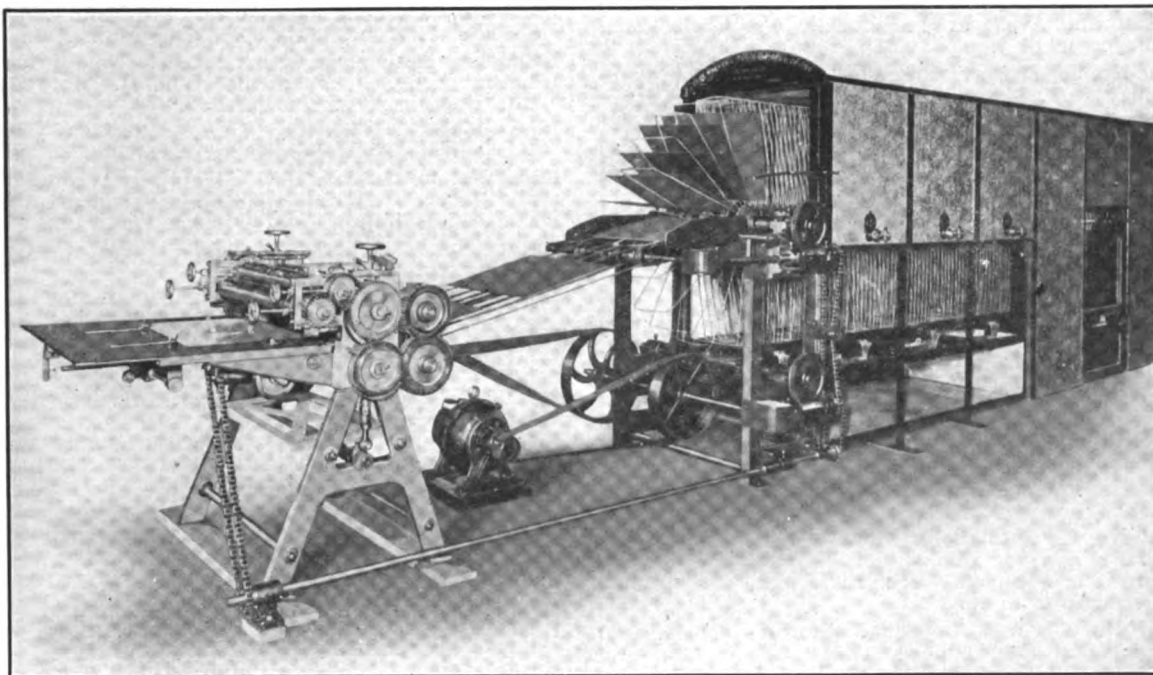
The other day, while walking along Greene Street, New York City, the writer's attention was attracted by large trucks loaded with strange cases. Upon investigation it was found that the cases contained lithographic stones. It was just in front of the building occupied by **The Senefelder Litho Stone Company**, and, to satisfy my curiosity I went in to see Mr. Bechtold, the President of the Company. It was surprising news to learn that more orders for litho stones are being placed as could possibly be filled under present conditions within the time desired by the customers. This fresh supply of litho stones the writer was convinced to come direct from the Bavarian quarries, and is probably the first consignment to America since the signing of the armistice. According to Mr. Bechtold, conditions at the Bavarian quarries are as yet far from being normal and besides transportation on German rails, owing to a serious shortage in coal, in cars and engines, makes it extremely difficult to get quick delivery which makes it doubly advisable for prospective buyers to remember.

Every time **John Barry** comes to town he pays us his usual visit. John is ink salesman for **J. M. Huber**, the well-known ink manufacturer, and is on the road much of his time. Bro. Barry is a very successful salesman and his house is doing an immense amount of business these days. He is a keen observer, and in consequence commands the situation admirably. According to John Barry's story, prospects for the lithographic trade is all that can reasonably be expected, and in all probability will remain so for a long time to come. This is not news, this is fact he says. We hope so anyway.

Mr. **James Lee** is a member of Local Chicago and one of the best offset printers this country has produced. His articles on Dry Lithography, written for the "National Lithographer," caused quite a sensation, and most all of them were reprinted abroad. Bro. Lee is now and has for over a year been connected with the **Eagle Printing Ink Co.**, being their western representative. Mentally, Bro. Lee lives in the realm of the future more than in the present, always trying to improve on the thing of the past. He is a seer as well as a worker, which in itself spells success, and Bro. Lee's modest confession convinces us more than all other that he is an unusually successful ink salesman. Recently, Bro. Lee dropped in to see us—it was on a Saturday afternoon where Jim and us could take to a little chat, and this we had, to the detriment of none.

Mr., or better Brother **Martin J. Kelley**, formerly of Cleveland, but now of almost anywhere, called at this office, we presume, for the purpose to show how swell and how good he looks. We do not intend to ask our friend Kelley for an apology, but we would like our members to know that Martin (for short) has exchanged offset printing for ink selling which gives him a chance to see the world. Well, from the mileage he has travelled and the stories he has to give Martin must have seen quite some of this old globe. He is a member of **Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.'s** sales force and, according to his own narration, is well satisfied. Business, he says, is unusually good and that before long the readers of the *Lithographers' Journal* will look upon a pleasing "ad." from the **Charles Eneu Johnson Co.** Brother Kelley says that he expects to celebrate Thanksgiving with his family in Cleveland.

Mr. **John Warrington**, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades' Council of St. Louis, was appointed by Mayor Kiel a member of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library. This is the first time that a labor man has been chosen as a director for the library.



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Capacity 2700 Sheets per Hour. Size, 4 ft. wide, 50 ft. long.

TO THE TIN PRINTING TRADE

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Only the wise business man with the most modern equipment will derive the full benefit and supersede the keen competition.

The accompanying illustration represents one of our Portable Automatic Drying Ovens for Tin Printing and Varnishing, which we have just completed and in successful operation.

After years of careful study and experiments we have accomplished an absolutely perfect machine, which has been the aim of many others who have tried but have failed to produce any satisfactory results.

Our Oven is 4 feet wide by 50 feet long and the capacity is 2,700 sheets per hour. It produces a perfectly dry sheet and absolutely without a scratch.

The Automatic Oven is directly connected with the press or varnishing machine. The printed tin is fed automatically and is carried through the entire length of the Oven on special constructed Conveyors. With the aid of our newly invented "Return Mechanism" the tin at the rear of the Oven is automatically delivered to the lower Conveyor and is carried through the Oven the second time. It is then taken out at the front end perfectly dry and without a mark.

Only one attendant is needed.

The heating is preferably done with gas burners and is very economical. The housing is made of the best asbestos boarding lined with galvanized sheet iron and permits full retaining of the heat in the Oven.

A number of removable side panels allow easy access to the inner mechanism while the Oven is in operation.

The advantages of our Improved Automatic Drying Oven are a great many.

The saving in floor space is enormous compared with the old style of racking, figuring the amount of racks which are needed for one press.

You save labor, as there is only one man needed to stack up the finished tin. Owing to the scarcity and high cost of labor, this amounts to quite an item.

The Heating Expense is lower.

You can produce more.

There is no spoilage, as often happens in racking.

The Oven is portable; it is easily erected and taken down.

We are pleased to show the Oven in operation and can prove what we say.

Don't delay, place your order now. First Come, first served.

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Local No. 15, Denver, Colorado. Meets second Wednesday at T. M. A. Hall, 1715 California St. President—Lothar Hartung, 1165 Lipau St., Denver, Colo.

Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky. Meets second Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 6th and Walnut Sts. President—Arthur A. Fox, R. R. No. 10, Benchel, Ky.

Local No. 17, San Francisco, California. Meets second and fourth Thursday at Eagle's Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Hyde St. President—Chris. Vanderveen, 147½ Erie St., San Francisco, California.

Local No. 18, Baltimore, Md. Meets second and fourth Friday at Drivers' and Bottlers' Hall, 1122 Harford Ave. President—Robert Bircher, 2107 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Local No. 19, Coshocton, Ohio. Meets first Wednesday at G. A. R. Hall, Main St. President—Adolph H. Sahling, 1440 Walnut St., Coshocton, O.

Local No. 20, Akron, Ohio. Meets first Friday at Central Labor Union Hall, 319 S. Main St. President—Charles Powis, 1512 Oregon Ave., Kenmore, O.

Local No. 21, Springfield, Mass. Meets second and fourth Friday at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 22 E. Court St. President—Geo. H. Decker, 62 Burnham St., Hartford, Conn.

Local No. 22, Los Angeles, California. Meets first Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 220 S. Main St. President—Harold Fendel, 139 E. 62d St., Los Angeles, California.

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Local No. 24, Pittsburg, Pa. Meets third Thursday at Robert's Building, Fifth Ave. President—Chas. R. Shook, 5419 Bossart St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

Local No. 25, Kansas City, Mo. Meets first and third Friday at Room 301, Curtice Bldg., 813 Walnut St. President—Fred Pfeiffer, 4833 E. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Local No. 27, Montreal, Canada. Meets first Friday at Gagnon Hall, Amherst and De Montigny Sts. President—Charles Bist, 1935 Cadieux St., Montreal, Canada.

Local No. 29, Richmond, Va. Meets third Monday at Arcade Building, Foushee and Broad Sts. President—F. C. Murray, 706 N. 24th St., Richmond, Va.

Local No. 30, Erie, Pa. Meets first Wednesday at New Labor Temple, 17th and State Sts. President—Elmer F. Wagner, 313 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa.

Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man. Meets second Thursday at Labor Temple, James St., East. President—Harry Schute, 158 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.

Local No. 32, Wheeling, W. Va. Meets first Tuesday at the Mecca Hotel, corner 15th and Market Sts. President—Carl M. Ward, 154 S. Park St., Edgewood, Ohio Co., W. Va.

Local No. 33, Dayton, Ohio. Meets first Saturday at Raugh Hall, Jefferson and 4th Sts. President—John J. Flint, 730 Carlisle Ave., Dayton, O.

Local No. 34, Columbus Ohio. Meets second Friday at Deibel's Hall, 279 S. High St. President Wm. Meyer, 592 S. High St., Columbus, O.

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son Sts. President—Axel Soderwall, 743 E. 80th St., N. Portland, Ore.

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Local No. 38, Omaha, Neb. Meets second Friday at Labor Temple. President—Wm. J. Holdsworth, 1315 Georgia Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Local No. 39, Nashville, Tenn. President—George Hassenfratz, 715 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn.

Local No. 40, Ottawa, Ont. Meets last Wednesday at St. George's Hall, Bank St. President—George King, 53 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Local No. 41, Scranton, Pa. President—George Becker, 601 Depot St., Scranton, Pa.

Local No. 42, Hamilton, Ont. Meets second Thursday at Lister Chambers. President—Chas. Lewis, 142 E. Ave., N. Hamilton, Ont.

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Brother Louis C. Volz has organized the Litho Plate Graining and Supply Co. in Washington, D. C., and is manager of the Plate Graining Department. Louis has worked at the Trade since 1890 and was one of the first men to grain zinc and aluminum plates in the United States. He has been with the Thomas and Wylie Co., N. Y., one of the first houses who printed from zinc; he has been with Sacket & Wilhelms, The Gillin Ptg. Co., G. Schirmer, and was working foreman for the Edwin A. Parker Corp. for a number of years.

We guarantee every plate we grain and any style grain can be got from the Litho Plate Graining and Supply Co. Send for our samples and prices; we assure prompt service. Bro. George Gallahorn has charge of the supply department and we carry in stock all kinds of lithographic and printing supplies. We are sales agents for J. H. and G. B. Siebold Printing and Lithographic Inks, one of the oldest ink houses in the country.

Pigments prepared from radium, tungsten and other rare elements are recommended by a scientific research worker as possessing high covering power and opaqueness when ground with oil. Selenite of lead and barium yield fine white pigments, while certain derivatives of beryllium and zirconium—more costly though—yield excellent pigments. A number of other elements are suggested in the production of pigments.



HUMOR

SOME SIGN FOR A BARBER

"Hair cut and shave while you wait."

"I fell into a piece of property the other day."

"Get out!"

"Yes, a fellow left a coal-hole open and I fell in it, but I sued the fellow."

"What did you get?"

"I got six months for stealing coal."

"Would you believe it? I was out on a desert for thirty-five days and didn't have any provisions with me and there wasn't a house within miles!"

"Why, how did you live?"

"I lived on the sand-which-is-there."

"My brother got his fingers cut off by a street car last year, and now he is a shorthand writer."

"There are five reasons why I can't get married."

"What are they?"

"A wife and four children."

Jack—"What do you do when you get home late and find your wife waiting for you?"

Jim—"I wish I hadn't gone home."

"Did ye ever know such a cold summer as this?" asked Mike of a fellow Irishman.

"Yes," answered Pat.

"When?"

"Last winter, be jabbers."

Mike—"I am trying to commit suicide."

Pat—"Why don't you rope around your neck?"

Mike—"Shure, I had it there, but the blamed thing nearly choked me."

Friend—"Surely you don't allow him to smoke here? It will ruin your curtains."

Bride—"Well, but I love him better than the curtains."

"The sun is all very well," said an Irishman, "but the moon is worth two of it, for the moon affords us light in the nighttime when we want it, whereas the sun's with us in the daytime, when we have no occasion for it."

Wife—"George, I wouldn't buy any more accident insurance tickets, it's a mere waste of money."

Hubby—"Why, my dearest—"

Wife—"Because you are never lucky enough to use them—they never do us any good."

Her—"I suppose Mrs. Wedagain has ceased to mourn the loss of her first husband."

Him—"Yes, I suppose so, but I understand her second husband hasn't."

SAYS ME TO HIM — — — — —

"Do you believe in vaccination?"

"You bet! It kept my sister from playing the piano for a week."

"We are living too fast."

"You may be, but not me. I've got dyspepsia and I'm fasting to live."

"Did you never in your life take a bath?"

"Never. The nearest I ever came to it was to steal the plumbing out of a vacant house."

"Could you spare me a little money? I have no home."

"No home? Then what use can you have for money?"

"It is said that the fellow who was arrested yesterday was a doctor days and a burglar nights."

"Which was he arrested for?"

"Your brother is something of a baseball fan, isn't he?"

"Fan doesn't begin to express it. He's a regular windmill."

"Is 'Bugs' a good pitcher?"

"He ought to be. He holds a quart."

"I just gave my house a coat of paint."

"Well, tomorrow I'll give it the pants and vest."

"Have you been bald long?"

"Yes; I was born so."

"What is a straight?"

"Five consecutive cards of any suit."

"What beats a good wife?"

"A bad husband."

"I want to be cremated when I die."

"Well, there's nothing like a hot finish."

"When does the bank cashier buy a yacht?"

"When he's going to be a skipper."

"Your father's a carriage builder, isn't he?"

"Yes. That's the reason I'm buggy."

"How was iron first discovered?"

"They smelt it."

Wishing everybody a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year,

I remain, yours fraternally,

ERNEST J. TIMS (JOSEPHUS).



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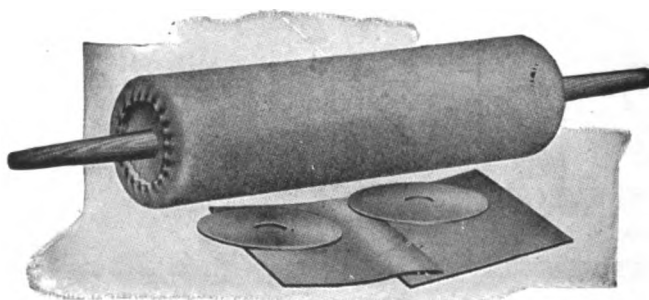
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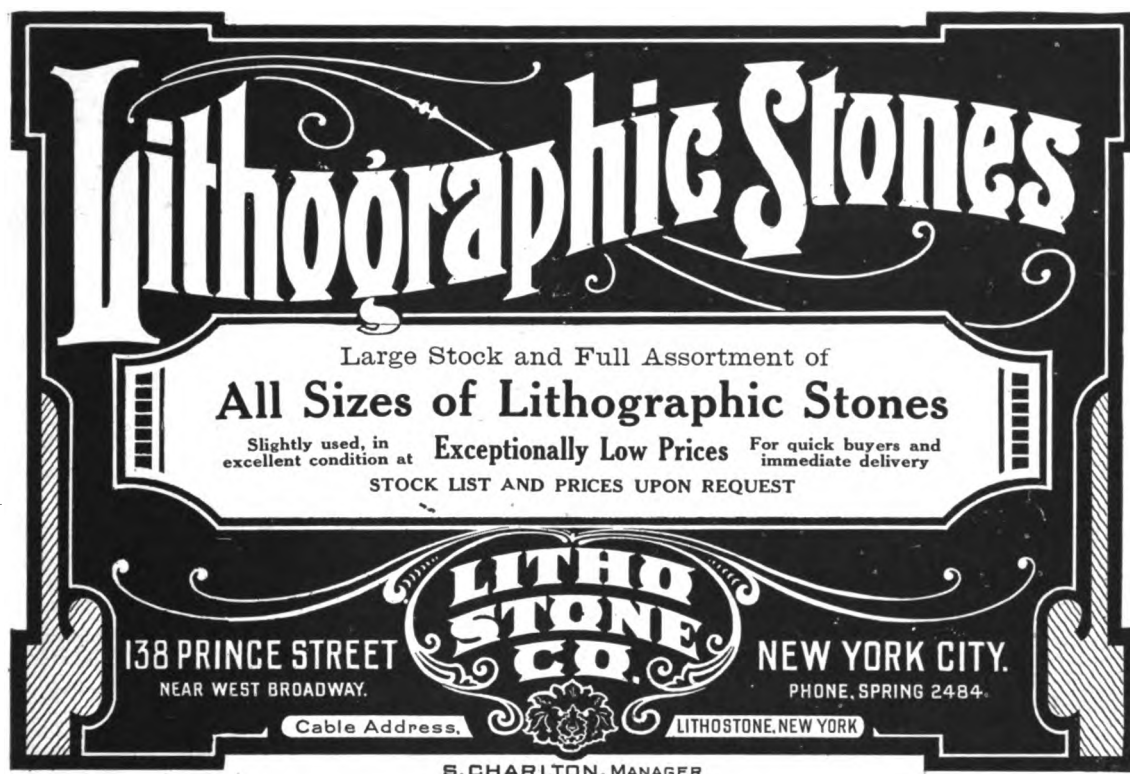
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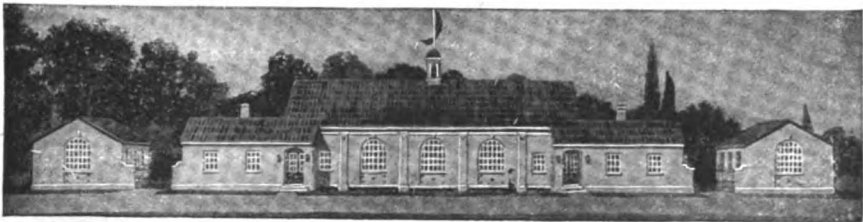
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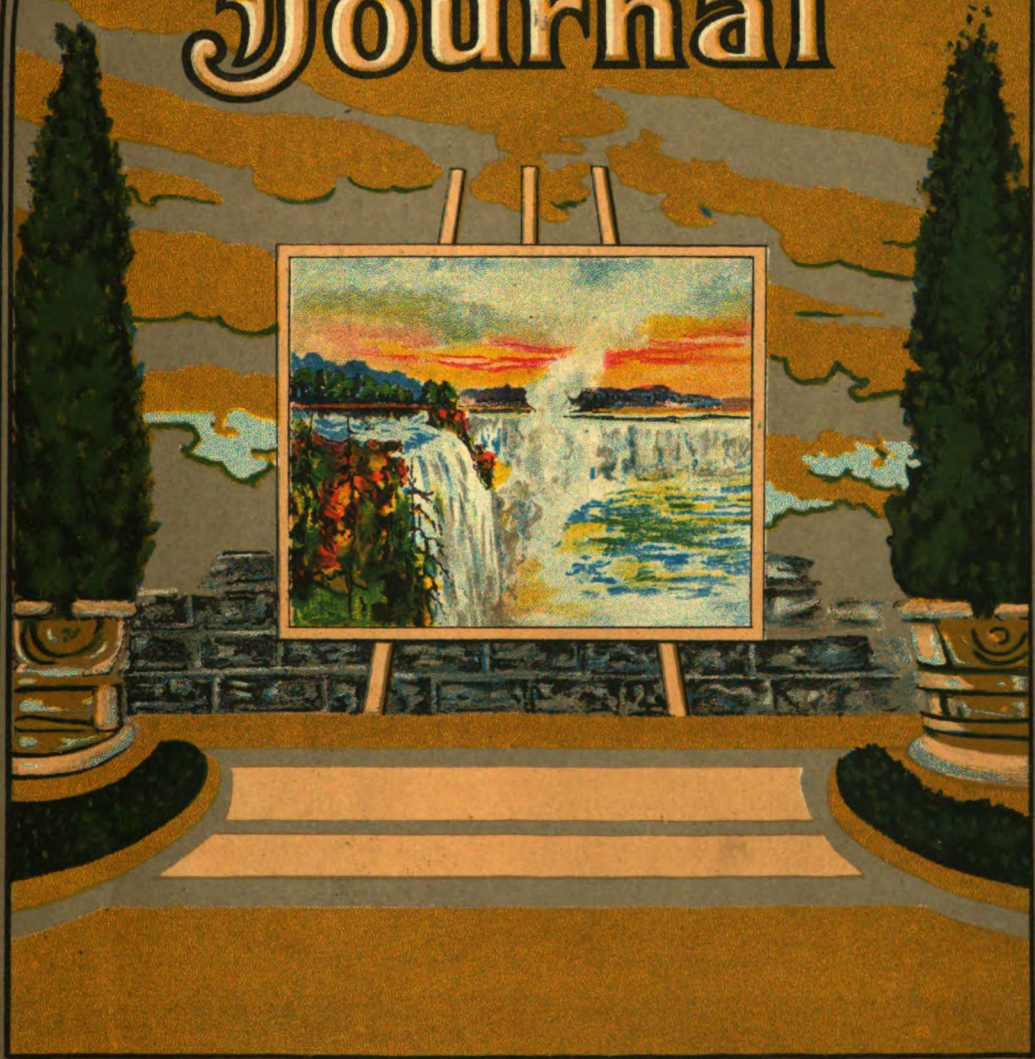
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Lithographers Journal



JANUARY 1920

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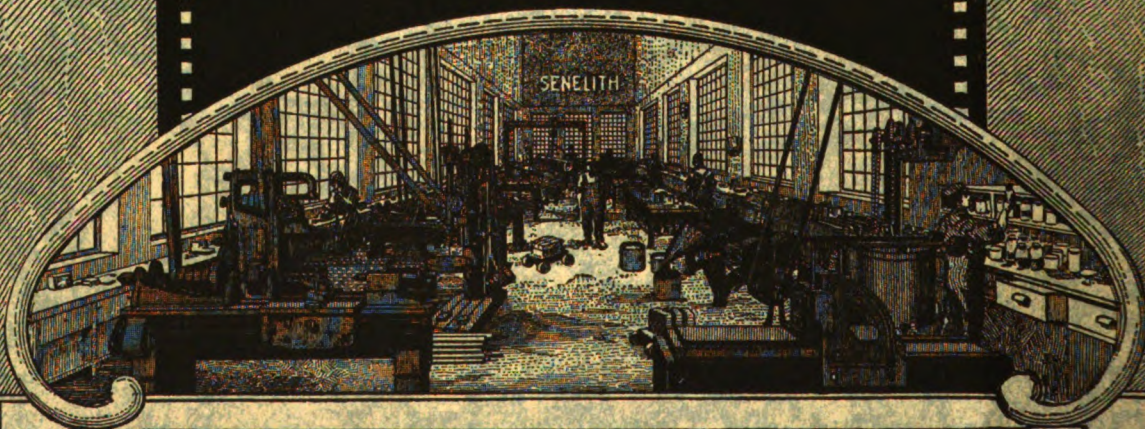


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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

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JANUARY, 1920

Number 8

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(Continued on page 293.)

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¶ The fact that I save the cost of selling, packing and shipping the Dry Colors and Varnishes besides the manufacturer's profit makes it possible for me to give you the lowest price consistent with good quality.

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A. & W. TRANSFER INK—A superior ink, possessing many of the merits of the FRANKFORT TRANSFER BLACK, but lower in price.

A. & W. PREPARED TRANSFER PAPER—Made in the U. S. A. and takes the place of the various imported Prepared Transfer Papers. The trade reports show the A. & W. TRANSFER PAPER to be fully equal to that formerly imported.

INDIA PAPER—We carry INDIA PAPER in the dry form. Also have our own department for preparing INDIA PAPER, and can furnish PREPARED INDIA PAPER weekly or at such intervals as the customer may specify, thus saving the Lithographer the trouble of coating his own Paper; the price is about the same. Light weight, medium weight and heavy weight.

SCRAPER WOOD—We are manufacturing a MAPLE-WOODSCRAPER from seasoned lumber which is pronounced admirable by the lithographic trade.

SCRAPER LEATHER—We cut this leather from waste in our Leather Roller Covering Department, hence lengths are longer than those generally furnished.

GUM ARABIC—Great care is taken in the selection of this very important article, and the GUM ARABIC which we furnish is warranted free from adulteration of any kind. Carried in the standard grades demanded by the trade.

SCOTCH HONE PENCILS—All sizes from $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and as the name indicates, these Pencils are made from the famous Tam O'Shanter Scotch Hone.

ETCHO SLIPS—We are the originators. All ETCHO SLIPS, no matter from what source they are purchased, originally come from our house. Have these in the square form, also in the round pencil form. We recommend ETCHO SLIPS for rapid erasing of defects, and for making corrections on metal or stone.

SPONGES—We handle one quality only of SPONGES, keeping in mind the requirements of the lithographer. The SPONGES which we furnish are SHEEP WOOL SPONGES, quality guaranteed.

ACID BRUSHES—Set in rubber. We furnish this in different characters of hair, and recommend the Camel Hair or Badger Hair.

PELURE PAPER—Sometimes known as "CHROMO TRANSFER PAPER." We furnish the French product; size of sheet 17 x 22.

This Paper is transparent, and while it is not used to a great extent in this country, it is used by lithographers in other parts of the world very generally.

SCRAPING NEEDLES—Different sizes. Can supply any of the standard numbers.

DAUBER CLOTH—Some transferers prefer to use the Dauber Block, others prefer the strong Felt, which they nail or attach to a wooden block. We have this Cloth in different degrees of fineness, also carry the solid DAUBER FELT BLOCKS.

PROVING INKS—We manufacture everything made in LITHOGRAPHIC INKS for the Proving Department.

HAND ROLLERS—We have installed a Roller Manufacturing Department, and can furnish the Transfer Department with HAND ROLLERS of any length and character of grain. Also re-cover old Roller Blocks, or furnish the Leather Skin so that the operator may re-cover the Roller, if he so desires.

REDUCING RUBBERS—For use on the French Reducing Machine.

Any other supplies for the Transfer Department, not mentioned above, can be obtained from us on application.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PRESS ROOM

The large volume of Supplies required in the Press Room is mainly INKS and VARNISHES, and of these we have all shades and qualities and all varieties of VARNISHES.

FELT—Many shops use Felt on the cylinders of their Presses under the Rubber Blankets. We carry these Felts in different widths and thicknesses.

FLANNELS—Have on hand standard Lithographic Flannel in different weights for use in covering Dampening Rollers, and for use under the Leather Skin on the Ink Rollers.

MOLLETON—Made in the United States; quality equal to that formerly imported. Carried in two qualities.

PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS—For use on the Dampening Roller. Also adapted for use on the Bronzing Machine, taking the place of the plush.

Serves admirably as a cushion under the Leather Roller Skins on Ink Rollers.

The merits of this supply applies to all of the uses equally well, and because of its nature, the Dampening Roller is a perfect cylinder when completed, permitting of adjusting the water supply to a nicety, both on Metal and Stone Presses.

For use on the Bronzing Machine, the fact that it forms a perfect cylinder, permits an even adjustment, and acts as a partial burnishing apparatus, improving the appearance of the Bronzes.

Applied under the Leather Skins of the Ink Rollers, it avoids many of the complaints as to "high spots" and never rides to either end of the metal, thus preserving uniform regularity of Ink distribution throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

We recommend the PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS for the uses as here described, in preference to the old methods of Molletons and Flannels.

RUBBER BLANKETS—For the Offset Press the American manufacturer is producing a Blanket superior in quality, and declared by many users to be better than the imported.

Carried in all widths as required. For those who still prefer the Imported Blanket, we carry the English and the Scotch Blankets. Also furnish Rubber Blankets in any thickness for use on Rotary or Stone Lithograph Presses.

SPONGES—We carry but one quality of SPONGE—the famous SHEEP WOOL SPONGE—which possesses great toughness with soft surface.

We recommend that SPONGES be used in what are known to the trade as "Forms." If used in this character, the tendency to disintegrate is reduced to a minimum. The life of the SPONGE is much longer, and results obtained better.

We have installed a Department for the manufacture of Leather Roller Skins and for building up the Roller from the core.

We use the PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE as the underlayers on the form Rollers, and in this manner guarantee absolute accuracy of the Roller from end to end, this accuracy being maintained throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

Also furnish the Leather Skins to those who do their own building of Rollers at competitive prices.

Our workmanship is first-class; every skin is hand-sewed, and the stitches are close, thus guaranteeing longer life to Skins of The Ault & Wiborg manufacture.

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SUPPLIES FOR THE ART ROOM

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We also furnish Korn's Tusche, which is made in the U. S. A., either in stick or liquid form.

CRAYONS—Of American manufacture, now generally recognized as being the equal of any.

We handle Wm. Korn's Crayons, and these we supply in either tablet form, pencil form, or in the regular Crayon style, in all numbers.

RUBBING INKS—We furnish the American product, Korn's Rubbing Ink, in different degrees of hardness.

PENS—We have on hand at all times a very complete stock of Gillott Pens, Brandauer Pens and Somerville Pens, these being the recognized Pens as used by the lithographic artists.

PAPER—We import the French Vegetable Tracing Paper, and carry in sizes 19 x 25; 22 x 28 and 28 x 42.

Also carry Tracing Papers in rolls, domestic manufacture.

GELATINE—We supply but one character of Gelatine, this being made in the U. S. A., a very superior article; size of sheet 17 x 21.

We furnish BLACK GROUND and RED CHALK for use by Engravers.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ENGRAVING NEEDLES—We carry two characters of Engraving Needles; a French Needle, known as "Renard" Needle, in the square character, Nos. 1 to 6, and in the round character from Nos. 1 to 6.

Also the English Steel Needle, the steel being made in England and imbedded in the handle in Switzerland.

Sold under the name of "A. & W. Engraving Needles." Round character in Nos. 1 to 6; Pentagonal, 1 to 6; Square, 1 to 6; Oval, 1 to 6.

ENGRAVING DIAMONDS—For hand use. Also furnish Machine Engraving Diamonds and Machine Engraving Sapphires.

GELATINE—(Please note item under "Supplies for the Art Room.")

VIGNETTE STONES—We furnish Vignette Stones of the very highest quality, ranging in size from 5 x 6 to 6 x 8.

STEEL RULES—Made for the especial use of the Lithographic Engraver. Sizes from 8 inches to 20 inches long.

STEEL SQUARES—For the use of the Lithographic Engraver, carried in sizes ranging from 2 x 4 inches up to 8 x 12 inches, inclusive.

ASPHALTUM—We manufacture our own ASPHALTUM. This is made of the purest EGYPTIAN ASPHALTUM dissolved in Turpentine, and is a very superior article.

ETCHING GROUND—In convenient size bottles.

STONE GRINDING DEPARTMENT

For the Stone Grinding Department we furnish Scotch Hone from the famous quarries in Scotland, in sizes to meet the convenience and demand of the Lithographic Trade.

We supply AMERICAN RUBBING STONES. These take the place of the Schumacher Stones formerly imported.

This Stone has a remarkably fine grain; will not scratch the Stone, and takes the place of the Schumacher Stone for intermediate finishing on Engraving Stones, or for polishing the larger Press Stones.

We import FRENCH GRAINING SAND and carry this in stock at all times.

We furnish Sand for GRAINING ZINC PLATES, and this we carry in stock in all of the various degrees of fineness required.

GRAINING MARBLES—Porcelain, Glass, Maple and Steel, the best to be had.

PUMICE STONE—We are very particular as to the character of PUMICE STONE which we supply to the Lithographic Trade, demanding only such Lump Pumice Stone as is usable for polishing Lithographic Stones.

We furnish PULVERIZED PUMICE STONE in any degree of fineness.

We have a ZINC GRAINING DEPARTMENT in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, at which points we grain Zinc Plates for the Lithographic Trade, and for those who do their own graining we furnish PORCELAIN, GLASS, MAPLE AND STEEL MARBLES, and the various characters of SAND required.

BRONZE POWDERS

Through our efforts, a Bronze Powder Factory has been established at Malone, New York, with a capacity for furnishing the entire Printing and Lithographing industries of the United States.

We pay especial attention to the requirements of the Lithographer and can furnish Bronze Powder of any shade and degree of fineness, and our prices lead the market on this commodity.

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There has always been more or less trouble with the Leather Skins used on Lithographic Rollers.

A Roller has been invented overcoming ALL DEFECTS of the Leather Skin.

The IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER is a composition Roller; can be furnished either smooth or rough grained; possesses the proper resiliency; is not affected by heat nor cold; requires no breaking in; the ink can

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Rollers can be furnished any diameter and for all presses.

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We carry in stock tons of lithographic inks and varnishes as well as the materials for making tint bases. Besides this our factories in New York and at Edgewater-on-the-Hudson are working to capacity.

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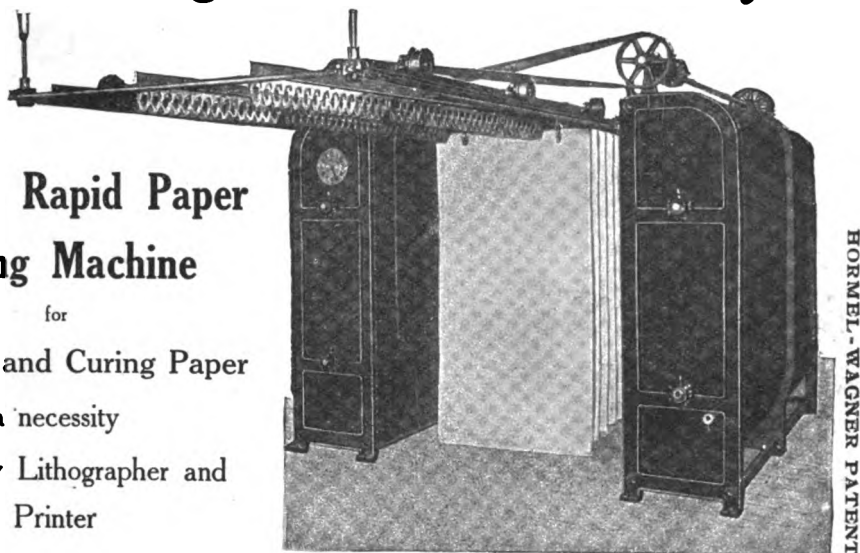
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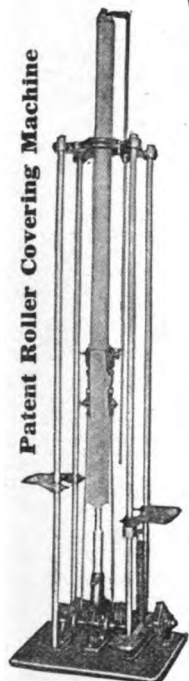
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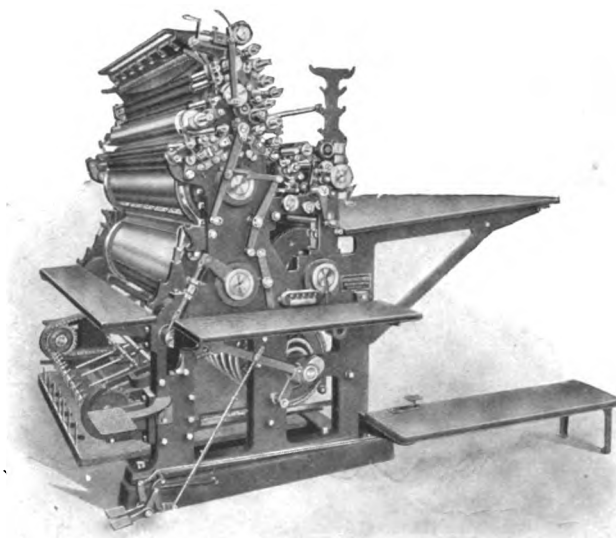
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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only. When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

JANUARY, 1920

Number 8

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Six months ago we gave our version on "Thrifty & Efficiency." That article was reprinted by other papers; just for what reasons we do not know.

Increased productivity is a topic which at present occupies the minds of many; much has been talked about it and enough has been written to wrap our little globe in paper it was printed on.

In this article we shall endeavor to give vent to our theory as regard to the question at issue. If you care to give a different name to the thing we have in mind you are at perfect liberty to suit yourself—theory or no theory.

To start with, we respectfully decline to join in the dance of madness that now keeps the world at wild excitement. Yes, we realize, that in these days of random conclusion, it requires a super dose of courage to reason sanely and to advocate sound solutions for grave problems frankly.

It is not our desire to plunge into the larger public forum where usually national questions are debated but shall remain within the confines of our immediate concern.

In the past we have openly declared ourselves in favor of efficiency and to it we shall adhere in the future as we do now.

In the past we have repeatedly denounced that so called speeding-up system fostered by attractive offers and in this denunciation we feel as strong now as then.

Sure, our position so stated makes it unmistakably clear that we differentiate between the phrases efficiency and speeding-up.

By efficiency—we mean, the employment of modern technic in all its advanced sciences and its full application to industrial life.

The speeding-up system as we know it is little more than mental and physical exploitation obtained under lure of inducements.

One implies and relies on progressive methods, while the other glares with medieval customs.

We favor efficiency because it is in accord with the spirit of progress, obtaining results from the best science has to offer and is bound to triumph in its rightful struggle.

We denounce speeding up because it appeals to the individual to spend his physical resources without due regard being given to consequences likely to result from mental or physical taxation.

Efficiency as applied to industry is comparatively new and seemingly misunderstood more than understood by both employers and employees; employers cajole it, employees mistrust it, and in this both act impulsively.

Our definition of efficiency as applied to lithography is thus given: The individual litho house to specialize on a given class of work. This enables him to scientifically organize his plant so as to obtain a 100 per cent result from his business enterprise. Confining one's self to one class of work means safe judgment and service. It omits of speculation. Paper, ink, machinery and labor is used rather than abused. It means economy and permits of a system that works satisfactory both ways. A system of classification would place

each one in its right place, that means, high skill where high skill is essential; semi-skill where semi-skill suffices for satisfactory production. If employers could agree on true classification and would properly systemize production, lithography could be made a truly profitable industry. Waste and spoilage would reduce itself to a minimum; while production would increase in volume and in quality. Many times absorbing troubles are caused by unsuitable paper and inks used for certain jobs. Eliminate these troubles by method and lithography will be well on the road to true efficiency.

Some of our members may not agree with us, but we justify our thesis by historical facts. Increased production lowers the price followed by an increasing demand for printed work done lithographically and particularly so if improved method enhances its quality. Efficiency based on method and a well defined system is not exploitation, it is progress. Any house that goes out for work its technical and mechanical equipment offers no guarantee for successful execution simply gambles with lithography, it discredits its fair name and drives users of lithographed products from its threshold. This we have said four years ago, and that our conclusion then was right is now proven by ever louder demands for standardized printing as well as lithography.

Lithography will grow in richness and magnitude with the cultivation of ambition and devotion. Men with ambition, devotion and a live interest constitute lithography's best assets. No barren industry offers these qualities. Fill lithography with inducements and opportunities such as youthful agility and ambition longs for and our industry will radiate with the splendor of the best. Men in the shop must be encouraged not through charitable biddings, but, by just recognition. Men in the shop must be enthused not by flattery but through the process of just compensation. Lithography to-day is no rendezvous for ambitious men. The fact is that lithography is on the road to pauperize itself. Men of superior ability and foresight who have spent years of usefulness in the pursuit of lithography are in alarming numbers turning from it, not because of lack of work but for lack of adequate opportunities. Not mere men, but the best of our mechanics are seeking and evidently finding elsewhere a better future. Lithography has reached the point where it can not stand many more breaks. We have and shall continue boosting lithography to higher possibility, but, this in the face of actual conditions becomes laughable unless collective efforts are being made to give lithography its due. Boosting and developing ability and the power to will of the men who carry in their brains and in their hands the destiny of our fair industry would appear to be the first order of business. Unfortunately, intrinsic education is gone into only where prospects of adequate compensation guarantees its painstaking. Inspiration for intrinsic education must come from the employers.

Efficiency which consumes undue energy is not worth its having. Let us have efficiency with due regard given to all factors associated with it.

In this connection one thing the employers must learn. Lithography is not the sole property of the employers; its existence and its possibilities are due to

labor as much as to capital if not more, and, therefore suggest practical and actual cooperation as the real inspiration from which efficiency will flow as a boon to all concerned.

THE POWER THAT MOVES.

It may now be stated as a concluded certainty that in May, probably June, 1920, an International Congress of organized Lithographers and associated trades from all important countries is to take place in the Capitol (Berne) of little republican Switzerland.

This news appears like the rising sun of the new world.

To this end we have zealously and earnestly talked and worked. This we have done for no selfish purpose. Our action and our attitude was directed from the realization that the future of the civilized world rests with labor, and, that labor can not be free and happy without the foundation 'universal solidarity.'

Four years ago we came out in favor of transferring the seat of the International Secretariat, and, this position we took not because we harbored any personal grievances against Otto Sillier, and his co-officials but, it was a foregone conclusion that, under a war torn relationship between the Unions of the different countries, Berlin was not the ideal place for an international headquarters.

That our logic was well conceived is proven from the attitude assumed by the unions of the entente countries, who simply ceased supporting the International, morally and financially.

Otto Sillier in an official announcement made recently says, the interest of the International is best served by having the coming Convention select for seat of the International Secretariat a country other than Germany. Every one with more than a personal interest at heart is sure to welcome Otto Sillier's judicious announcement—because, it assures the world of the perpetuation of the International Federation of Lithographers. With this obstacle removed nothing remains that is seriously impeding the future international solidarity among the lithographers in all countries. Since, our work carried on during the last seven months has undoubtedly exercised wholesome and healing influence with the ten countries we have opened and maintained communication with, it becomes our duty to make true our assumed obligation and prepare for proper representation at this coming International Congress.

We say, prepare for this Congress, because to us, it is clear that affiliation with the International Federation means more than theoretical gossip, to us, it means the putting in operation a system of cooperation that has for its object universal advancement of the interest of labor in all countries. The time has now actually arrived where we must act and act so as to serve the interest of American lithography as well as the interest of lithography as a whole.

Since it can not be reasonably expected that all of our members are familiar with the great historic work of the International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades, we shall herewith give a brief resumé of what has been accomplished through its existence, which will at the same time form the best answer to what may be expected from its continuance under a broader scope.

The 1st Congress held, took place in London, 1896, and developed out of communications carried on between Messrs. F. Chamussey, a French artist, and R. Schoepke, Secretary of the German union, on one hand, and Messrs. Geo. Kelley and Ch. Harrap, of Manchester and London respectively, through whose

effort a resolution was passed by the lithographers' unions of the United Kingdom directly providing for the arrangement of the 1st International Congress. Among the delegates who attended the 1st International Congress none are now a leading figure in this great movement; while among the early pioneers, Otto Sillier and Thos. Sproat remain as powerful internationalists to the movement. Mr. Geo. Kelley of Manchester the most popular of all remained true and stuck to the wheel of duty until death deprived that movement of a real great and genial leader (1912). Mr. Ch. Harrap remained its secretary until London politics absorbed all of this ambitious man's time and labor. A. Palace the great enthusiast and devotee who attended all but 1 out of 8 Congresses held, up to 1913, faithfully worked for the cause until economic fate harshly crossed his path. Some of the prominent men within the lithographers International movement attained national fame in their countries as labor leaders; three of which were members of National Assemblies (Kelley, Schmid and Tischendorfer) while others served in legislative bodies of a lesser degree. All that goes to show that the Lithographers International movement has been and is now fairly vibrated by forces of the highest intelligence.

During the life of the 1st International Congress held in London it was found that employment conditions in the countries represented at the Congress so varied that the delegates hesitated to make definite statements regarding conditions in their countries. Hours of labor, wages, apprentice ratio and trade shops were some of the perplexing questions. To solve these problems required time, patience, earnestness and mutual understanding. These indispensable factors were strengthened year by year and gained in momentum at each following Congress. Each of the 8 Congresses so far held was the cause of invaluable inspiration to lithographers of the world who live upon their daily toil, and education of national and international importance. Not at once were all the evils removed, to be sure, but, they gradually decreased in severity and abusiveness so that lithographers at home and abroad gained markedly from associating internationally which so steadily progressed that hours of labor, wages, piecework and apprenticeship regulations assumed a similar character in all countries. Students of this international movement can not but admire and respect its great accomplishments. This movement has erected its own monument, not by words alone, but, by deeds—deeds of typical comradeship and solidarity. Progress made is historically recorded by hard fights and numerous strikes; strikes involving thousands of workers and millions of dollars. Not all was success, but setbacks experienced here and there merely animated to greater activity and increased solidarity, healing inflicted wounds in short order. Strikes to further the cause of internationalism were carried on in many countries and all such strikes received the moral and financial support of the International Secretariat, which in plain language means the solidarity of international unionism. The International Secretariat was particularly instrumental in enlightening lithographers of the various countries on conditions existing in countries affiliated with with the International Secretariat, thereby reducing reckless migration and in its place establishing an interchange system based on mutual understanding.

At this time, our participation in this international movement is all important, without us, its life may be doubtful. The wonderful work mapped out for attention at its Congress, 1913, must be resumed and carried out under the spirit of a new time with the Amalgamated Lithographers of America helping to turn the wheel of progress forward.

WHO SAYS . . . BOSH!

Have you ever searched the library shelves for technical books on lithography?

If you did you couldn't but wonder over the scantiness of such books.

No industry is in literature so poorly represented as is lithography.

Just think, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America have no library of its own, and for reference, the editor depends on his private collection.

The first practical book on lithography was published by its inventor in the year 1818. Since then, 100 years have passed. Yet, notwithstanding this great lapse of time, this book is still regarded as a fairly representative work. Look at the progress made within the last 12 years and then turn back to the year 1818.

Most of the books published are written in German, a few in French and still a few others in English. America has contributed the least.

In order to further the interest of lithography, the German union of lithographic workmen published in 1909 the story of the invention of lithography as told by Senefelder himself together with useful explanations.

Surely, what German lithographers can do, American lithographers can do also—in fact, if anything is going to be done—it must be done better.

All that has been so far published about lithography covers the field inadequately.

Let us put together, our heads and our will, to do, and out of it will grow something posterity is likely to regard as a monument in our honor.

To-day you find books on the market which cost more than they are worth. Our ambition must be to produce a book which shall be worth more than it costs.

Can that be done?

Undoubtedly!

Financial donations to be made by such interested parties as will be directly benefited from a better and a richer lithography.

With a fund of say \$1,000, prizes for the best articles submitted could be offered. These prizes would have to be so stipulated as to exert the greatest interest and induce the best mechanics of each department to strain his efforts in the highest educational contest possible.

Five prizes offered for the five best contributions on each departmental subject, to wit: Art Department, total \$120; 1st prize, \$40; 2nd prize \$30; 3rd prize \$25; 4th and 5th prize each \$15; and, in a similar manner could be treated all other departments.

A certain sum of that fund could be set aside for drawings, photos, cuts and for compensating writers who submit unusual hints and wrinkles all of which would materially enhance the value of a book such as we have in mind.

The future could be taken care of by adding about 50 blank pages to the book and so arranged that future articles not contained in the book could be conveniently pasted thereon.

Who is to do that?

This we presume will be asked by many. Have you ever come to realize that among our members are able and educated men; there are students, writers, lecturers, travellers, doctors and chemists. Far down in Vancouver is the author of one of the best books ever written on lithography. That man is one of your brother members.

Lithography is full of scattered skill and will-power. To organize it so that it will become productive in its highest sense is all that needs to be done.

This could be done by the International Council, or

by a specially appointed Committee—it could also be done through the press committee.

Ignorance keeps the world in stagnation—consult history if you don't believe it. It was science and education that removed the mountain which stood in the way of progress. Secrecy acts much like superstition. Let us have light, all the light that can be thrown on any subject pertaining to lithography and you and everybody will feel freer and stronger under the benevolent power—knowledge.

Who will give the thing a start?

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

Yes, in this great war America played her part well!

We built guns and we fed guns, and all we did was done under the inspiration of a new morale.

We financed Europe, we fed military Europe, and, we dispatched millions of our hastily trained male citizens to help annihilate an ironclad autocracy.

Down with autocracy, down with militarism—make room for democracy—was the slogan that sounded like the magic call that thrilled our mental and physical self to an irresistible giving without stint and limit.

Militarism, that, we went after, now lies at the mercy of democracy.

Autocracy, that, we swore must be destroyed, now lies in dying agony.

Well done America; long live democracy, freedom forever!

Friends, this is the one side of the well earned medal. Now, let us turn to its reverse side.

President Wilson's immortal war proclamation "that to the people of the many nations must be left the right to determine upon their own form of government" filled the common people in Europe and elsewhere with genuine joy and enthusiasm, and, which in no small degree helped destroy autocracy and militarism.

Some, if not all of these people are now fervently struggling to give substance to the thought, economic freedom and democracy, which, they cherish, and, for which they give their heart's blood.

How proud America must feel over what she accomplished!

We have helped the Allies to rid civilization of a culture that we considered antiquated and brutal.

The question America is confronted by now, is: will she idly stand by while some of her allies are organizing a militarism, a political regime and a trading power, which, if allowed to develop will grow into an evil by far worse than the one we helped to destroy. With threats to starve out, and loaded guns pointed at the people, whom we inspired with our preaching of freedom and democracy, unless they accept the dictation of military and financial lords, these people are not free to organize a democracy such as we announced they could have. Beware of these forces who under the protection of national sentiments, still prevalent, seek to organize the world in the interest of finance and militarism. If this unwarranted scheming is not arrested in time, it will mean, not only military powers in Europe and Asia but it will necessitate a military United States. The social unrest which keeps the world at wild excitement, offers the very sinew to the powers of evil, in keeping at bay, the people everywhere until militarism and financialism has triumphed over the undisciplined forces of democracy. No chain is stronger than its weakest link—no democracy is stronger than its weakest attribute. Equality of rights and duties, of opportunities and obligations is democracy's highest attribute. Violate this in any shape or form and the safety of democracy is at stake. With the powers that be at present, Europe will not become

a second United States. With an ironclad Europe and Japan, our democratic institutions will be more than menaced. In this period of readjustment, the dollar plays its part no doubt, but, uppermost in the minds of labor must be, specific social solutions. Sentiment and politics should be ejected by labor; its foremost goal is unity.

Shall democracy raise its head in sublime reverence to humanity; or, shall it bow humiliatingly to finance in its new military attire?

The time to decide is now.

A. F. OF L. CONFERENCE

Labor representatives of unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. met in Washington for the purpose to consider the cause and the cure for the turbulent industrial conditions so preponderant now and everywhere. The subject matters which came up for discussion were many and each one was of utmost importance. The **right to strike** a condition now endangered by the so called Cummins Bill and other legislative attempts found marked attention and profound condemnation. Government by injunction as applied in the late bituminous coal strike together with other amazing features received all the treatment it deserves. These writs of injunction were branded as being in gross violation to the United States Constitution. In order to counteract usurpative powers assumed by an irresponsible judiciary the Conference urges that the judges of our federal courts shall be elected by the people for terms not exceeding six years. Excessive costs of necessities of life were blamed more than any other factor for industrial unrest and instability in that wages were and are not increased in due proportion to the rising cost of living, and, to this condition is attributed the present inflation of money and credits. The establishment of co-operative movements of the Rochdale type was proposed as a radical remedy. It was also set forth, that the ideal of America should be the organization of industry for service rather than for profit. The many and vigorous attempts made by powerful interests to split the labor movement was thoroughly discussed and declared that labor must be militant in the struggle to combat these sinister influences and tendencies. Regarding the railroads, the Conference went on record, favoring the continuation of Government control for at least two more years. It was also stated, that, for the sake of humanity, the Senate should be made to ratify the Peace Treaty at once, in order that relief may be given to starving Europe. Following is in substance the so called "Bill of Rights:"

"We call upon all to join with us in combating the forces of autocracy, industrial and political, and in the sublime task of ridding the world of the power of those who but debase its processes and corrupt its functions.

"In all struggles for justice and human freedom, sacrifices have been made. Having made supreme sacrifices to crush militarism and political autocracy in Europe, America's workers will not surrender to political and industrial autocracy at home. In the struggle now before us, we will contest every effort made to fasten tyranny and injustice upon the people of our Republic. We are confident that freedom, justice and the opportunity for a better day and a higher life shall be achieved."

A WORD IN RECOGNITION

With the January issue of the Lithographers' Journal dissolves the old Press Committee. It is but fair to say in appreciation of the work done by the mem-

bers of the outgoing Committee that, each one of them filled his place well. They were typical men of wide experience and accumulated knowledge and have nobly assisted in making the Lithographers' Journal what it is to-day. No one will miss the services of Justus Ebert, Edward Schneeloch and Fred Sheff more than the editor. As often as we have differed on vital questions, personal opinion at no time impeded our work for the common good, and such toleration surely is a qualification of the highest degree. While it is with sincere regret to loose any of the old members, it is also of real pleasure to know that the new Press Committee will still have Ernest J. Tims who is as old as the Journal itself and who never missed a single meeting, together with Wm. J. Riehl who is nearly as old as the Journal and who is always ready to give the best from his vast experience.

In the December number of the International Oil Workers official organ of the Oil Field Gas Well & Refinery Workers published in Fort Worth, Texas, appears on the cover second page a full-page "ad" from the Reimers Company, Fort Worth, making known the many ways in which their large printing establishment including lithography may be of service to the people of the oil industry, and finishing up with the announcement that the Reimers Company are the printers of the magazine. This we consider good advertisement.

We observe with a feeling of satisfaction that a few of the nation's advanced lithographers do unto themselves what they wish others to do for them. If we believe that advertising is a grand thing because it is part of the lithographers' bread and butter, it seems certainly proper to stimulate advertising by advertising ourselves too. In the December number of **The Poster** The Illinois Lithographing Co., The Donaldson Litho Co., of Newport, Ky., and Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Co. of Chicago, carry a full-page "ad" each and among these, the "ad" of Edwards & Deutsch Lithographing Co. is especially conspicuous in that it shows its latest products in poster work. Mr. W. F. Power about a year ago suggested that display advertising done lithographically should so be made known through the imprint. Said suggestion followed the billing of that famous "Signing of the Armistice" 24 sheet poster which received favorable comment everywhere, and, needless to say, was printed by the W. F. Powers Litho Co. of New York. Mr. Powers' suggestion received short lived attention, which, we believe is due mainly because not every poster is of the "Parrish Beauty," and California Fruit Products quality. If such was the case every lithographer would want to have his name made immortal by good lithography. Let us collectively aim at good lithography.

We have received from the **Jaenecke-Ault Co.** a very large and useful calendar, each month containing valuable information. Placing the Litho in front of Typo would indicate that lithography is a vast growing customer of Jaenecke-Ault Co.'s famous ink products.

The Mann Lithopress Company has moved to 59 Walker St., N. Y. C., just opposite the street where it occupies larger floor space. This will enable the company to give satisfactory service in every respect.

"Isn't pa awful?" sobbed the young bride who eoped.

"What now?" faltered the bridegroom anxiously.

"Why, you know you told me to wire pa and tell him that we were really in need of food."

"And—did he send the money?"

"No, he sent three big rolls of music and a note stating that as music was the food of love he hoped we would get on all right until we returned."

"A SURPRISE"

At a regular meeting of Local 5, held Friday Eve., Dec. 5 the election of Officers for the ensuing year was one of the interesting events. After the usual order of business was dispensed with, the president announced that the meeting would stand adjourned. Just at that moment, Bro. Frank Tessmer rose from his chair and exclaimed, just a minute Mr. President. There was a great calm all over the hall, and the president was at a loss as to what was on the programme. There was a marked expression of interest on every member's face when the chosen brother delivered an eloquent speech and presented the local president now known as 2nd Vice-President and Organizer, with a handsome traveling bag and toilet kit, as a token of friendship, from the members of Local No. 5. A more valuable and appropriate gift could not have been selected for this occasion.

At this time the writer was experiencing a brain storm, an expression frequently used in a local Litho shop, had I been whirling around in the air as fast as my thoughts were traveling, I would not be here to tell the tale at this moment. There was a decided change of expression on each member. The look of interest had broadened into a big smile over a hearty laugh, when the president admitted, you've got my goat. The inspiration which came over me, I shall never be able to express, but this I do aver, that I shall never forget that pleasant occasion which will live with me for all eternity. I shall therefore attempt to write a poem which I lovingly dedicated to my friends of Local 5.

"THE TRAVELER'S GRIP"

The traveler's grip which you read about,
Is now prepared to go the route.
It's almost too nice to handle so rough,
Which every bag gets when it's jam full of stuff.
The Committee who selected this grip for its task,
Were careful to pick one with room for a flask.
Now since old John Barleycorn is made of such stuff,
One drink is sufficient and most time enough.
With this extra compartment how useful it be,
Not things which you thought of but useful to me
Just how this was started no one seems to know,
To hand Vice a grip with which to make show.
A kind thought it was which came from some brother
Which we will admit serves to love one another.
Oh may this spirit of loving and justice have sway.
In the hearts of each member of the A. L. of A.

Fred W. Rose, 2nd Vice-Pres.

PHOTO AND RUBBER REDUCTIONS

By Fred Scheinkman

Very often the Lithographer receives an order for work in several sizes. Here is where the art of reducing comes into play. The rubber reducing machine can take care of all work to be reduced from an engraving or original drawing, but where you have no original, only a printed copy, the camera will help you out, especially with the modern lens lately developed; of course you cannot expect a perfect result without the help of an artist or engraver to touch same up after the print is made. The Photo-Engraver who executes a half-tone on copper will always have his engraver vignette the cut before the final proof is made. Therefore, the combined work of the camera and engraver will produce a very near duplicate of the original (not forgetting the transferer) "that's me."

The more I work at the trade the more pity I have for the "Foreman" of a Litho shop. It is bad enough to work at the bench, but to take charge and receive all the H——? Not me. I have enough home. I know

a bright young man who before taking charge, was the picture of health, and happy as the birds in Spring. He now looks as if he has the "liver-complaint" and resembles an eel.

I had the misfortune to be in charge of a small dump out-of-town several years ago, the press was run by a wind-mill. Nobody including myself knew anything about the business. I was pestered all day with questions; a man minus his front teeth wanted to know why a certain chicken crosses my path. I, not being able to see what the question had to do with the Lithograph Business, quit.

REPLY TO S. J. W., LOCAL NO. 3

Lest the article in the November issue of the Journal under the caption of Local No. 3, and signed S. J. W., might lead the members at large to believe that they were "Boston ideas" I take great pleasure in informing your leaders that the statement that a workman can not obtain damages in court for injuries sustained through the incompetence of a fellow workman is but a dream. As a matter of fact, Massachusetts laws, both as regards common law and workman's compensation fixes "more liability" on the employer for that reason.

Also the further fact that the burden of proof in regard to the use of "due care on the employee's part" is on the employer.

In regard to production S. J. W. writes, "We would be very glad to increase our productivity if we could feel assured we could receive some share of the increased profits." * * *

That sentence practically acknowledges that the product could be increased. Will the writer deny that increased cost of production must not be met in a large measure by an increased quantity of production?

S. J. W. also writes. That "the amount of work in our industry is limited, and that if we finish it in a shorter time, some of us will be laid off." * * *

The above seems to be a suggestion that it is to our interest to lay down on the job, i. e., to restrict production.

All progressive employers and employees know that the field of Lithography is "unlimited," that the offset press and process work have opened up new fields for our industry, and that increased production, and a higher standard of work will make steady and profitable employment the rule in the Lithographic trade.

I would like to ask S. J. W. if he would advise a young man when he has served his apprenticeship, and received the minimum rate of wages, "to take it easy," or would he advise him to try and produce more and better work. Is it not a fact that any young man be he an artist, prover, transferer, or pressman, has to show his employer that the quantity and quality of his work is improving in order to obtain an increase in pay.

The ideas of the writer seem to be about a hundred years behind the times. He is troubled with the same dreams the workmen had in those days when they destroyed the cotton weaving machinery for fear it would deprive them of work but which instead increased the amount of their work a thousandfold.

The sentiment expressed in the article from Local 22, in your last issue, that the question of increased wages, and shorter hours calls for increased production, as "a sound business principle," meets with the hearty approval of a large majority of the members of Local 3.

As Josh Billings used to say: "Tain't a knowing kind of cattle what are caught by mouldy corn."

John W. K., Local No. 3.

SELF-DETERMINATION

In a Trades Organization composed of intelligent and well educated members, self-determination and individuality is bound to be and must remain an unrestrained feature. And wheresoever laws are enacted and placed within the Constitution that aim to curtail the rights and privileges of the membership in the common use of their intelligence and prevent that self-determination of what is right or wrong, especially so when the fundamental principles of organization are not at stake, such laws become obnoxious to the active thinking mind and should be obliterated from the Blue Book.

The article on page 247 of the December issue of our Journal and signed "A Member," exposes one of these sore spots which has become a menace within our organization and should therefore be properly interpreted or else remedied. The fundamental principle involved in Art. 14 is the future 44-hour work week, or to be more exact the 47½ and 48-hour work week of today, whether this time is worked in five or five and one-half days is a secondary consideration and self-determination should not be denied a body of intelligent members if they elect to work the 47½ or 48 hours in five days. Why should the membership in other establishments yea and even in other cities have the right or the power to say that the fundamental 48 hours must be worked in five and one-half days thereby creating a Saturday half holiday when by working the 5-day week a full Saturday holiday can be secured. Where is that much talked of 8-hour day? In fact who wants to work 8 hours each day for six days? Create such a condition and stop all overtime and these calamity howlers would be the first to seek a five-day week. Does it not seem reasonable that if it be permissible to work 8 hours and 45 minutes for five days to make up for the Saturday half holiday, that it would be just as permissible to work another 45 minutes each day for five days to secure a full Saturday holiday.

The five-day week in our industry has gained a stronger foothold than the opponents of same are willing to admit. It is a fact, however, that the five-day week has been enjoyed by several hundred and I would venture to say thousands of our members scattered throughout New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and probably more cities than we are aware of, and as "A Member" writes, "Give us the shorter work week and the shorter hours will take care of themselves." Who knows but that this member may be correct, and if so, where are the members that would not assist in securing the 44-hour work week and gladly consent to work this time in five consecutive days. Many trades organizations have already secured the 44-hour work week and are working same on the five-day basis.

The creation of the universal Saturday half holiday clause was enacted for the purpose to secure the half holiday for our members working in establishments where they were forced to work the 8-hour day for six days at least six months in the year. But if it is the intent and purpose to interpret and enforce the universal Saturday half holiday clause to the detriment of those who of their own volition have enjoyed better conditions, namely in full holiday on Saturday, by all means move to cancel such a law before the new Constitutions are printed.

WM. J. RIEHL,
International Councillor.

Mr. Carl Halbmeier, Editor:

In answer to Fred Scheinkman on transposing in November issue of the Journal:

It amused me very much to read our Irish-Hebrew friend's article on transposing appearing in last month's journal. The method of transposing by high etching has its limitations and has been practiced with more or less success, according to the work in hand. The chief causes of failure with this method arises through not having sufficient relief before commencing to polish away, neglect to thoroughly cleanse the stone before applying the tuche, or polishing the stone when the stone is covered with a thick film of ink. This is the oldest method of transposing that is practiced and is too uncertain as to what result is obtained. The Photo litho method is all right for some classes of work but is not a cheap way of handling the proposition unless you have the negative. There are many old methods which depend upon preparing the surface of the stone by washing it with either a weak solution of oxalic acid, Gum Arabic solution, Silicate of soda, or Silicate of potash solution, all of which form a surface which resists the action of grease so that when the design is transferred the fat of the ink does not combine with the stone. The transfer is pulled full and black and after transferring is dusted with rosin or talc. The stone is now resensitized with a much diluted solution of citric acid, dried and then covered with a soft retransfer ink, washing out with turps in the ordinary way will effectively clear the work and give the desired results. Another method is to transfer on a clean stone a transfer impression that has been pulled with ordinary printing ink.

Then counter etch the stone with a weak alum solution and cover the stone with tuche, fan dry and wash out with turps only and roll up. Continue the washing out and rolling up method until the work is satisfactory. This method is good for bold hasty work only. There is also another Photographic method carried out by pulling a strong impression upon a transparent paper and dusting it with bronze or other fine powder to make the print opaque. This impression is then used as a negative for printing photographically upon a sensitized stone, zinc or aluminum plate. All these methods are old in the business and very uncertain in the results obtained or expensive to practice. There is a new method which is known to very few in the trade that is positive in its action and the writer has found there is nothing, be it Halftone, Crayon, Stripple and Engraving that cannot be transferred perfectly with this method which is as follows: Mix equal parts of black litho ink and retransfer ink and pull the matter to be transposed with this mixture in the usual way. Transfer to stone as though for an ordinary job, but in cleaning up do not use a needle. When cleaned and rolled up dust with French chalk and etch with clean, weak nitric acid and then wash over with a light solution of alum water and then use hot water to clean off thoroughly. Then dry the stone. Now cover the entire surface with touche and dry. Then take two-thirds malt vinegar and one third turps, mix and shake well together. Wash out the job with this mixture, using a few drops of water at the same time, when it will be noticed that where the original transfer was the grease has come away, but where the touche has been the job will retain its grease. Roll up the job and etch and you will find that you have a most perfect and clean transposition. After this vinegar and turp mixture has stood for more than a week, it becomes weak and is not so good. So it is better mixed as required.

Harry L. Sterette,
Local 22, Los Angeles, Cal.

TERMS AND WHAT THEY IMPLY

In reading through the Lithographers Journal for the month of November I became very much interested in an article written by a Brother from Local No. 4 Chicago and signed S. D. I am at all times interested in what ever any of the Brothers have to say and there has been many times when I did not hold the same opinion but refrained from expressing myself for fear that I would start a controversy over a matter that was only a difference in ideas and which it would be hard to find two people who would hold the same opinion. But in reading the above mentioned article I was struck with the fact that the writer had erred, for in looking through the dictionary to find a word by which he might, with propriety, express himself when referring to our new minimum wage rate, he had somehow—so as to speak—stumbled over the word, SCALE. A word which is entirely foreign to the Constitution and so far as I know, dropped from the vocabulary of a lithographer when talking wage adjustment.

In order to make myself clear on the subject I will quote a part of the article mentioned and then explain why I believe the writer had erred. As follows:—

"It does not seem right that after a man runs a press for his full four years apprenticeship that he should be held down to a miserable wage because the employer refuses to pay more than the scale which we ourselves have made.

"I have had employers themselves say to me in this city, that if we wanted more money we should alter our rate and all the explaining of the difference of our trade and the ordinary mechanical trades does not seem to produce the proper results. All employers are going to pay as close to the scale as possible, and it is always a pull to make them pay more. The most embarrassing question that the employers can put to me at the present time is "What is your scale."

It will be noted that the above makes frequent use of the word "Scale" a word not mentioned in our Constitution, but the Constitution does make use of the words "minimum wage rate" and there is a vast difference in the meaning of the two words, and scale, especially when used in referring to our standard of wages, and it is in that very difference and the use of the word "scale" where the writer S. D. erred.

In using the word "scale" when referring to a standard of wages, to quote Webster's means—"comparative rank or order," while the word "rate" means—"to value," "appraise." So it is plain to see that the standard of wages based on the word "Scale" means that the labors of many in any particular line shall be compared alike and shall be of the same rank or order, therefore wages for same shall be compared alike and shall be of the same rank or order and it does not admit that a man by more experience or by some natural gift of talents shall be worth more in the matter of wages than a fellow worker in the same line who is of less experience and is not endowed with any peculiar gift of talent.

There are many labor organizations that make use of the word "scale" in referring to their standard of wages and in their particular line of work do not take into consideration the good, bad, or indifferent workman, but figure that as long as a man has served his apprenticeship, or, to make it plainer, has worked at his particular occupation a certain number of years, is entitled to the scale or comparative rank or order of wages the same as the man who by longer experience or by some natural gift of talents is more proficient in the same occupation.

Now for a moment consider the Amalgamated Lithographers Association and their Constitution. The lithographers association differentiates from other labor organizations in the fact that they take into consideration

the good, bad, or indifferent workman and in their Constitution make use of the words "lowest minimum rate of wages" as meaning the lowest valuation or appraisal that shall be made of the labors of the man who is still a student of the "lithographic art" who is inexperienced and who has no natural gift or talent for same, but yet, who is sufficiently grounded in the art to be eligible as a journeyman member of the Ass'n and entitled to the minimum rate of wages thereof. True, the Lithographers realize that a man must in order to be sufficiently grounded in knowledge of the art to be eligible to journeyman membership but feel that a line can be drawn between the good, bad, and indifferent workman in the matter of wages over and above the minimum rate.

Sometime ago I was Chairman of a Committee named to draft new by-laws for Local No. 10, and at that time the well known and well liked Brother Steele gave me the following passage for incorporating in the By-Laws:—"XXXXX shall be the lowest rate of wages that the poorest, most incompetent workman shall receive and be a Journeyman member of this Local." I am sorry to say this passage in this form was voted out by the membership.

I still feel that the above passage expresses the view of the Ass'n as nothing else and I have used it to good purpose since. Brother S. D. says, "The most embarrassing question that the employers can put to me at the present time is "What is your scale?" Not so with me; I rather enjoy having an employer ask that very question. Not long ago when the \$5 increase came up my boss neglected to "come across" and as this shop is some distance from the headquarters of the local it was sometime before the members were made aware of the increase, but in due season we were all made aware of the fact and I was called on to approach the boss on the question. The first thing the boss said was, "What is your scale? We are paying as high as—naming one or two shops—in the Twin Cities, and believe we are paying more than most of them. My answer: We have no scale but have a minimum rate which is the lowest livable wages that the poorest, most incompetent workman shall receive and be a member of our association." I then told him the difference between the commercial work, designing and vignette engraving Pressman. I told him that in comparing the other men with us he had not considered the experience and ability of these same men and that the other boys with myself felt that we were very near the top of the ladder and if we could not better ourselves financially in this work it was high time we made a quick change and applied our efforts in some other occupation and when an employer felt that he would rather pay smaller wages to inexperienced incompetent men, than to pay a few dollars more to men with experience whom he could rely on, it was time we done some deep thinking. The boss did not—in so many words—admit I was right but said he wished to be fair and did not want the men to jump the job at the first chance to better themselves and we got the increase.

While I will admit there are some employers who will not give the employee an opportunity to express their side of the case, the employers as a whole are fair and respect the rights of the employee. And I feel sure the membership of this Association will agree with me in saying: As soon as the members forget the word "SCALE" and endeavor to rise above "the lowest rate of wages that the poorest, most incompetent workman shall receive and be a member of this Association," the quicker and easier it will be for them to talk to the boss on better wages.

Frank E. Brown,
Local No. 10, St. Paul, Minn.



NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



NOTICE TO LOCALS AND MEMBERS

Statistical Forms have been forwarded to each Local of the A. L. of A. in proportion to membership.

For each of the nine different Branches, a distinct and different color has been adopted, and, it is but necessary for each member to observe the color of his respective branch. Once, the solicitation of statistics is in operation, it will be found simple and gratifying.

To start with, each member is to receive two slips identically the same, with the exception, of one being a cardboard and the other a paper form.

The **Cardboard Form** must be filled out by the members immediately and personally or through the shop delegate returned to their local Statistician or local President who is responsible for prompt delivery of their members' Record Cards to the International Office.

One **Paper Form** must be kept by the members at all times for recording material changes regarding employment, wages, lay offs, overtime, sickness, etc., of which the shop delegate must take cognizance and all of which must be so recorded to make a diligent compilation possible for the local Statistician.

Any further information that a Statistician or President of any local may desire on the subject will be cheerfully given by the international Statistician.

Carl Halbmeier.

P. S. A monthly survey of Local Conditions should be made by the Local Statistician and reported to the International Statistician regularly.

LOCAL NEW YORK

The Committee in charge,
Of this year's Ball,
Begs to announce,
That all is ready!
And that February 11th,
Lincoln's eve,
Is to be the great night
Of the grand affair;
That, even without
Hard stuff aflow,
Will prove to be,
The best ever held,
Because, we have
Things so arranged,
That all good things
Can be had in plenty;
Musical talent
And stage talent,
The finest in town
Shall ever be ready,
To entertain
You and your friends
From start to end
Without relax
And without vexation,
For there is room,
Splendor and comfort
At the Yorkville Casino,
On East 86th Street, bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.
In New York City.
For all the brothers
And for their friends
There is going to be
Lots of fun
And a swell time.

Fraternally yours, Entertainment Committee.

Note:—Due Books admit Members. Arrangement for Boxes can be made at the Office, 32 Union Square.

The Educational Committee is pleased to announce to the 2,900 members of Local New York that it succeeded in securing for one of its Lectures Mr. **Stephen H. Horgan**, author of "**Horgan's Halftone and Photo-mechanical Processes**" and other works; also, for the past quarter century, editor "**Process Engraving**" for the **Inland Printer**, Chicago, who will lecture on January 27 at our large meeting room, Arlington Hall, St. Marks Place, New York City, on "**Photography and the Lithographic Press.**"

This interesting lecture will begin at 8.15 p. m. prompt. Any member who looks at this lecture indifferently is requested to retire before rather than during the lecture in order to assure undisturbed attention for those who wish to learn and obtain the full benefit of an immensely instructive talk. Remember, January 27.

RITCHEY'S EMPLOYEES MEET

The employees of the Ritchey Litho. Corp. held their regular shop meeting at Krause's Hall on Saturday, December 20th. Very important business was transacted and they had a very enjoyable time as the dinner was of the high class order and the talent would have been a success as top liners in vaudeville.

Brother Carl Halbmeier was invited and delivered a very eloquent address which was highly appreciated by the members.

The following officers were elected: Bro. James McMahon was re-elected Delegate, Bro. I. Grossman, Asst. Delegate, Bro. Sam Hartstein, Secretary, Bro. Jacob Kolb, re-elected Treasurer.

The combined shop meeting of all Poster Houses of Greater New York will hold their initial meeting at Arlington Hall, January 17th, 1920, at 2 P. M. sharp.

All members of the poster trade are requested to be present as it is important to all.

James F. McMahon,
Delegate of the Ritchey Litho. Corp.

LOCAL NO. 2, DUNKIRK BRANCH

At our last regular meeting we elected the officers for the coming year. Brothers Heukrath and Pollina were running strong for delegate from this branch when someone put in three votes, thereby giving Bro. Heukrath the majority. The culprit was soon discovered when the votes were counted and brother Pollina protested loudly, demanding another vote, which was granted, however, the outcome was the same, due to some one changing his vote.

The offending member claims that he voted wrong just for a joke and to prove he was on the square invited the bunch out to the bar and treated each to a bottle of near beer.

Brother Cy Young, our worthy correspondent for the last year, declined the nomination for the job for a second term.

He is a busy man during the winter months, besides being a dancing instructor which takes up most of his evenings, he also runs a regular Friday night dance, which by the way, is the largest in the City.

The Dunston Company granted the \$5.00 increase and I might add that Brother Peterson deserves no small credit for the way he straightened out what seemed to be a difficult situation to most of us. He has shown himself to be an able and untiring worker for the members of this jurisdiction. Our former Bro. Harvey Juhre has joined the Loyal Order of Benedicts. Here's wishing him luck and happiness in his new venture.

Mr. Juhre left here about three years ago to take a position as foreman in the Montreal Litho Co. After being there some time he returned to Buffalo and started to work for the Bank of Buffalo. He was in one of the first contingents to go over seas. Since his return he has had some good offers to return to the trade, but claims the banking business offers greater opportunities. In conclusion let me wish you all a happy and prosperous new year.

—E. W.

LOCAL NO. 4, CHICAGO

Well, our elections are nearly all over and the choices of the members have been elected and we will get a fresh start and see what 1920 will give us.

We had one tie vote for Engraver Representative on the Local Council and it was decided to have a new election for that office next regular meeting with the two tied men running.

Local No. 4 has just successfully engineered one of the best Annual Dances it has ever been our good fortune to participate in. It was held on December 11th and with that date and the Garfield Fuel order hanging over our heads it can be counted as a wonderful feat that it was a success both socially and financially. And still further wondrous was the fact that it was a Lithographers' Dance conducted without the aid of strong waters. Another outstanding feature of the dance was the great preponderance of young people who attended. This seems to be a good augury for the success of the dances for years to come.

To Local No. 4 this event has always been the occasion for all the older members to have a reunion to meet and clasp hands and see the gradual whitening of the hair on their old comrades' heads and to hear one another called "Dad" by big husky fellows who they remembered as little tots seemingly only a year or two before, and to see the proud way they would say, "This is my boy" or "This is my girl," and if this Annual Dance of ours does no other good thing, it will be recorded in the book of fate as the time of all the best hearts and minds of Local No. 4.

Local No. 4 has been visited by the Angel of Death several times lately and he has robbed our circle of five good members.

First, Frank Mueller was called. He was an old-time Transferer in Local No. 4 and had been sick for a couple of years before he left us.

Then Henry Wittek answered the Roll Call. Bro. Wittek was an Engraver and came originally from St. Louis. He was still in the U. S. Service, having been taken ill and sent to Fort Bayard, N. Mex., where he answered the last summons.

Bro. Jos. Wanieck has made his last engraving, but he has made an engraving of his life on the hearts and minds of his friends that can never be ground out. Bro. Wanieck died of heart trouble as he entered his home.

Bro. Otto Schmoll was one of Chicago's leading Litho. Artists, but the dread white plague breathed in his face and commanded him to come, and Bro. Schmoll put away his brushes for the last time and followed his mystic guide to that land where there is no dread.

Bro. Thos. Podesta, one of the world's good fellows, was given his summons far in advance and could only fight a losing fight. He was afflicted with a tumor, which gradually grew until it closed his respiratory organs and then the end came. He was an Off-set Pressman and was held in the highest regard by the men who he worked with and met, and we lost a real Union man when he threw off the lever for the last time.

Of each of these we can quote the words of the immortal poet, "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

The question of the apprentice ratio had better be kept in mind by the members of our Association if they are desirous of retaining a position of honor amongst the Printing Crafts. A word to the wise should be sufficient, but the contents of the largest libraries in the world can not put brains in a fool or principle into a crook, and any one who does not guard this question with his best ability is in either one or the other of these classes.

I have heard some loud talk about a Lithographers Bowling Tournament. Is it too large a proposition or are we too small to handle it? (Probably a little of both.)

We are feeling the holiday effect in our trade, but we still are busy, especially in the Artist and Engraving branches.

S. A. D.

LOCAL NO. 6, CLEVELAND

Business in our city has been very brisk and looks promising for some time to come. Two of our largest concerns have refused to take on any new contracts until they get through with their present rush and the best of all this boom as they need more men and are willing to pay good wages to good men too.

At our meeting of Thursday Dec. 18, election of officers was held and much enthusiasm was shown. More members were on hand than we had for a long while. There was lots of discussion. Brother Wm. Coll, President for 5 years was retired. Brother Otto P. Tatsch, 7706 Dix Court, was elected President; Brother Edward F. Keller, 2153 Gehring St., Recording Secretary. The other officers were reelected. Morgan Shop will be well represented on the official staff.

We are sure the new officers will be on the job and work for the good of the association and every member must lend a hand and boost. Meetings at Opera House Bldg., 3rd floor.

Brother Ed. Chandler, a transferer from Nashville, Tenn., has accepted a position with the Howard & Webb Co., of our city, but Ed. looked high and low for a house to live in. Alas nothing doing. So undaunted Ed, who can't be bluffed so easy, was determined to stick on the job and has comfortably located himself and family in one of our fancy voting booths, yes, and in their spare moments they practice on the voting machine. Brother Tom Woodring, an old time pressman, is now with the Crane Litho Co., but Bro. Tom was wise, he had a political pull with the town, so you see he found a house to call "home, sweet home."

The International Sign Co., of our city, is about to establish a complete lithographing plant and the outlook and the large amount of work they do bids well to increase the Litho Industry.

Bro. Wm. Honeck, an artist from Rochester, N. Y., is working at the Central Litho Co., of our city. Bro. Bill is back in the harness again after being in the service of the Government for over a year doing most of his work in Washington.

Best wishes to the Journal and a prosperous year.

OSCAR F. LIEBNER,

Cleveland, O.

LOCAL NO 7, MILWAUKEE

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year of 1920. Brother Emich was chosen President, Lindauer Vice-President, Papke Recordkeeper, Kruse, Financial Secretary, Boehling, Asst. Fin. Secretary, Willy, Inspector and Haas, Statistician. A great evening was well spent by all attending this meeting. Words fail to describe the good done by Ex-President Herse (he declined re-nomination) for building up the Union Organization of Lithographers in Milwaukee to the great and impenetrable pedestal it now stands upon.

Business is extremely good in our Locality. All members were describing the great Christmas and New Year Celebration they are going to have. But alas! No intoxicating drinks! We are now bending all our efforts in landing the Non-Union Artists and Engravers, as these men are the only ones not unionized at the present time. Our orders are: Go after them and don't report unless you have him landed.

Sorry to say, but our Bowling League will not get under way until January 1920. As we could not secure alleys at this inopportune time. We are all anxiously awaiting the call to proceed. At the present time we are arranging match games with different shops of our city.

All members are anxiously awaiting the announcement of the Annual Ball and Hop we are arranging. But as yet no suitable date has been seconded.

Hoping everyone enjoyed a Merry Christmas and wishing everybody a Happy New Year, I remain,

—G. J. S.

DETROIT LOCAL NO. 9

This local gave a fish fry and smoker on December 13, which was attended by 46 members and friends. Brother John Keith and our worthy Vice-Pres., Bro. Maitland was the guest of honor who gave us a very interesting and educational talk of one hour and 20 minutes about his trip through the country and the west coast impressing on our minds that the time is ripe for organizing our unfortunate brothers outside of the fold finishing up with a strong plea to the kindred friends to join us and help bring about the best of conditions for the welfare and progress of the industry which was received with great applause. A Brother who is working outside of the business gave a little talk on his experience and benefit derived by taking up other occupations for emergency which was good logic and well received and no doubt if this was taken more seriously by the members in general we would be able to overcome any unforeseen trouble which might cross our path and still be loyal to our organization by being in a better condition financially to face the struggle. The Toledo delegate arrived safe and sound after a dry journey and gave a very emotional speech. The bro. surely hit some wet spots on his trip up here. Well all in all we had a nice evening. Business in this city is good, everybody working and prospects for the future looks well for a leap year. Wishing all our Sister Locals a more prosperous, brighter New Year and don't forget the 100% point on the organization chart.

—G. E. M.

Cold weather kept the membership down but for all that we had a goodly crowd and what we lacked in quantity we made up in quality. Bro. Kozak had a sack full of excuses as to his inability to attend the smoker, told about some 200 score in bowling but like the weather we were frigid on that dope. Bro. Henry Rodney was with us again at this meeting. Has been quite active of late at meetings must have some fish to fry. Well lets have it one good turn deserves another. The Grand Rapids division of our S. A. are up and doing. They want a little charter of their own. Go to it Bros. the more the merrier. We are expecting some news, Bro. Vice-Pres. Maitland's work in Toledo. We initiated two new members and had one applicant from the Stubb Co. Bro. Gene Banner from Local 4 has taken charge of the Press and Transfer dept. at the Artcraft Co., under the supervision of Bro. Max Reichel are doing good work by making it a real establishment to work for. Business in this local is fine. Most all houses working overtime. The Can Co. here has a little shortage in metal but will go to it again next month.

Business for 1920 looks very rosey and we expect to have a banner year. We elected new officers at this meeting. For President Bro. Fredericks, Vice-Pres. Jean O'Connors, Rec. Secretary Bro. Rogers, Fin. Secretary Bro. Gerhart, Treas. Bro. Kozak, Statistician, Bro. Miller.

Financial Committee: Bro. Mindler, Bro. Stall, Bro. Rodney.

Well, again we wish all our Sister Locals a most prosperous New Year.

—E. J. Mel.

LOCAL NO. 42 ONTARIO, ONT., CANADA

At our regular meeting held December 11th we had a good attendance one new member being initiated, an artist from the Duncan Lithographing Co., also two applications were received and balloted for favorable, one of them a pressman from the American Can Co. tin lithographing department. We have started to organize this shop from its outset. They only have one flat press running at the present time. We have information that this firm is going to install a rotary tin press in the near future.

Local officers were elected for the coming year. H. Askin, President; C. Lewis, Vice-President; C. Jackson, Recording Secretary; J. Lucas, Financial Secretary; P. England, Treasurer; A. McCoy, Statistician; H. Hyde, Inside Sentinel.

We wish to state that the \$5.00 increase has been paid to the members working at the Howell Lithographing Co. satisfactory to all our members working in this establishment dated December 1st, also the members working at the Duncan Lithographing have received an increase but up to the time of writing the writer has been unable to get correct information what amount was paid to our members working in this establishment, but I understand in only one case it was \$5.00.

The officers and members of Local No. 42 were disappointed in Mr. Philip Bock, International President, not paying us a visit after attending the Conference meeting held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, November 28th.

In a communication from him of the 18th of December the reason why is forthcoming. We regret that sickness prevented him from visiting Hamilton after the Conference, but, he hopes the increase will offset the disappointment which I have no doubt it will. He has promised that on his next visit to Canada which he expects will be within a very short time, he will pay a visit to Hamilton, when I am sure he will be given a very hearty welcome from the officers and members of Local No. 42.

The ten-pin bowlers of the Howell Lithographing Co. spent a very enjoyable evening December 19th at the Iron Duke Bowling Academy rolling off for the Christmas prizes, being a turkey, goose, pair of chickens, box of cigars, pair of slippers, suspenders, garters and ties. The turkey was donated by Mr. Wigle of the Howell Lithographing.

The winner turned up in C. Nott with a score of 325. O'Neil was a close second with 321, losing out in the last game by eight pins. Farland and Rice were the scratch men, the former turning in a good score of 314 after the games. Mr. Wigle invited all the boys into Christophers' Cafe to coffee and pie.

Fraternally yours,

P. E.

LOCAL, SAN FRANCISCO

To the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, Brothers:

Local No. 17 of the A. L. of A. has appointed a committee to communicate with the various locals of the

A. L. of A in order that the rank and file may exchange opinions upon affairs of mutual interest. In view of the rapid change of economic conditions, we feel that the rank and file of all the locals should be in close contact so that when unlooked for things happen there may be a common understanding.

You have recently voted upon an agreement submitted by the International officers for ratification. Local No. 17 voted against that agreement 128 to 3. The rest of the locals throughout the country having voted for acceptance, we feel that an explanation of our position will be in good order.

First.—The cost of living in the two years just past has gone up over sixty-eight per cent., while wages have gone up about twenty-five per cent. The five-dollar increase in the agreement submitted does not cover the increased cost of the means of life.

Second.—The agreement as submitted and voted upon provides that there shall be no increase in wages for a whole year. Hardly is the ink dry on that document when the living cost advances another twenty-five per cent. Informed economists predict a hundred per cent. increase in the next twelve months; and the burden of that advance will fall upon the members of the A. L. of A. No employer in the lithograph or any other business would sign to deliver goods a year hence at a given rate, even when the wage question is settled so favorably to the employers, as in our case. (Local employers admitted so much to the local committee.)

Third.—The printing trades in the city of San Francisco have signed a new agreement with their employers which advances wages from six to nine dollars more per week, the whole average being closer to nine than to six dollars. Thus you see that the lithographer now plays a poor second fiddle in the graphic and printing industry.

Fourth.—Local No. 17 had been working under a contract with the local employers which expired on the 15th of September, 1919. A local committee waited upon the employers to draft a new agreement which provided for an increase of wages approximating that of the printing trades. When the employers found that the A. L. of A. national committee was satisfied with a modest five-dollar increase they would grant no more conferences on the wage issue to the local committee. If the International had kept "hands off," we feel sure that we could have gotten more satisfactory terms.

Local No. 17 earnestly requests an exchange of views on the above questions.

Fraternally submitted by Local San Francisco.

LOCAL NO. 20, AKRON, O.

On Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, we held the most successful meeting of the year. Sixteen members were present. We initiated one new candidate to membership, also had one proposition for membership and a promise of two more for our first meeting in the new year. With these secured it will make Local 20 almost one hundred per cent. organized.

A very important resolution was presented to the Local by one of the Brothers which had for its object the increasing of attendance at regular meetings and thereby add to the efficient conducting of our business. Said resolution called for a fine of 50c to be charged any member absenting himself for two consecutive meetings with excuse satisfactory to the Local. During the question a member suggested that the fine should be \$1.00. This suggestion was adopted. The resolution also stated that a roll call of the membership be called at every meeting. This was adopted unanimously and will take effect Jan. 1, 1920. The writer thinks that similar provisions would work good in all small Locals of about 50 or under.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. D. Pfaff, 341 Brown St., Akron; Vice-President, Ed. Josken, 17 E. Exchange St., Akron; Recording Secretary, Emil Hanselman; Treasurer, Fred Hoffmyer, 116 Kirkwood St., Akron; Statistician, Charles Powis, 1512 Oregon Ave., Kenmore.

Bro. Pfaff was so delighted at being elected President that he opened a bottle of first class port wine and all present drank to the health and prosperity of the Local, promising to give him hearty support during his administration. The result of this election is an entirely new staff of officers with the exception of Bro. Hoffmyer who has been such a faithful and successful custodian of our kale that we did not have the heart to deprive him of that pleasure, so everybody voted for Daddy Fred. Business is very good around these parts, everybody working full time and some making considerable overtime.

Wishing our general officers and the entire membership a very happy and prosperous New Year,

Fraternally yours,
Norka.

LOCAL NO. 22, LOS ANGELES

Business in our jurisdiction fairly good at present. At our December meeting officers for next year were elected and the hope of our Local for the coming twelve months rest in the hands of the following Brothers: President, Bro. Frank Hecht; Vice-President, E. Hehl; Recording Secretary, E. Karger (all engravers). Bro. J. Huebner was reelected Financial Secretary. Best of luck to all.

To the retiring officers goes the credit and honor of having made Local 22 what it is to-day, a practically 100 per cent organization. During the past year twenty new members were initiated which brought our membership from 52 up to a total of 72. We still have two or three black sheep at large who seem unable to see the light but possessed enough intelligence to accept the last five-dollar increase, which our organization fought and paid for. Our wages have increased from an average of \$31.50 to \$39.50 during 1919, but the living expenses here went from too high to out of sight. What about another five-dollar raise?

Most of our Brothers have lately with more or less success tried to replace the "Paradise Lost" which in this case means the booze we love so well. This being my last contribution as reporter for Local 22, I will use the opportunity and give you a free recipe for a substitute perhaps yet untried on this side of the globe.

In Asiatic Russia it is a common sight to see a Kirgis or Tartar dismount his mare, milk her and drink the fluid thus obtained. But this horsemilk can also be used to a still greater advantage. The Russian puts it in a leather bag which he either ties to his saddle or gives to his children to play with, to keep it in motion and prevent from settling. After a couple of weeks the fermentation process is finished and the milk has now a "kick" as good as any Kentucky distilled whiskey.

During the war we had a slogan "Raise a pig." May I not suggest another for the coming great drought "Raise a horse."

I have another suggestion to make. Why not start a Question and Answer column in this Journal? I am convinced that in this way many interesting items, both beneficial and social would be brought out from which everybody is interested in our trade and organization would derive both benefit and pleasure.

A prosperous New Year to all.

Fraternally yours,
J. O.

LOCAL NO. 25, KANSAS CITY

Along with other business institutions of Greater Kansas City the graphic arts industry worked fewer hours daily during the last two weeks of the recent miners' strike, this by order of the Fuel Administration in an effort to conserve coal. In compliance with other regulations, schools and places of amusement were closed, office buildings remained open until 4 o'clock only, halls were not permitted to open, and public meetings in the evening were prohibited. Conforming to the last restriction local No. 25 was unable to hold its first regular meeting in December. However, local council and officers met Tuesday evening December 9th, at the home of local president Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer and disposed of all matters demanding immediate action. A social hour was then spent and a delicious luncheon served by Mrs. Pfeiffer was much enjoyed.

The annual election of officers having been deferred until the local could meet again was accordingly held at the second regular meeting Friday evening December 19th. After the transaction of routine business the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Martin Boller, 4020 E. 58th St.; Martin W. Fowkes; Recording Secretary, John W. Davis, 1118 Forest Ave.; Financial Secretary, William M. Blau, 4306 E. 20th St.; Treasurer, Charles Schoenhard; Statistician, John Dolan, Jr.; Sentinel, Geo. A. Willman; local council, Pressmen's representative, Geo. Beauchamp; Transferrers' representative, Emil Helff; Engravers' representative, R. W. Ehricke; Finance Committee, Charles Heir, James Nugent, Geo. Beauchamp. Reports showed business exceptionally good. Bro. J. Hanson attended our last meeting.

Bro. John Kiefer recently working in Oklahoma City is now a stockholder in Kansas City's newest lithograph house The Goodyear Litho Co., and has charge of their plant now located in larger quarters on East



MARTIN BOLLER
President-Elect Local No. 25

1th St. Bro. Edward S. Cornor, of St. Joseph, Mo., has accepted a position with the Ferguson Litho Co. Bro. Lawrence Lurker goes to Los Angeles. Bro. Geo. Ray King was home for the holidays after making his first trip selling goods for the Sinclair & Valentine Co.

Local No. 25 extends fraternal greetings to all the craft, wishes them a happy and prosperous New Year.

J. D.

LOCAL NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

There was a good attendance at our last regular meeting and among the many important matters before the meeting was a lively contest for the office of president between the three nominees. Bro. Chas. J. Emblow was by a very narrow margin chosen as our next president. We all want to thank retiring president T. F. Wagner for his interest and untiring efforts to make Local 30 a better local. Bro. Emblow has been in the chair before and we are sure that he will make good.

Preparations are under way for the annual smoker which is booked for the early part of this month. The members are all looking forward to this "annual event" of good fellowship. Bros. Grebner and Johnson have expressed their desire to be president. Bro. Morey is a little peeved because it will be a "dry smoker" but has consented to be there just the same.

Bro. F. J. Hampbel has returned from a four weeks' trip to Columbus and Toledo, O. All shops reported business good and all members are working.

Very fraternally,

EDW. WICK.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, LOCAL 31

No, Brothers, you are all wrong, Winnipeg is still on the map, although she has been pretty quiet as far as the Journal is concerned. However, we are going to turn over a new page or a sheet or something and try and do a little better.

Last meeting of Local 31 was not very well attended. The weather, which was around 30 degrees below zero, may have been the cause of some of the members not showing up, but if Sam Maitland could have a talk to about 40% of the Brothers and tell them what some of the rest of us think it would do a lot of good. He can say things right out loud.

The five-dollar increase has not hit Winnipeg very hard. One firm has granted some small increases and the other does not know that the A. L. of A. is in existence at all from appearances. The secretary of Local 31 was instructed to write Head Office regarding this matter and try and get some action, the feeling being that they started this thing and should finish it.

Seems to be some dissatisfaction regarding the \$32 minimum; we'll say so, too. Don't know much about conditions in U. S. A., but in Canada, six months ago, the buying value of the dollar had dropped to 34 cents. At that rate a man getting \$20 or \$22 in 1914 would now be getting the magnificent sum of about \$11. Something wrong!

Canadian money dropping so far on the American exchange has hit the Locals in Canada pretty hard, and the larger the Local the harder the "hit." How about establishing a treasury in Canada, say, Toronto, until this matter is adjusted, which is bound to be. Or better still, move the whole ding-busted treasury over and make 11 or 12 per cent. Our American Brothers may not think much of this scheme, but it is quite an item with us. It will mean about \$15 to this Local next quarter. Well, think it over, and perhaps some of the other Canadian Locals may have an idea. If they have, let us hear them.

Yours fraternally,

L. R. Ridge.



Personal and Other Notes



The **Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland** publishes quarterly reports, for its members only, nevertheless, our good friend Sproat its able secretary manages to slip us a copy of these interesting reports with clock regularity. In June last, the total membership of the above Society was 5,515. One hundred ninety-seven of its members lost their lives in the war. Increased expenses necessitated to raise the membership dues 75 per cent, bringing the week's contribution up to one shilling and nine pence. Admission fees were also increased 75 per cent—this fee varies according to age. All benefits not including funeral and old age pensions were increased 50 per cent. The total amount paid during the first half year and covering all benefits is recorded as £4,721, approximately \$23,605. The total funds of the Society at the close of the first half year is given at £34,143, or about \$160,715 in our money. The Committee in conference with the Employers' representatives fought hard against a sliding wage scale but lost out on account of other branches in the printing industry having previously accepted such. The minimum rate for printers as established by agreement is 75 shillings (about \$18) and 52 shillings for stone and plate preparers, which represents a 100 per cent increase over the pre-war minimum rate of wages. Special conferences with employers of metal printers had to be arranged owing to the latter not being members of the Employers' Association. It is expected to secure for tin printers on flat bed presses a minimum of 80 shillings and 90 shillings for pressmen operating rotary presses. The report also says that it is recognized that offset pressmen are to receive 10 shillings above the established minimum, while such operating a two color offset press shall receive 20 shillings above the scale. The Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers of Great Britain and Ireland has added a Junior Section. This is of more than ordinary importance if the reason for adding it is properly understood by the apprentices as well as by the journeymen.

NEWS FROM THE LITHO STONE QUARRIES

Solnhofen, the shipping center of the Bavarian litho stones, is again on the map. According to a letter received from a party in Langenthalheim, things and people have undergone a great change. Coffee, cocoa, tea, rice and such food stuffs as were formerly imported are dishes unknown since the last three years. Since the signing of the armistice, American food such as bacon, flour, etc., was received here twice. There is at present a phenomenal demand for litho stones and in consequence business is very brisk, notwithstanding unusual high prices. A day's work consists of 8 hours except on aturday and days preceeding a legal holiday when work ceases at 2 o'clock p. m. Wages now are about 250 per cent higher than what they used to be before the war, but then a pair of shoes cost from 150 to 200 marks. Both foot and body wear are not only exceedingly dear, but, also very scarce. Political conditions are so unsettled that they now have a dual municipal administration with the people themselves fearing that with the approach of spring will collapse the present social system.

The following is taken from a report which the Executive of the German Lithographers' Union prepared for the Convention held in Madgeburg on Nov. 16, 1919. Ever since 1906, the strength of the Union and the solidarity of its members was put to task. Working

in the spirit of the International, we made ready to secure shorter hours and higher wages and in an attempt to frustrate our efforts the Employers' Association answered with a general lock-out 1906, and the same thing they repeated in the year 1911. The second lock-out resulted in the most bitterly fought contest ever recorded. In the year 1909 the lithographic industry in Germany was visited by an industrial crisis brought about by the American enacted high tariff. As a matter of experience the organization at the outbreak of the war was in no healthy condition. During the war many strikes were fought, and in all these strikes, strikers were seized and forced into the army, but not enough, these brave men were dumped into units crazed with patriotism and there left to the whims of these fanatics. Nothing but the members' unshakable loyalty saved this organization from utter destruction. Owing to a continuous struggle for its life and betterment, the indebtedness to other labor organizations amounted to 150,000 marks at the time war broke out. In the year 1914, the organization had a membership of 14,234, which by 1917 declined to 5,274. At the end of 1918 however, the membership had increased to 9,582. Otto Sillier, who has been President of the German Lithographers' Union for 30 years, resigned from that position owing to ill-health.

Brisk business in California demands increased facility. The Schmidt Lithograph Company of San Francisco in addition to its already spacious plant is erecting a five story building. The Traung Label and Lithograph Co. has secured a ten-year lease on a large building to be erected on Battery Street, San Francisco. The United States Printing and Lithograph Company of California is about to engage in general color printing.

Starving Austria is to feel the humanitarian hand of their former enemies. Italy is sending into hunger stricken Austria nurses and doctors to gather little victims of the white plague to be taken into sunny Italy with care for their recovery. Prominent men in France and England appeal to their Governments for urgent action on behalf of European nations whose famine-stricken people are rapidly devoured by the great gulf of destruction. Scandinavian Countries are giving to their limit—but in the whole, America with her abundance of everything is looked upon as the savior of the white race which by the enforcement of an unnecessary blockade and vigorous interference with endeavors to escape the valley of death in favor of the summit of life and hope against the people who now face the greatest catastrophe in all human history has been driven to desperation. America went out to save democracy—why not proceed now to save civilization!

Bro. **Wm. Brown**, active member of Local Winnipeg, was by unanimous vote elected vice-president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council. May his career as a leader in the Winnipeg Labor movement be both useful and commendable, and, last but not least, may the discharge of his duty reflect credit to the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Mike Walsh of the National Litho Plate Graining Co. while calling at this office the other day said that he has to put in another graining machine in order to take care of the ever increasing business. When we asked Mike for the cause of increased business he smilingly said, ask our customers. That is some answer.

The lure of the West and a comfortable seat 'neath the old Lemon Tree proved to great an attraction for "Gene" Lyon. Mr. Lyon established the Lithographic Supply Department nearly a quarter of a century ago and had the management of same until he retired from active business October 1st.

Mr. Lyon purchased a comfortable home and a large Lemon Grove, a few years ago, in Southern California, where he will be glad to welcome any of his friends who may be visiting in his vicinity.

He is in constant touch with The Ault & Wiborg Company, Los Angeles Branch, 42 Second Street East, from which house visitors can get in quick communication with him.

Mr. Lyon has been succeeded by Mr. Bart Hawley who established the Buffalo House of The Ault & Wiborg Company in 1906 which he has continuously managed up to the time of assuming the management of the Lithographic Supply Department at Cincinnati.

Mr. Hawley is also one of the old guard of the Company, having been with the concern twenty-three years, and will be remembered by the Litho trade, he having called on Lithographers of the country for several years previous to taking over the Buffalo House.

Mr. Lyon left the Litho Department in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Hawley reports business is exceedingly good the past few months, owing to a constantly increasing demand for the new Ideal Rollers now generally in use by the Lithographic Trade.

Mr. Wm. Dickinson of the Robert Mayer & Co. very early one morning paid his **while in Town** visit to this office and in his usual humorous way told some of the funny things that befall a traveling salesman. Here is the best one: En route from Cincinnati to Indianapolis he met Vice-President Maitland; they leisurely talked about things of interest to both, but, upon their arrival in Indianapolis they suddenly remembered many things not thought of before and whilst both were engaged in a lively conversation they were met by a dense shower of Japanese rice, which was originally intended for a couple of newly weds who were about to start on their honeymoon, but, at the Station entrance, Sam and Bill were actually mistaken for the newly weds and consequently were met with shouts of bon jour and a cereal shower. They must have looked some sights. Bill Dickinson has to find no fault with the business—better than ever—he says.

Mr. S. Charlton, manager of the Litho. Stone Company, when interviewed the other day by the writer, indicated that business is above par, and, that he had every reason to believe that good business and prosperity will continue for a long time, and, hopes that this condition will not be upset by the injection of an irrational attitude by neither Employers and Employees. Mr. Charlton says the time has come where Employers and Employees can by reason and judgment reap from the common field of lithography better results than ever before.

To the writer's vogue of reasoning the name "Litho Stone Company" does in no way justice to the business magnitude done by that Company. Not only has this Company a vast variety of litho stones, both new and used, but it also does an extensive business in buying and selling machines of every known description, and certainly, if that business had at any previous time a parallel, the writer is unable to remember it. Mr. S. Charlton employs a large force of men experienced in dismounting and erecting all sorts of machines.

Again has one of our ablest litho pressmen been brutally thrown out of his regular line of work—not by a ruthless employer, but, by the arch enemy, called chromic acid. The man we have reference to is Brother Gus A. Lowey, a lithographer for thirty long years. As a lithographer, he not only made good, but was an unusual successful pressman, and, on that account, held a foreman's position for a number of years. His success as a pressman is built upon experience and knowledge—a knowledge on inks, its ingredients and its treatment under various conditions, such is the knowledge that made Brother Lowey famous as a litho pressman. He is now afflicted with chromic acid poisoning and under advice of his doctor must stay away from the pressroom. Brother Lowey has accepted a position as an ink salesman with the Redding Chemical Works. With his new career go our good wishes.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE NEW TREASURY CERTIFICATES AND SAVINGS STAMPS

A new issue of Treasury Certificates and of Government Savings Stamps will be put on sale at banks, trust companies and post offices throughout the United States on January 1, 1920, according to announcement yesterday (Monday, December 8) by the Government Loan Organization, Second Federal Reserve District, 120 Broadway, New York.

The securities, in reality discount bonds of the United States Treasury Department, will mature for full face value in January, 1925. Treasury Savings Certificates will be offered in two denominations, \$1,000 and \$100, costing in January \$824.00 and \$82.40, respectively. Government Savings Stamps will be issued in \$5.00 denominations and will cost \$4.12 next month.

Thrift Stamps, that were first offered for sale December 1, 1917, will also be continued, costing twenty-five cents each. Sixteen of these, plus twelve cents, will entitle the holder to a Government Savings Stamp during January, 1920. Thrift Stamps purchased prior to January 1, next, will be accepted as part payment for the new securities.

It was also announced that the new Government Savings Stamps will bear the head of George Washington, will be carmine in color and larger than the 1919 War Savings Stamps.

Investors in Treasury Savings Certificates and Government Savings Stamps are granted the privilege of redeeming their securities. The United States Treasury Department will repay in full the amount invested, plus \$2.00 per month on \$1,000. Treasury Savings Certificates, twenty cents per month on \$100. Certificates and one cent per month for Government Savings Stamps.

BRAIN AND BRAWN FOR DISABLED MEN

One bend to one side and one bend to the other side! It isn't an instruction for a new dance, but a diagnosis of the spinal curvature in the back of one of the disabled soldiers who is now in training at college under the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Spinal curvature is very prevalent among the disabled service men. At one college where they are in training there are special courses of corrective exercises given for them which are specially suited to their disabilities and needs.

Chest weights, wall and triplex tend to correct spinal trouble by development of the back and lungs. Other exercises are given and the men improve under them.

Sway back, round shoulders and slight spinal troubles are in many a man's back who doesn't know it. As soon as it is discovered he is at once put to the work of correcting it as far as possible.

LITHOGRAPHY AND ITS MAKE UP

The Pressroom

Part XI

In no department means time as much as it does in the pressroom. The pressroom may be termed the business stomach of the owner. Here, the mechanical mammoths stand ready to digest the combined knowledge of the various departments lithography is composed of. Every minute counts—has a financial meaning. If this business stomach functions right, things look bright—let it work poorly and everybody feels sickly. An edition that is printed without trouble makes every one feel good; the plate preparer, the artist, the prover, the transferrer and last but not least, the pressman with his crew lives contented in the assumption that his share was ably contributed.

No press, however perfect its mechanical construction may be, is able to reason—it consumes regardless of conditions and circumstances, which often results into constipated production.

No pressman can be the "know it all" there are too many phases entering into the realm of a pressroom; press mechanism, paper and ink value and atmospheric influences upon paper and ink. Nevertheless, each pressman ought to acquire enough general knowledge to entitle him to a voice in matters pertaining to his work. Speed is profitable only after every vital factor is under safe control by the operator. In this case, speed directly results from efficiency.

There is now a movement on the way which has for its object the standardization of printing inks. It means as we understand it the limitation of colors. In this lithographic printers are vitally interested and should watch this movement very closely. Employers of lithographic printers are interested because this standardizing promises cheaper priced inks. If standardizing inks means a classification of inks according and true to the material (base, dye and vehicle) used in its production it is bound to benefit the pressman as well as the printing industry, because he then knows at all times the exact constituency of the ink he is to produce from. If it is otherwise, the troubles of the lithographic pressman are likely to increase in that he must from a limited number of inks obtain all the variation of hues and colors demanded by exacting customers without the aid of any guide.

Ink, that little three letter word, is in no sense expressing that vast technical significance it embodies. Surely, the thing that ink represents, deserves a better term.

Ink, printing ink of course is meant, consists, first of its base, second of a dye and third of a vehicle. This composition in itself sounds simple enough, but, an analysis of the thousands of sundry ingredients used in the manufacture of ink would be enough to drive the shrewdest mechanic crazy. Even chemists admit that it is extremely difficult to ascertain by means of analytic tests the true composition of the finished product. Therefore, the extent of adulteration cannot always be stated exactly.

The material used, as a base for printing ink varies. Bavarian litho stones finely ground probably would yield a very superior base. At present, barytes, an earth (heavy spar) paris white (chalk) and aluminum hydrate form the favorite materials, employed in the manufacture of litho ink. The processes in vogue for the utilization of these earths, as a base for printing ink, greatly differs. Barytes leads, because it will not decompose, is safe against chemical attacks, and, for that reason will not injure any pigment no matter how delicate its structure may be. Barium sulphide which

results from calcining finely ground barytes with powdered coal, when dissolved in hydrochloric acid, yields barium chloride, known to the trade, as blanc fixe, and, as such is used as a base for printing ink.

Printing ink must possess cohesion, that is to say, must have the power to keep its many particles united; it must have the strength of adhesion, that means, it must possess the tendency to adhere, stick, to the paper or material it is applied to. Some ink is required to have a long flow, while of others a short flow is required. This, necessitates printing ink to be ground in a vehicle. It is the kind of vehicle in which printing ink is ground upon which depends its consistency. From this may be readily seen that, the "vehicle" in the manufacture of printing ink plays quite an important part. Linseed yields the highest grade oil and varnish used as a vehicle in the manufacture of printing ink. Adulterated linseed oil and substitutes for linseed oil are increasingly placed on the market. Soya bean oil comes closest to the value of linseed oil. Rosin oil is used in large quantities in the manufacture of cheap printing ink, but, is little adaptable for litho ink, and, never, should be used as a substitute for linseed oil. Linseed oil is obtained by various processes and as a result fluctuates in value considerably. For litho ink, pure oil is essential; fresh or unseasoned oil should be cleaned by means of mechanical appliances. Rosin oil, which is obtained by distilling rosin (colophony) is extensively used in the manufacture of cheap grade ink. Although, rosin oil is a non drying oil, it is of service to the printer where he is to print from a soft course grain paper. In that case, rosin oil is introduced into the vehicle, with the paper readily absorbing the oil, while, the vehicle is thus left to act its part undisturbed. Care, however, must be taken against the oil striking through the paper. Among the linseed products, baltic oil ranges first. Its specific gravity averaging 0.935. Next in value comes black sea linseed oil, with American linseed oil taking third place. Where the specific gravity of raw linseed oil falls below 0.930 adulteration with seed or mineral oils is probable; while, its gravity above 0.937 would indicate an admixture with rosin oil.

To the litho printer, ink without coloring body has little charm. Pigments are used in the manufacture of ink with which the desired strength and value of color is imparted. The coloring matters of pigments are derived from minerals and organic sources, either by processes of exaction or precipitation. Vegetables and other organic substances yielding coloring matter are as a rule subjected to a process of exaction; while minerals are made to yield their coloring matter or rather their coloring trend by a process of precipitation (double decomposition). The principle of this process is that two or a number of substances are in their state of solution brought together, which, causes a reaction to set in, forming new products. For instance, a solution of chromate of potash added to a solution of nitrate of lead precipitates a yellow powder. The process of precipitation is interestingly complicated and requires a wealth of experience. The coloring matter obtained from the minerals solely depends upon the action of the process of precipitation which is governed by the percentages of salts, brought into contact. How different the various salts act in combination with others is thus illustrated; silver nitrate on a mixture of sodium chloride will give a white precipitate of silver chloride; while, on a mixture of potassium chromate it gives a dark red precipitate of silver chromate. Still more interesting than the procuring of coloring matter from minerals is the treatment of coal tar from which aniline dyes are derived. This process is exceedingly intricate and as wonderful as are its beautiful dyes. To closely study the implicate nature and deriva-

tives of pigments or coloring bodies, the numerous methods and strange processes employed in procuring color substances surely is amazing, and enough, to make one realize just why a litho printer is the victim of endless worries. To speak of three elementary colors as the foundation of an infinite chain of hues, makes its theory appear so simple, and yet, there are few sciences so seemingly inexhaustable as is the technic of color production.

The structure of printing ink in relation to atmospheric conditions, and, its influences upon chemically prepared inks together with the tendencies of paper under various conditions make the introduction of remedials imperative. The nature of the printing ink, the quality of paper, atmospheric conditions and the character of the job to be printed, are the factors which must suggest the remedy. Printing ink ground in pure linseed oil possesses a considerable self drying tendency, and can under normal conditions be worked without an additional drier. In cases, where a drier must be added to the ink, the consistency of the ink as well as the character of the paper must be taken into consideration. The drying process is carried on by oxidation, absorption and volatilization (evaporation). A drier is the agent introduced to accomplish the desired result. Absorbative paper is a fast drying agent in itself, and the ink used in printing on such paper must be free of litharge and lithophone. In this case, the ink must be strengthened by adding to it, petrolatum, lanolin, beeswax, spermaceti, oil of lavender, stearic acid or some other suitable grease carrier as the circumstances may best suggest. This is necessary, to save the vehicle which otherwise would sink into the paper and leave the pigment alone on the surface, which would cause the print to rub off. Thin linseed oil varnish or rosin oil mixed with the ink will prove a good servant in a similar case. Volatile driers, such as ether and amyl acetate are supposed to perform their duty right in the fountain and thus leave the ink itself uninfluenced. Paraffine oil, kerosine oil and oleic acid are used to render stiff ink workable, and, to prevent too fast drying. These oils, however, must be used with great caution, as they are likely to spread the work on the plate.

The offset press at least takes some worries of the litho printer's vexed mind. Printing from the offset press requires no stiff, tacky ink that pulls the rollers and poor paper, and causes too fast drying. Offset ink requires just sufficient vehicle to bind the pigment to the paper. Ink found too stiff, may be reduced with a weak litho varnish and boiled linseed oil without a drier, and in extreme cases, petrolatum or paraffine oil may be used, but, not too much. Stiff, tacky ink can be eased with good effect by adding small quantities of petrolatum, mutton tallow or lanolin. Offset ink, however, must not be too greasy as such ink is sure to tint the plate. Two things should be observed by the offset pressman; first, the lower consistency of offset ink makes it possible for the pigment to possess specific gravity heavier than that of its vehicle, in which case, pigment and vehicle may separate, a process, that high temperature and speed is sure to accelerate. This state has been reached when chronic tinting is observed. This evil can be remedied by giving more body (pigment) to the ink. The opposite condition results from absorbative paper, as is mainly used for offset work. Absorbative paper consumes the vehicle in the ink faster than the pigment, which is gradually left on the paper without its adhesive agent, and when dry, will of course rub off. This difficulty must be overcome by adding to the ink a small amount of vehicle that dries by oxidation—also soap or some material which keeps the vehicle from being absorbed by the paper.

Iron blues like most other colors procured from minerals, possess considerable tinctorial power, are fairly permanent and are little affected when exposed to air and light, but are easily destroyed by alkalis.

Organic lakes consist of a dye and a base. The variation of lakes is due to solutions, temperature and grinding which is made to differ as occasion may require.

Lakes made from diazo-dyes are permanent and do not dissolve in any of the medium used in printing, and are superior to mineral colors. From organic lakes can be made a number of transparent inks, such as it is impossible to obtain from mineral colors, and they are simply indispensable in the three color process, because no mineral color will give the proper hues of yellow, red and blue upon which lies successful color gradation in the three color process.

Most every ink maker has certain secret ways of compounding special inks; however, it is authoritatively stated, that, such colors as indian yellow, emerald green ultramarine blues, royal purple and magenta lakes cannot be imitated they must be made.

Beginning with May 1 the Lithographers' Journal will appear enlarged together with a new cover.

In this connection we wish to mention one interesting coincident: The members of Local 34, Columbus, made known through the July edition of the Lithographers' Journal that they resolved to offer a new cover-design free of charge to the A. L. of A. and in case of acceptance would donate art work, including plate making, proving up, transferring and stone preparing.

A few days later, a like offer was received from "The Photo-Litho Process Plate Co.," a then newly organized concern composed of members well known as high class process men. Then, something unusual happened: Mr. Keusch painted the sketch and before the sketch received its final stroke, a popular magazine appeared with a cover of such striking similarity that the idea had to be abandoned. In the meanwhile, the Photo Litho Process Plate Co. got so rushed with orders that Mr. Keusch, the artist, pleaded for time. Then, late in the month of October the promised sketch from Columbus was received. Said sketch so pleased every one to whom it was shown, that inquiry respective estimates for printing a new cover with either old and new design were so much in favor of the latter that it was decided to proceed with printing the next year cover supply accepting Local Columbus' kind offer. All necessary arrangements have been made to that effect. This will relieve "The Photo Litho Process Plate Co." of its well intended obligation which is worthy of the highest appreciation.

On October 22nd King Albert of Belgium paid a visit to the Ault & Wiborg Plants in Cincinnati and Norwood. While taken through the various plants, King Albert displayed a keen interest especially so regarding laboratory work, where he kept Mr. Davis, chemical director, intensely busy with a shower of questions. The inspection of Ault & Wiborg's Works by the royal party followed a luncheon given at the home of Mrs. Ault. Mr. Ault, who, only very recently completed his third and most instructive oriental travel acted as toastmaster and in that capacity reiterated his interesting observations and experiences of the Far East. Mr. Ault was decorated by King Albert with the Order of Knight of the Crown.

"Why do brides wear long veils?"

"To conceal their satisfaction, I suppose."

- Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.** Meets third Friday at Parkway Bldg., 5th floor, Room C, Broad and Cherry Sts. President—Robert Shackleton, 236 Lexington Ave., E. Lansdowne, Pa. Telephone: Lansdowne, 1410 W.
- Local No. 15, Denver, Colorado.** Meets second Wednesday at T. M. A. Hall, 1715 California St. President—Lothar Hartung, 1165 Lipau St., Denver, Colo.
- Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky.** Meets second Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 6th and Walnut Sts. President—Arthur A. Fox, R. R. No. 10, Benchel, Ky.
- Local No. 17, San Francisco, California.** Meets second and fourth Thursday at Eagle's Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Hyde St. President—Chris. Vanderveen, 147½ Erie St., San Francisco, California.
- Local No. 18, Baltimore, Md.** Meets second and fourth Friday at Drivers' and Bottlers' Hall, 1122 Harford Ave. President—Robert Bircher, 2107 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Local No. 19, Coshocton, Ohio.** Meets first Wednesday at G. A. R. Hall, Main St. President—Adolph H. Sahling, 1440 Walnut St., Coshocton, O.
- Local No. 20, Akron, Ohio.** Meets every first Wednesday each month. President—A. D. Pfaff, 341 Brown St., Akron, O.
- Local No. 21, Springfield, Mass.** Meets second and fourth Friday at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 22 E. Court St. President—Geo. H. Decker, 62 Burnham St., Hartford, Conn.
- Local No. 22, Los Angeles, California.** Meets first Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 220 S. Main St. President—Frank Hecht, 659 West 25th Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Local No. 23, Indianapolis, Ind.** Meets first and third Friday at Lincoln Hall, 27 S. Delaware St. President—Leo Foltzenlogel, 1448 Charles St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Local No. 24, Pittsburg, Pa.** Meets third Thursday at Robert's Building, Fifth Ave. President—Chas. R. Shook, 5419 Bossart St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.
- Local No. 25, Kansas City, Mo.** Meets first and third Friday at Room 301, Curtice Bldg., 813 Walnut St. President—Martin Boller, 4020 E. 58th St., Kansas City.
- Local No. 27, Montreal, Canada.** Meets first Friday at Gagnon Hall, Amherst and De Montigny Sts. President—Charles Bist, 1935 Cadieux St., Montreal, Canada.
- Local No. 29, Richmond, Va.** Meets third Monday at Arcade Building, Foushee and Broad Sts. President—F. C. Murray, 706 N. 24th St., Richmond, Va.
- Local No. 30, Erie, Pa.** Meets first Wednesday at New Labor Temple, 17th and State Sts. President—Chas. J. Emblow, 221 Myrtle St., Erie, Pa.
- Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man.** Meets second Thursday at Labor Temple, James St., East. President—Harry Schute, 158 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.
- Local No. 32, Wheeling, W. Va.** Meets first Tuesday at the Mecca Hotel, corner 15th and Market Sts. President—Carl M. Ward, 154 S. Park St., Edgewood, Ohio Co., W. Va.
- Local No. 33, Dayton, Ohio.** Meets first Saturday at Raugh Hall, Jefferson and 4th Sts. President—John J. Flint, 730 Carlisle Ave., Dayton, O.
- Local No. 34, Columbus Ohio.** Meets second Friday at Deibel's Hall, 279 S. High St. President Wm. Meyer, 592 S. High St., Columbus, O.
- Local No. 35, Fort Worth, Texas.** Meets second Sunday, alternating between Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex. President and Recording Secretary—Ernest Fehner, 1406 W. Rosedale St., Ft. Worth, Texas.
- Local No. 36, Portland, Oregon.** Meets first Tuesday at Public Library Building, Temple, 3d and Morrison Sts. President—Axel Soderwall, 743 E. 80th St., N. Portland, Ore.
- Local No. 37, Des Moines, Iowa.** President—Anthony Stocker, 1508 Arlington Ave., Des Moines, Ia
- Local No. 38, Omaha, Neb.** Meets second Friday at Labor Temple. President—Wm. J. Holdsworth, 1315 Georgia Ave., Omaha, Neb.
- Local No. 39, Nashville, Tenn.** President—George Hassenfratz, 715 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn.
- Local No. 40, Ottawa, Ont.** Meets last Wednesday at St. George's Hall, Bank St. President—George King, 53 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Local No. 41, Scranton, Pa.** President—George Becker, 601 Depot St., Scranton, Pa.
- Local No. 42, Hamilton, Ont.** Meets second Thursday at Lister Chambers. President—H. Askin, 61 Locomotive Road, Hamilton, Ont.
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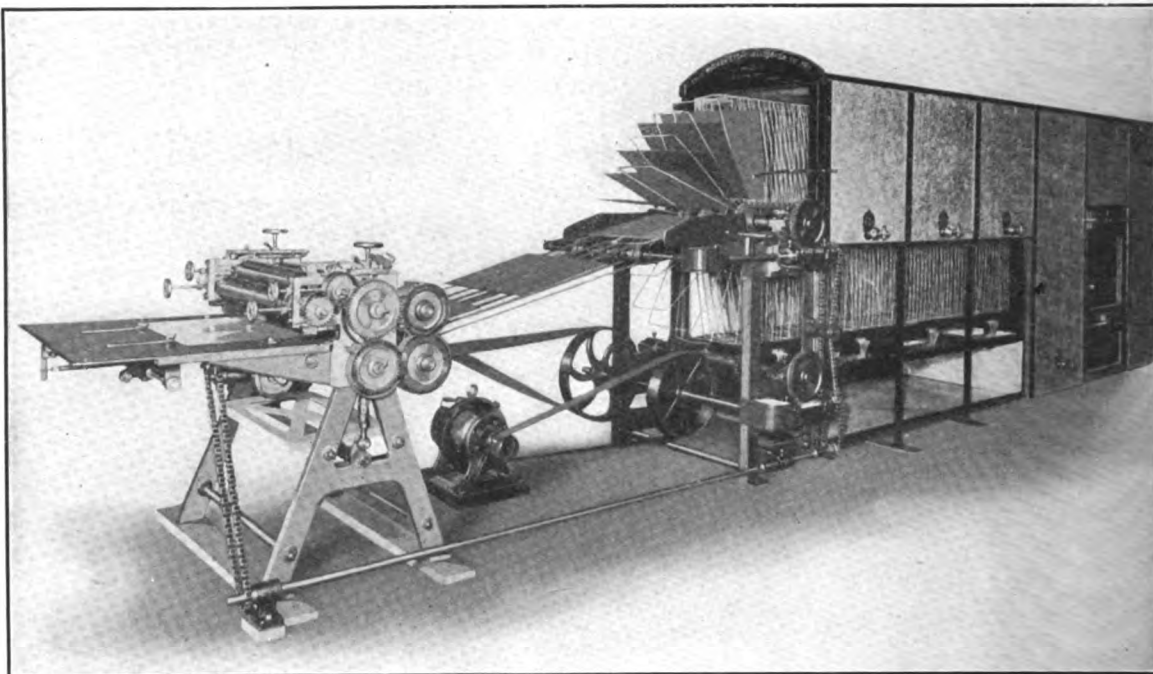
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Bro. Benjamin Hyronimus is a full fledged journeyman since Dec. 1st. Bro. J. Heines left the Missoula Publishing Co. and is working for the Spokane Litho Co. of Spokane, Wash. Bro. Chas. Schroeder left Van-

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couver, B. C., and is working for Prang Bros., of Seattle, Wash. Bro. Louis Ellis, of San Francisco, went to work for the Missoula Publishing Co. to take charge of the Transfer room. Everyone in the Northwest reports business good. Trusting it will keep up and with the best wishes of the season and a prosperous year. I am, fraternally yours,
C. A. Z.

Mr. A. Vauvelle of Leeds, England, who has spent some time in this country to study the newer processes employed by Lithographers here, has paid us a visit. In the course of conversation Mr. A. Vauvelle admitted that Lithography in this country is more progressive than in the United Kingdom. He leaves for home on the 10th of January. If any one knows the whereabouts of Carl Ruder, an Artist, this information sent to this office will be appreciated by Mr. A. Vauvelle.

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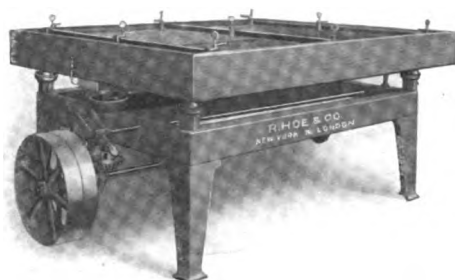
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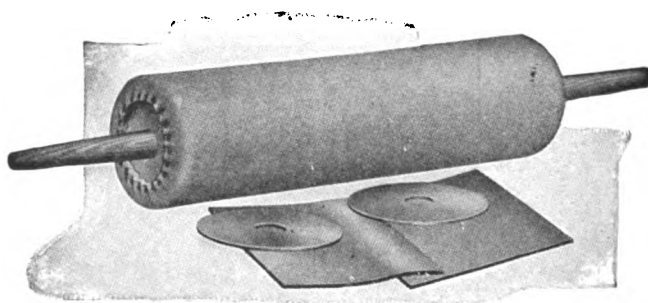
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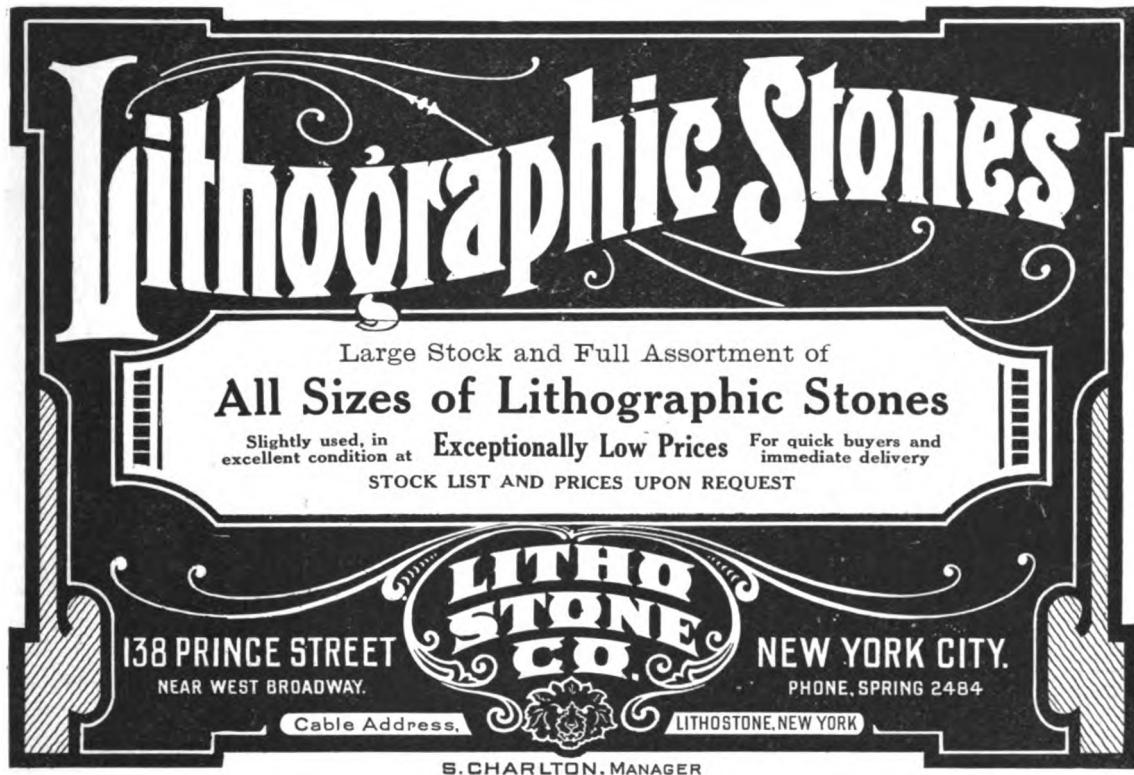
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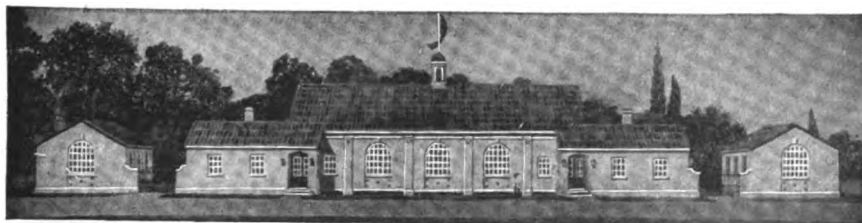
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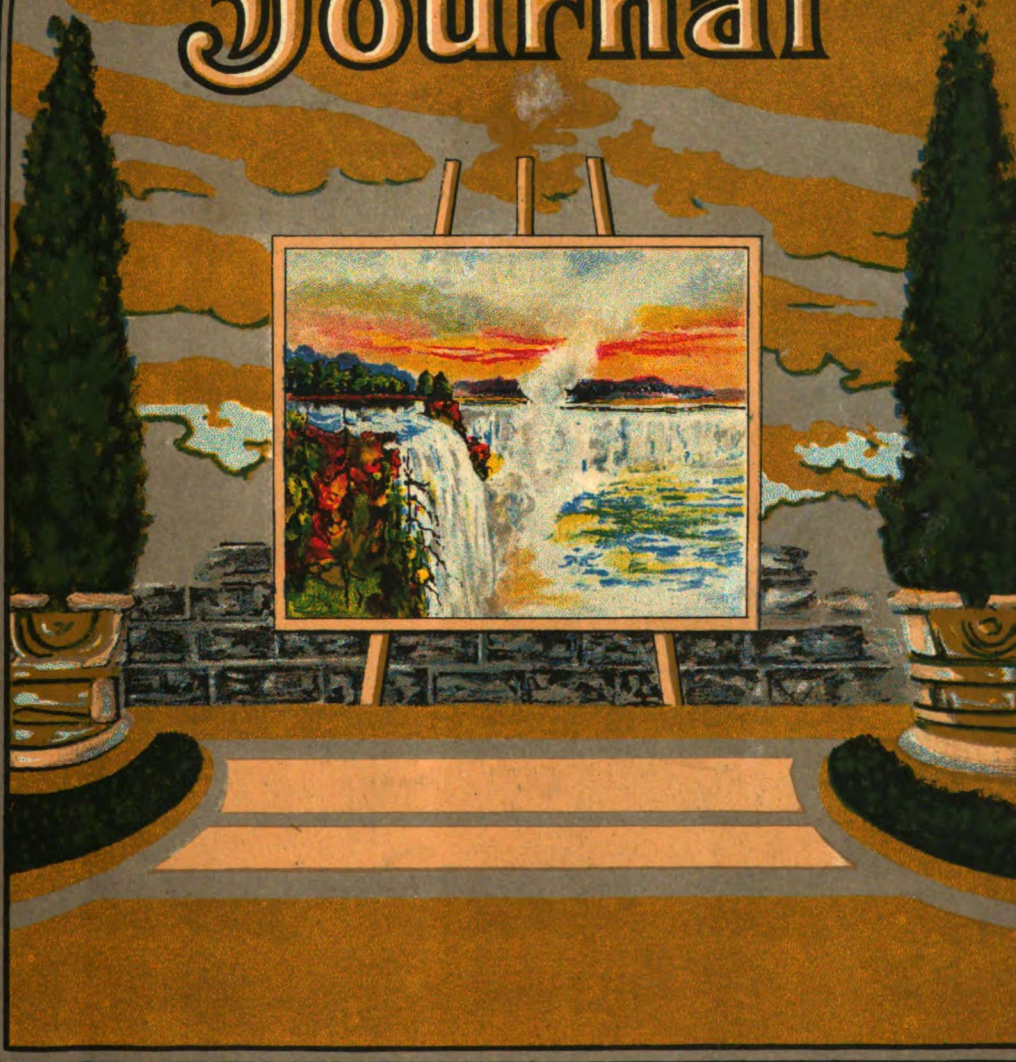
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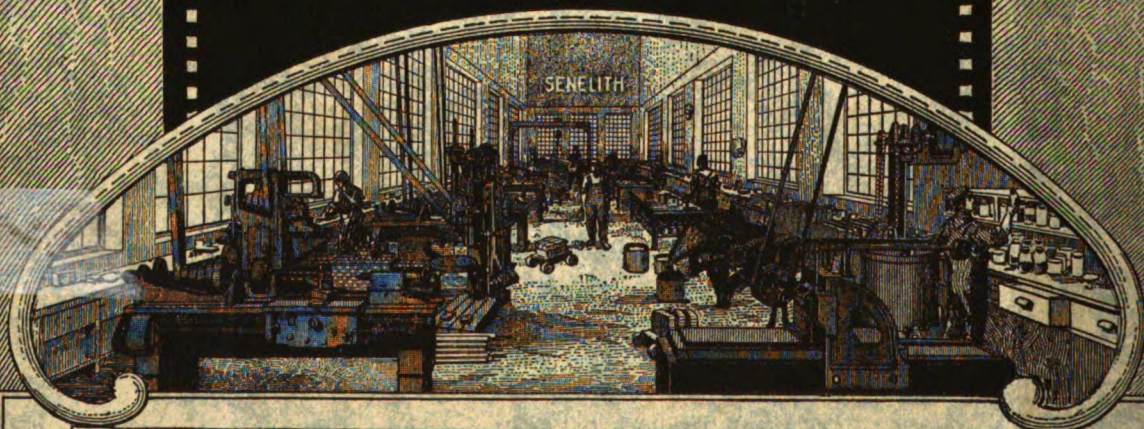


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Volume V

FEBRUARY, 1920

Number 9

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SCOTCH HONE PENCILS—All sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and as the name indicates, these Pencils are made from the famous Tam O'Shanter Scotch Hone.

ETCHO SLIPS—We are the originators. All ETCHO SLIPS, no matter from what source they are purchased, originally come from our house. Have these in the square form, also in the round pencil form. We recommend ETCHO SLIPS for rapid erasing of defects, and for making corrections on metal or stone.

SPONGES—We handle one quality only of SPONGES, keeping in mind the requirements of the lithographer. The SPONGES which we furnish are SHEEP WOOL SPONGES, quality guaranteed.

ACID BRUSHES—Set in rubber. We furnish this in different characters of hair, and recommend the Camel Hair or Badger Hair.

PELURE PAPER—Sometimes known as "CHROMO TRANSFER PAPER." We furnish the French product; size of sheet 17 x 22.

This Paper is transparent, and while it is not used to a great extent in this country, it is used by lithographers in other parts of the world very generally.

SCRAPING NEEDLES—Different sizes. Can supply any of the standard numbers.

DAUBER CLOTH—Some transferers prefer to use the Dauber Block, others prefer the strong Felt, which they nail or attach to a wooden block. We have this Cloth in different degrees of fineness, also carry the solid DAUBER FELT BLOCKS.

PROVING INKS—We manufacture everything made in LITHOGRAPHIC INKS for the Proving Department.

HAND ROLLERS—We have installed a Roller Manufacturing Department, and can furnish the Transfer Department with HAND ROLLERS of any length and character of grain. Also re-cover old Roller Blocks, or furnish the Leather Skin so that the operator may re-cover the Roller, if he so desires.

REDUCING RUBBERS—For use on the French Reducing Machine.

Any other supplies for the Transfer Department, not mentioned above, can be obtained from us on application.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PRESS ROOM

The large volume of Supplies required in the Press Room is mainly INKS and VARNISHES, and of these we have all shades and qualities and all varieties of VARNISHES.

FELT—Many shops use Felt on the cylinders of their Presses under the Rubber Blankets. We carry these Felts in different widths and thicknesses.

FLANNELS—Have on hand standard Lithographic Flannel in different weights for use in covering Dampening Rollers, and for use under the Leather Skin on the Ink Rollers.

MOLLETON—Made in the United States; quality equal to that formerly imported. Carried in two qualities.

PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS—For use on the Dampening Roller. Also adapted for use on the Bronzing Machine, taking the place of the plush.

Serves admirably as a cushion under the Leather Roller Skins on Ink Rollers.

The merits of this supply applies to all of the uses equally well, and because of its nature, the Dampening Roller is a perfect cylinder when completed, permitting of adjusting the water supply to a nicety, both on Metal and Stone Presses.

For use on the Bronzing Machine, the fact that it forms a perfect cylinder, permits an even adjustment, and acts as a partial burnishing apparatus, improving the appearance of the Bronzes.

Applied under the Leather Skins of the Ink Rollers, it avoids many of the complaints as to "high spots" and never rides to either end of the metal, thus preserving uniform regularity of Ink distribution throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

We recommend the PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS for the uses as here described, in preference to the old methods of Molletons and Flannels.

RUBBER BLANKETS—For the Offset Press the American manufacturer is producing a Blanket superior in quality, and declared by many users to be better than the imported.

Carried in all widths as required.

For those who still prefer the Imported Blanket, we carry the English and the Scotch Blankets. Also furnish Rubber Blankets in any thickness for use on Rotary or Stone Lithograph Presses.

SPONGES—We carry but one quality of SPONGE—the famous SHEEP WOOL SPONGE—which possesses great toughness with soft surface.

We recommend that SPONGES be used in what are known to the trade as "Forms." If used in this character, the tendency to disintegrate is reduced to a minimum. The life of the SPONGE is much longer, and results obtained better.

We have installed a Department for the manufacture of Leather Roller Skins and for building up the Roller from the core.

We use the PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE as the underlayers on the form Rollers and in this manner guarantee absolute accuracy of the Roller from end to end, this accuracy being maintained throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

Also furnish the Leather Skins to those who do their own building of Rollers at competitive prices.

Our workmanship is first-class; every skin is hand-sewed, and the stitches are close, thus guaranteeing longer life to Skins of The Ault & Wiborg manufacture.

Co., Cincinnati, Ohio

N. Y., 57 Greene Street, New York City

SUPPLIES FOR THE ART ROOM

TUSCHE—We carry three characters of Tusche. Two qualities originate in France, namely Van Hymbeeck and Lemerrier.

We also furnish Korn's Tusche, which is made in the U. S. A., either in stick or liquid form.

CRAYONS—Of American manufacture, now generally recognized as being the equal of any.

We handle Wm. Korn's Crayons, and these we supply in either tablet form, pencil form, or in the regular Crayon style, in all numbers.

RUBBING INKS—We furnish the American product, Korn's Rubbing Ink, in different degrees of hardness.

PENS—We have on hand at all times a very complete stock of Gillott Pens, Brandauer Pens and Somerville Pens, these being the recognized Pens as used by the lithographic artists.

PAPER—We import the French Vegetable Tracing Paper, and carry in sizes 19 x 25; 22 x 28 and 28 x 42.

Also carry Tracing Papers in rolls, domestic manufacture.

GELATINE—We supply but one character of Gelatine, this being made in the U. S. A., a very superior article; size of sheet 17 x 21.

We furnish **BLACK GROUND** and **RED CHALK** for use by Engravers.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ENGRAVING NEEDLES—We carry two characters of Engraving Needles; a French Needle, known as "Renard" Needle, in the square character, Nos. 1 to 6, and in the round character from Nos. 1 to 6.

Also the English Steel Needle, the steel being made in England and imbedded in the handle in Switzerland.

Sold under the name of "A. & W. Engraving Needles," Round character in Nos. 1 to 6; Pentagonal, 1 to 6; Square, 1 to 6; Oval, 1 to 6.

ENGRAVING DIAMONDS—For hand use. Also furnish Machine Engraving Diamonds and Machine Engraving Sapphires.

GELATINE—(Please note item under "Supplies for the Art Room.")

VIGNETTE STONES—We furnish Vignette Stones of the very highest quality, ranging in size from 5 x 6 to 6 x 8.

STEEL RULES—Made for the especial use of the Lithographic Engraver. Sizes from 8 inches to 20 inches long.

STEEL SQUARES—For the use of the Lithographic Engraver, carried in sizes ranging from 2 x 4 inches up to 8 x 12 inches, inclusive.

ASPHALTUM—We manufacture our own ASPHALTUM. This is made of the purest EGYPTIAN ASPHALTUM dissolved in Turpentine, and is a very superior article.

ETCHING GROUND—In convenient size bottles.

STONE GRINDING DEPARTMENT

For the Stone Grinding Department we furnish Scotch Hone from the famous quarries in Scotland, in sizes to meet the convenience and demand of the Lithographic Trade.

We supply **AMERICAN RUBBING STONES**. These take the place of the Schumacher Stones formerly imported.

This Stone has a remarkably fine grain; will not scratch the Stone, and takes the place of the Schumacher Stone for intermediate finishing on Engraving Stones, or for polishing the larger Press Stones.

We import **FRENCH GRAINING SAND** and carry this in stock at all times.

We furnish Sand for **GRAINING ZINC PLATES**, and this we carry in stock in all of the various degrees of fineness required.

GRAINING MARBLES—Porcelain, Glass, Maple and Steel, the best to be had.

PUMICE STONE—We are very particular as to the character of PUMICE STONE which we supply to the Lithographic Trade, demanding only such Lump Pumice Stone as is usable for polishing Lithographic Stones.

We furnish **PULVERIZED PUMICE STONE** in any degree of fineness.

We have a **ZINC GRAINING DEPARTMENT** in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, at which points we grain Zinc Plates for the Lithographic Trade, and for those who do their own graining we furnish **PORCELAIN, GLASS, MAPLE AND STEEL MARBLES**, and the various characters of **SAND** required.

BRONZE POWDERS

Through our efforts, a Bronze Powder Factory has been established at Malone, New York, with a capacity for furnishing the entire Printing and Lithographing Industries of the United States.

We pay especial attention to the requirements of the Lithographer and can furnish Bronze Powder of any shade and degree of fineness, and our prices lead the market on this commodity.

IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS

There has always been more or less trouble with the Leather Skins used on Lithographic Rollers.

A Roller has been invented overcoming ALL DEFECTS of the Leather Skin.

The **IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER** is a composition Roller; can be furnished either smooth or rough grained; possesses the proper resiliency; is not affected by heat nor cold; requires no breaking in; the ink can

be cleansed so as to change from one color to another within a very few minutes.

The **IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER** can also be furnished as Hand Rollers for the Transfer Department and for proving.

Rollers can be furnished any diameter and for all presses.

The **IDEAL LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLER** is sold only by The Ault & Wiborg Company.

Advice for Lithographers

The dean of New York printers tells in "Printing for Profit" one of the reasons for his great success:

"Money cannot be made in the pressroom if both customer and workmen are allowed to dabble in ink notions to the limit: The best plan seems to be to go to an ink house that commands your confidence, place the responsibility on them, and act on their advice. Their experts know a vast number of things that we printers only guess at. It seems wisest to buy their knowledge with their goods."

Sinclair and Valentine Co.

sell their expert knowledge, gained during thirty years of ink making, with every pound of ink they sell. That they have won the confidence of their customers is proven by the fact that some of their first customers are today the biggest buyers of their ink. Learn wisdom from the long and successful experience of **Charles Francis** and write, wire, phone or call on our nearest office when you want:

Lithographic Inks	In all colors. The newest are:
Litho-Offset Inks	Brilliant Litho Pulp Red
Litho-Transfer Inks	Concentrated Iridescent
Litho-Crayon Inks	Blue :-: Madder Lakes
Tin Printing Inks	Litho Carmines, etc. etc.
Magnolia Inks, Laketine and Magnesia for Tint Bases.	

Chocolate Offset Blanket is The Best Made

Factories: NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CANADA

New York Office: 605-611 West 129th Street

Boston, 516 Atlantic Ave.
Philadelphia, 1106 Vine St.
Cleveland, 321 Frankfort Ave.
Detroit, 184 Gladstone Ave.

Albany

Toronto

Buffalo

Winnipeg

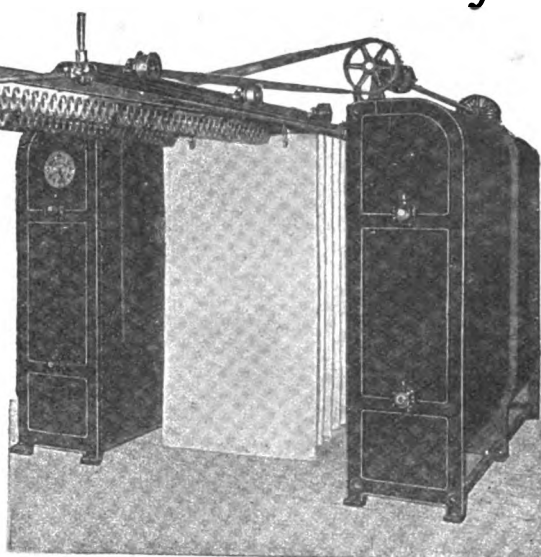
Chicago, 718 South Clark St.
St. Louis, 320 Locust St.
Baltimore, 312 North Holliday St.
New Orleans, 425 Gravier St.

Montreal

Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co., Inc.

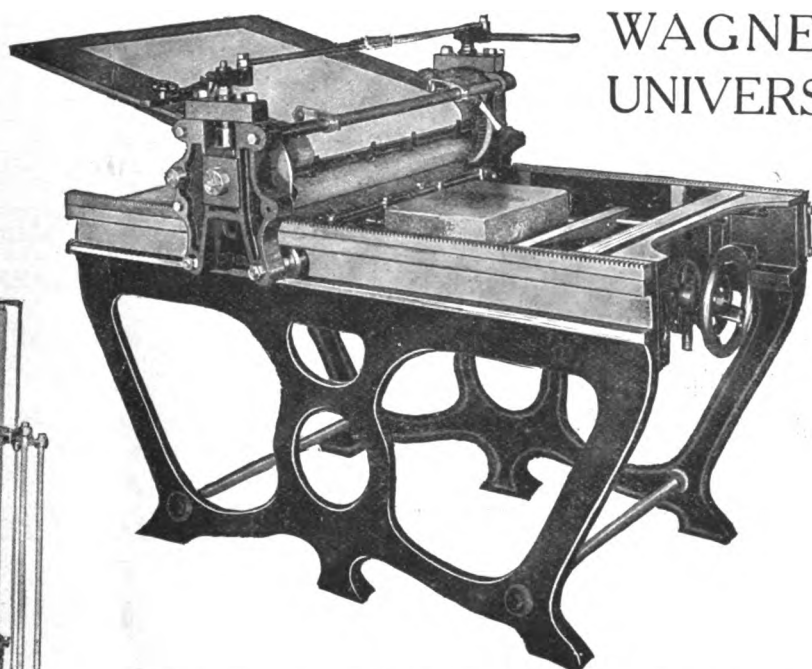
Wagner Rapid Paper Curing Machine

for
Maturing and Curing Paper
a necessity
For every Lithographer and
Printer



HORMEL-WAGNER PATENT

WAGNER UNIVERSAL HAND PRESS



For Direct and Offset
Printing, Proving and
Transferring

From Stone, Plate, Type,
Steel Engraving, Half
Tone, Electrotpe and
Albertype

SIZES:

20" x 26" and 32" x 36"

Special Sizes Built To Order.

The Largest Roller Makers in the United States

Every Roller we recover will be straightened and cleaned without any extra charge
Moderate Prices Dealers in Write for Catalogue

Imported and Domestic Molleton

Felt Blankets, Moleskin and Flannels, Hand Rollers, Leather Skins.

Leather and Plush Covers

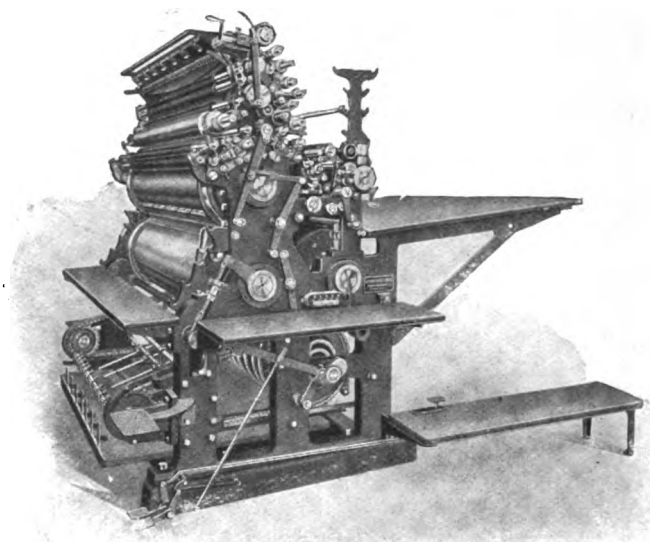
Muslin Covers for Water Brass Rollers in Any Size Made To Order.

587 HUDSON ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised in This Paper

The POTTER OFFSET



The general acceptance by the Lithographic trade throughout the world of *The Potter Offset*, as the best of its kind, is very gratifying to us. We purpose it shall maintain that position by applying every mechanical improvement devisable, and by the use of material and workmanship always of the best. *The Potter* will give you the finest quality of work and the maximum output, combined with the utmost mechanical simplicity, dependability, and ease of operation. None other compares with it.

PREMIER & POTTER PRINTING PRESS CO., Inc.

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CHICAGO: 506 FISHER BLDG., 343 S. Dearborn Street

BOSTON: 720 RICE BLDG., 10 High Street

PITTSBURGH: 1337 OLIVER BLDG., Smithfield and Oliver Streets

ATLANTA, GA.: MESSRS. J. H. SCHROETER & BRO., 133 Central Avenue

Canada West
MESSRS. MANTON BROS.
105 Elizabeth St.
Toronto, Ont.

Canada East
GEO. M. STEWART, ESQ.
92 McGill St.
Montreal, P. Q.

Maritime Provinces
PRINTERS SUPPLIES, LTD.
27 Bedford Row
Halifax, N. S.

Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.
When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

FEBRUARY, 1920

Number 9

A NEW LABOR ETHIC

Every labor periodical deals as a matter of course with wages, hours and shop conditions. The Lithographers' Journal makes no exception to this rule. The Lithographers' Journal, while realizing quite well the importance of questions pertaining to wages, hours of labor and shop conditions, however, went a short step farther.

From its very outset the Lithographers' Journal has worked for a new labor ethic applicable to lithography. It pointed out in plain language that a solid base for lithography is unthinkable so long as its two composing elements live a life of strife and friction. We readily understood the causes which actuated the Employers' Association to behave toward their employees as they did since the memorable year 1906. The idea to restore order and open a vista of opportunities by subjugating the men in the shop to a rule of absolutism and by splitting them into preferential and common commodities is a most erroneous assumption that does nobody any good.

Within recent years a change is being observed, but unfortunately this shift of sentiment appears in the nature of a ruse rather than in a genuine desire to live the life of a new spirit.

What is the new labor ethic the Lithographers' Journal is preaching? Business stability, technical progress and mutual prosperity. The one advocacy depends upon the other, and, industrial prosperity is possible only through a sane and wise pursuance of both, business stability and technical progress.

Business stability we hold is a condition subject to the service lithography gives. Not only must lithography give prompt service, but, its service must likewise be commendable. Its service must inculcate the public mind with tastes and desires, it must inspire and capture social culture and business ambition, it must gain the confidence of the learned not less than that of the business world. Lithography must conduct itself so to insure steadiness from within, and to establish from without a reputation apt to withstand all sorts of critics. Peace within, and life without are two essentials without which lithography can make no career.

Employers ought to realize that the only industrial peace worth its having is industrial peace founded upon the good will of both, employers and employees. Industrial peace maintained by means of might is like a volcano whose outward appearance portrays calmness and peaceful life, but, woe its inward unrest. From no source will service to the public flow freer and richer than from a working together policy in the shop.

Technical progress from our point of view is the business key toward success. Men antagonizing technical progress are to be found among employers as well as among employees. Employers who lack the capital required to keep pace with the progress of time, or such, who find the application of human labor cheaper than the employment of improved machinery as a rule are the ones not favorably impressed by the onward tide of technique. Among the employees who reluctantly accept the employment of technique are those who see in the introduction of improved machinery a cut-throat competition to labor power. The attitude of both results from a selfish motive, and its conception is solely due to our vaguely organized so-

cial and industrial system. The Lithographers' Journal has the adherence to old ideas and ethics at all times described as a folly and economic fallacy. It has always urged labor to turn its face to the future. From the silence of the yesterday we may learn and obtain latent inspiration, but, hope, light and life must come from the to-morrow. It has recognized that education is the next great step, employers and employees must themselves subject to, and, accordingly, it has with every means at its command done its humble share, and this work it shall continue until our industrial structure has shaped itself so perfectly as to make education a mere by-word.

Mutual prosperity, we believe, is a possibility that can be successfully planted into the heart of lithography. When labor and capital can reason collectively instead of separately and selfishly, the time for a better understanding is at hand. Sane and sound co-operation between the men in the shops and the employers constitutes one part of the key tending toward mutual prosperity. That part, the men in the shops must play toward making prosperity possible, expresses itself in the one word—harmony. Harmony among the men irrespective of what particular branch they work in spells success itself. Vengeance is a dangerous pillar within a structure that relies on joint support so much as lithography does. The least grudge entertained by any one whose co-operation enters as a necessary attribute may seriously trifle with the various processes the finished litho product is subject to. Ask any artist or transferrer what a poorly prepared stone or plate means to him. A prove who will not properly etch and prepare the image drawn or photographed sends trouble to the transferrer and possibly to the pressman too. Suppose unfriendly feeling exists among men in departments where teamwork is indispensable, like between pressmen and feeders, between stipple and crayon artists, and, a blind fool can see and realize that indifference and discord spells disaster. Let solidarity among the men in all departments add to the imprint of the finished product and the road to prosperity—permanent prosperity if you please—is within sight. Perfect harmony among the men in the shop built upon mental and practical co-operation is lithography's biggest asset. These objectionable conditions still exist to a certain degree, and, they do exist because our employers, under guidance of the Manufacturers' Association, not only desire them, but, dearly pay to keep in existence these destructive conditions. Some day, we trust, our employers will mend their erring way. Once, they can see the damaging effect of a policy resorted to in a time of torn relationship, which, by now, should be healed and forgotten, they may be expected to adapt themselves to a saner and safer and a more profitable policy. It is because our six thousand five hundred and odd members are vitally concerned in lithography and its well-being that we work for the abolition of conditions which obstruct the road leading to prosperity, our life's aspiration and happiness. We know that a clock will not keep time unless each part of its delicate mechanism does its duty in harmony with the whole. Lithography is an industry composed of many delicate processes, and, not until the whole is brought into working harmony will lithography be what broad-mindedness and applied wisdom could make it to be.

That much for labor! The remaining part of the key

necessary to unlock lithography's rich deposits of opportunities and prosperity must be furnished by the employers. Unfair competition must cease. This deplorable practice is responsible for much unnecessary haste and waste. System and method must take its place. System and method sympathetic and in accord with experience and practicability, not only from a clerical point of view, but, also, from the viewpoint of the shop. It must grow and naturally develop out of sheer logic and business expediency, but should not be applied in the form of a cold mental force that lacks feeling, touch, taste and understanding with the real thing, the shop. Dynamite can be used both ways: constructively as well as destructively. So-called "efficiency" can be applied in the same way. If applied rightly, it will ally the many forces of the various departments into closer unity. If wrongly applied, it is apt to blow individual ambition and business interest out of the shop. Employers must learn to build up a trade and spread the good old name lithography by recommendable service. Employers must come to realize that lithography extends far beyond the 400 offices of as many establishments, and beyond the 16,500 shop people, together with about 3,400 clerical and managerial associates. Lithography does not rest merely on its own capitalization of some \$71,000,000, but is imbedded partly in vastly stronger capitalized industries. Lithography has the world for its customer, and to serve well this mighty customer, all correlated interests must try to understand its needs, its tastes and its resources. To this end all must work together. This has been our object and it is our object now. If this can be made a mutual policy, lithography will yield golden fruits to both, employers and employees. The A. L. of A. has, like all labor unions, undergone trying years. Staggering problems loomed up. Many unions, in the attempt to solve them, were thrust into a fury. Though, the industrial atmosphere was and still is charged with high explosives, the A. L. of A. kept steering straight, trying to calm the roaring flood of unrest by reason and common sense. Truly, the Employers' Association waived their opposition to meeting union representatives of their employees. In consequence joint conferences have been held. An agreement has been arrived at. It is an agreement which, viewed from conditions that exist, means more to the employers than to the employees. Notwithstanding this fact, and the fact that they have met our representatives, thereby recognizing the A. L. of A., are carrying on a seemingly organized campaign among their employees and directed against the prestige of our organization. This sort of manipulation by no means strengthens the confidence of our members toward their employers. A little more of it, and our members will begin to doubt the sincerity of the Employers' Association. May they well remember that the A. L. of A. has approached the Employers' Association in absolute good faith, and, if this is not returned by them in full value, the responsibility rests with the Employers' Association. It is a mistaken view to believe that seed of disharmony brings forth fruit of loyalty. The sooner the Employers' Association sees that truth, the better it will be for all.

Our new ethic is, put lithography in a position where it can be loyal to all, and all will be loyal to lithography, not by strife willfully injected, but by co-operation thoughtfully practised.

THE POSTER'S VOICE

The first poster was the distant sky with its golden jewels. This beautiful poster, with its copious background of blue, is the creation of the same divine power that gave to man intellect with which to gaze upon this heavenly riddle. It is that mighty poster of unabated attraction which led man to reason and to learn from nature's shrines more instinctively and

more convincingly than anything else could have caused man to think and progress.

Posters of man's creation are neither as sublime nor as inspiring as is the world's prime poster, but, they are fair imitations in scope if not in purport, because they too seek to convey a message of universal meaning, holding in its palm an endless source of culture and of education.

Truly, if we were all followers of Jesus Christ, pursue a life of Christendom founded on brotherhood and equality, keeping in common everything that nature provides and man produces, there would be little demand for lithographed posters. Although this philosophy occupies for its teaching a space of nearly 2000 years, human nature has not as yet attained that perfection necessary to put such a philosophy into practical operation. In fact, the social evolution through which civilization now passes shows man's mind little addicted to communism for its future domicile.

Great men have described the art of producing posters and its application as a medium to enliven business and other world's activities, and learned critics have given their time for the good of lithographed posters. Many a magazine has thrown open its columns in the interest of poster advertisement, among them of course ranks first "The Poster," being the official organ of the Poster Advertising Association. Art editors have with their critical eyes made many comparisons. They have in vivid language told their stories. Yet, in spite of all the earnest endeavor made on behalf of the lithographed poster it appears that its educational importance has not yet risen from its cradle.

Mr. H. A. Weissberger in an address made recently said: "Originality is one of the principal elements of a good poster." Few, if any, will dispute Mr. Weissberger's statement, and yet, originality today is almost as rare as is radium. Ideas suggest themselves, sometimes by necessity, sometimes by passing events. The late war through which civilization was dragged presented a veritable Mecca for artists and visionists. Every passion that dwells within man was awakened, emotion, love, sympathy, devotion, hatred, spite, vengeance, courage and prowess was turned into full play. Artists simply lived in the midst of an idea-stimulating world. Incentives were rampant, and patriotism thrilled man's mind as never before. What wonder, artists of many lands became possessed of an inspiration and duty that produced ideas and visions, and possibilities to realize them. But events which so thoroughly captivate man's soul and mind as the last war did are not prayed and wished for by man sane in mind and sound in body, and as a result artists will suffer the consequence. There is far less originality in this world than most of us are prone to believe. Science does not rely on originality, but, seeks to penetrate the unknown, the doubtful, and in its profound work brings to light things which in the endless course of research work is little more than better knowledge obtained from new revelations. Writers and dramatists, both revel in the wide realm of vicissitude, not for the sake of originality but for the sake of vision, ideas of pictures which abound in nature everywhere. Writers and dramatists travel, and incline to adventure, not for the sake of originality but for gathering a good setting for their novels or dramas as the case may be. Original ideas most often occur by accident, and come seldom when looked for. Art is presented by various schools, and students of art receive their inspiration either by tuition or by natural disposition.

Art and poster advertising does not spring from the same intellectual frame of mind, and, therefore, should not be judged from the same viewpoint. Of course, we know that lithography plied on a meagre existence until real French artists turned their attention toward lithography and gave their best for its promotion, and, which devotion and activity is recorded in a 40-year

period of unrivalled glory and fame for lithography, and, perhaps, a like impetus could be given poster advertising were it possible to rally under its banner artists of recognized talent. However, it would seem that with the aid of photography the artist of commanding power is not the all-important thing in successful poster advertising. This is convincingly illustrated in a story Mr. W. F. Lemington tells in the October issue of "The Poster." There, we meet an artist par excellence, who, being called upon to design a war poster, instinctively left nothing undone to bring to paper the best a great and patriotic artist could create. Then, we find the same artist with his finished sketch before a board of art ignoramuses, acting as judges, who left nothing undone to keep true art away from reproduction, when finally he was obliged to design a war poster what the art ignoramuses thought it ought to look like. This made-to-order design was accepted and lithographically reproduced in sufficient numbers to placard every fence in the country. Listen to the artist's own confession: "I debauched my art and myself. I sold my name as an artist. I was not selling bonds for my Government." In the club where art work forms the subject for discussion one day a prominent member told him: "Man alive, why didn't you paint a real war poster while you were at it—the one you painted is without a basic theme, it lacks idea and soul—it isn't worthy of you." This is the art critic of that poster. Now listen to the comment of the practical business man. The poster of which its creator himself blushed in shame is recorded as one of the most popular and successful war posters, one of the best bond sellers.

What does the above illustration tell us? The distance between art and the people is decidedly too great. Art in its present habitation is aristocratic, and this is why the people don't understand it. Artists whose abode is far away from the people don't speak its language, don't understand its psychology.

A lithographed poster is destined to carry a business message, and, the principal factor involved is not art as it is understood by art scholars, but, the effectiveness of carrying the message across. To do full justice and serve the cause of poster advertising well demands more than orthodox art. Designers of posters may live amidst the inspiration of past schools, but, their own work must adapt itself to the call of the present. They may adore old masters, but, their own work must respond to the wants underlying poster advertising. To state the case briefly, poster designers must develop a new art, a school all its own. An aggressive poster designer will have to study art from a new aspect, and this probably is what some writers call originality. Here we encounter a practically untouched domain, rich of everything, beauty, character, incentives and unlimited possibilities. It offers room and opportunities to all types of artists, providing they will face this new domain unbiased and with eyes turned away from the worshipped past. No message will carry well without first understanding its why and wherefore. The advertiser's object must be studied. The people of every social strata must be studied; only thus can the key to the poster language be found that will unlock the secrecy to success.

Poster advertising is yet in its infancy. Master artists still dread it for fear they might debase their reputation. They don't as yet think in terms of democracy. Art for the idle rich and thrash for the toiling many, such is the reading of their enslaved mind. They have not as yet received the vision of our time. They don't as yet realize that poster advertising is destined to be the world's largest school of learning—nay, not only the largest but also the cheapest medium to convey to the people a learning of universal importance. Its pictorial language is readable to all, from the infant to the hoary aged. It is an institution of more delicate a structure than is the class-room of our colleges. Poster work, commonly speaking, is one con-

tinuous public exhibition, always exposed and subject to censorship. It is imperative that poster advertising be conducted with utmost care. It is the duty of Poster Advertising Agencies not to allow abusive usage to question the dignity of the poster medium. Poster advertising should combine the virtue of beauty, technique and education. It should be of sufficient beauty to attract public attention. It should be technically so treated as to deliver its message well and direct; while artistically it ought to speak for itself. Much poster work today is done which gives little or no credit to fair lithography. Though, everybody interested is agreed that good posters pay by far better than cheap posters, unfair competition among the producers of posters still manages to fill billboards with unsightly posters. True, the Poster Advertising Association sounds the high note of improved poster advertising, yet, to the policy of its individual agencies must be attributed poor poster production. Their greed for profit seems to drown their conscience in silence. They can, if they so want, make fences and billboards laugh with real good posters. Men like Director Riesenfeld of Rialto and Rivoli theaters will do more to improve poster production qualitatively than mere talk does. To desire good poster work without being willing to pay for it is leading to no results.

We have spoken so far of conditions foreign to the press room. Yes, the press room plays an important part regarding poster work. Recently, Dr. E. Kenneth Mees gave a lecture in which he showed illustratively the great value accruing from the employment of instruments with whose aid everything used in a press room can be measured or tested. Press-room troubles often are caused by paper and ink, but, because the pressman is unable to definitely state the cause, the blame rests with him. To spend a few hundred dollars in instruments which will read the character of ink, paper and other material used in the press room is the best investment any employer can make. The supply man who knows the scrutinizing test his goods are subjected to will be mighty careful not to deliver anything inferior to what the order calls for. The best poster design is likely to look raw if in its last analysis of reproduction cheap methods are employed.

The poster originates in the business mind. The advertising agent floats the idea. The litho establishment produces the poster. Bring all these individual factors into harmonious co-operation and poster advertising will develop into an art of learning all its own, big and worthy.

OUR LAST ARTICLE

After the Press Committee was formally instructed to carry on a correspondence with lithographers' unions in Europe, the editor, in conjunction with the members of the press committee, concluded that a series of articles be dedicated to the cause of the International Federation of Lithographers. With the September issue of the Lithographers' Journal went out the first of these articles, and, since then, they have appeared regularly each month. To what avail these articles were published we are in no position to state, this however we know, that an International Congress will be held in the month of May 13, 14 and 15 in the city of Bern, Switzerland. Information obtained from reliable sources indicate that at said Congress will be present delegates from all countries now affiliated with the International Secretariat, as well as from countries not now affiliated, of which America is likely to be one.

Due to optimistic prospects now in view, we can safely conclude our contemplated series of articles, especially so since the object we had in view is nearing its realization.

Affiliation with the International Federation evolves a number of questions which require attention before

our delegate leaves the American shores. American tariff, the now pending immigration bill, are questions which are sure to come up for discussion at the next International Congress. Admittance to membership in the Amalgamated Lithographers of America of fellow-craftsmen from abroad will be another question of much concern to said Congress.

Some of us see in affiliating ourselves with the International Secretariat the opening of our industry to competitive labor of Europe. Others again believe that such an affiliation will bring about the elimination of undesirable competition, which, after all, constitutes the evil that causes some of our members to feel skeptical about the proposition. From a practical point of view, the latter contention is correct. It is certainly to the advantage of a labor organization to control the labor market instead of letting it in the hands of unscrupulous agents. In years preceding the war, American agents have combed the labor market in Europe for cheap supply, and, to this Employing Lithographers were no exception. To this operation of American agents in Europe must be attributed past complaints, and our stubbornness in considering European Unions not of sufficient worth to associate with, is an attitude not entirely free from blame.

We know from statistics that migration from parts in Europe to oversea countries decreased in about the same proportion the power and influence of the International Federation of Lithographers grew. In other words, the growing power of the International Federation of Lithographers improved and steadied conditions in the litho business of the various European countries enough to check a general emigration desire. Our affiliation with the International Secretariat naturally would strengthen this tendency. Adding our power and our influence to the power and influence exercised by the united efforts of European organizations would morally help to uplift labor conditions in Europe. As a matter of fact, European labor has within recent times made such material strides that it is well for us not to boast too loudly.

AN EXPLANATION

Sometimes a member has an idea. He is not a mind-reader and therefore cannot know whether his views are held by any other members. He knows, however, that the Lithographers' Journal has been founded for the avowed purpose to afford to the members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America an opportunity to place his ideas before the membership forum. Whoever wants to use the forum must obey the common rule of decorum, in other words, he must present himself legitimately. The editor's experience is, that few, if any, of our members will not bow to the accepted custom of the majority—the constitution. We all have our careless moments, and in such a mood it is likely that one thinks in unpolished terms and, of course, if such thoughts are recorded so on paper it may be necessary for the editor to apply his editorial chisel; however, where chisel work was ever deemed necessary, it was always taken by the respective writers in the spirit it was done.

Lately, members have written on subjects which are considered delicate and inadvisable to put them in print. The editor had it pointed out to him that publicity of certain questions may inconvenience administrative work and that others may unnecessarily excite responsive minds, and, that above all, the constitution must be observed.

Not everything printed in the Lithographers' Journal has the endorsement of the editor or the press committee; but, we hold that the members' right must remain inviolate, this is as sacred an obligation as is the upholding of the constitution. Oppression has been the shadow of civilization for ages, while liberty has been the torch to life and happiness everywhere. The man who may vent his thoughts in his own language is no dangerous person, but, suppress that what is his right,

and wrathful pressure will accumulate. Silence is no foundation for progress. A mentally capable public servant fears no criticism, fears not publicity. Uttered ideas will live on their merit or they will die on their demerit. If there is weakness in an organization, it is better that it be known legitimately, than to be unknown suppressively. Constitutions are not made to ossify by the passing of time; they are made to characterize the intent and purpose of a constituted body. Ideas do not ripen on the field of mute obedience. From the time on, China built a mighty wall around her selfishness she shut off the current of progress and suffered the consequences ever since.

So far, no contributor ever advocated lawlessness, and surely, every member has the right to offer suggestions which in his mind would be to the betterment of our association.

One of the most resented questions recently discussed is the working of 48 hours in 5 days. The editor and the press committee believe that a member has a right to say: that, a Saturday spent in the realm of freedom, in nature's divine garden of sunshine and beauty, in the woods where oxygen is pure and cheap, away from the noise and weariness of a city's monotonous life, means more to their health and mental inspiration than the relief of four hours added to the regular time pro day and week. To say this, and to say it with the intent to make converts is the right of every member. It is of course not the right of any member to act in violation of our constitution, and members who might expect aid and publicity for such a propaganda from the Lithographers' Journal will find themselves sorely disappointed. However much we may differ on ideas, on our constitution we must stand solid like the Rock of Gibraltar. Change it lawfully, if changed conditions seem to make it necessary, but never say damn the constitution.

◆ FROM THE LITHOGRAPHERS' CAMP ◆

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CHICAGO

By James W. Lee,

Author "Dry Lithography"

With few exceptions the municipalities throughout the United States have grown marvelously during the past years, but none more so than Chicago. Today it stands admittedly the "Great Central Market" of America (at least fifty million people residing within one night's ride) and, while thus pre-eminent as a commercial stronghold, is sure in the near future to take its place among the world's foremost cities. From a group of log huts to the second municipality on this continent, and that in the memory of some of its present inhabitants, is an enviable achievement. First chartered as a city in 1857, having then a population of four thousand, the growth of Chicago has been phenomenal, notwithstanding the disastrous fire of October 1871.

In introducing my article with the above paragraph, I will admit it sounds rather historical, but in view of the fact that mingled among the men that made such achievements were men connected with lithography as well. It seems a long, long way from old hand-press printing to the present offset method, but we know that it has been achieved in such a manner as to arouse the admiration of every lithographer. However, in the development of the offset method, obstacles of every kind and description were encountered, taken up and overcome, not the least of which was the unfounded prejudice of the workmen who were satisfied to work along the old lines—on the principle, perhaps, that they offered the least resistance. The average proprietor also was there with his skepticism, theory, and doubt, but after all, could but delay a short time only their final recognition and adoption.

In spite of all this, the industry has made vast strides; the achievements have in fact been marvelous,

but of course these things have not become possible on the spur of the moment, but instead have come about only through long years of brave, untiring effort of men imbued with love and talent for their work and backed by ideal conditions for prosecution of their research. Could any other branch of the intellectual arts have developed new phases of their industry of greater alacrity and earnestness than what lithographers have done with the revolutionary offset methods of the last few years? Still, great as have been the general advance and progress made in the realms of lithography in the past, we are but at the frontier of greater progress and developments in the near future.

No less a person than Thos. A. Edison has made the statement that "There is nothing NEW, only new Adaptations of Old Principles," and this statement is absolutely true as regards offset printing, because tin, iron, and sheet metal has been printed by this method for a number of years.

Owing to the fact that the offset press is a far greater success than was ever anticipated and that there are numerous conflicting stories concerning who really was the originator of this revolutionizing method, I take the greatest pleasure in relating a little of this method's earlier history.

From the date of the installation of the steam press in the Lithographic Art, every Lithographic Pressman who operated a machine has known of the possibilities of such method, for if the feeder missed a sheet and then fed it through on the second revolution of the cylinder, it received a double impression—one on the face of the sheet, the other, an offset impression, on the back, from the rubber blanket. I know from experience (writer is a pressman) that we used to get pretty sore at the feeder when a thing like this would occur. I also remember how we used to hold a "post mortem" and comment, on the soft effect of the rubber print on the back of the sheet.

But when Yankee ingenuity asserted itself and made lithographic history, not only for Chicago and America, but for the whole world (offset presses are used the world over) was in the year of 1900 when Alex. B. Sherwood, of the Sherwood Lithograph Co., Chicago, made his first experiments on a direct rotary press. Stimulated by the knowledge he acquired and foreseeing the great possibilities of this method of printing that it finally resulted in plans being drawn for a press of his own design in 1903. Later, Mr. Rubel—sometimes mentioned as originator of method—who was working on the same idea, became a partner and they decided to call the press the "Sherbel," taken from part of both gentlemen's names.

In 1904 (note the date) the first offset lithographic press ever devised for printing paper was installed and operated by the Sherwood Lithograph Co. of Chicago, adding from time to time better improvements built along the same line.

Shortly after this style of press was proven a big success in every respect, and in looking over other branches of our industry, it was found that the rotary offset press could be adapted to tin printing. The result: the first tin rotary offset press was installed in one of the large can houses at Chicago. It may surprise many to hear that very little tin printing is done today, that is not printed by the rotary offset press.

Owing to the fact that this method could not be patented, there was a wild scramble to get offset presses on the market by the various press builders who spared no expense in perfecting their machines. Nevertheless, the demand is so great for these presses (a press manufacturer informed the writer) that deliveries cannot be promised for a year and a half.

In conclusion, I wish to state that my main object in writing this article is simply to show our younger generation of workmen how a simple little idea revolutionized an industry—an idea which every pressman knew about for years but lacked inventive genius—and also to call attention to the fact that more good ideas

perish than ever see the light of day, and they do so, simply for the want of action.

To the Members of Local No. 6, A. L. of A.

Brothers:—

At the recent election I had the honor of being selected by you for the office of Local President.

If I could find the words to express the sentiments that my heart is prompting, you would know how deeply, how fully I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me.

The confidence that you have placed in me, I hope, will never be regretted at any time, and I can assure you that I shall perform the duties of the office to which you have elected me with honesty, the best of my ability and in accordance with the constitution and laws of our Association.

Now, while you have selected some new officers, in whom you desire to place your confidence, to be guided in the right path, you must also bear in mind that it will be the duty of you all to assist all the officers of your Association by showing your interest, to get together, work together and stick together, irrespective of whatever problems we may be called upon to solve. Although whatever may arise before us, let's be conservative and avoid all radical actions if possible.

While we are union men, let us be honest and not be organized for the purpose to use our organization as a club over the heads of our employees.

While we expect justice from our employers, let us give them justice in return. Let us set the good example to correct the bad habits of others, whether employers or employees.

Thanking you for the honor, and with best wishes I am,

Fraternally yours,
Otto P. Tatsch, President.

THE VALUE OF "OLD-FASHIONED" IDEAS By Fred Scheinkman

In this age of efficiency, up-to-date methods and machinery, it is well to bear in mind that modern systems are developed through the aid of "old ideas." A number of old inventions cannot be duplicated or even improved upon. Take for example the old Egyptian method of embalming, how after thousands of years the mummy of Rameses II. is in a remarkable state of preservation, but with them died the secret. It makes little difference whether a man in our trade has "old ideas" or not, so long as he does the work, that is what counts. We are at present using a hand-press over 100 years old, as an invention it does the work that is good enough for us, the model cannot be improved upon. I hope the editor will receive many letters from our brothers on this point, thus creating a discussion, for, any subject that we discuss creates thought, and it is the object of our Journal to make lithographers think. In the last number we heard from a brother in Los Angeles, Cal., it shows, the people from the West take an interest in our trade paper.

MOTHERS' COLUMN

A suggestion has been made to dedicate a column to the mothers who look after the interests of our members in the homes.

And why not? The mission of this Journal is education. The field for educating the mothers in the aims and objects of true unionism is as fertile as that of educating our members.

Many a rash act of union brothers can be traced to the loved ones at home who were kept in total ignorance of unionism and what it really stands for.

To interest mothers in this line of reading it becomes necessary to devote a column of especial interest to her, and little by little she will become interested in all of the pages of the Journal.

The mothers are even the bulwark of a nation, and if interested become hard workers for any cause. Who

knows but that this column may prove the foundation of a Woman's Auxiliary of which we can and will be proud. Boost this column through contributions which will be of interest to those at home.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

The daily papers, weekly and monthly magazines devote columns to this which is considered by many to be the best plan to reduce the high cost of living. "The Litho Co-operative Buyers," an offspring of The Litho Credit Union, composed of members of Local New York and whose activities have been elaborated upon in the columns of our Journal, have fully demonstrated that co-operative buying is a great help to reduce household costs. The purchasing power of the dollar has been increased from 10 to 25 per cent, and has been the means of saving approximately \$200 in about three months' time to those members who have availed themselves of the opportunities offered them.

The Litho Co-operative Buyers, encouraged by these results, are willing to extend these opportunities to all members of the A. L. of A. and offer to the mothers who bake cake, pies and puddings, of which all lithographers are so fond, tube flavoring extracts which are far superior to the liquid extracts. In fact so much stronger are they that six drops are used where the recipe calls for a teaspoonful of the liquid extract. These extracts are made in 35 different flavors.

Bro. Wm. J. Riehl, of 57 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, L. I., N. Y., may be communicated with by any of our members and he will upon request furnish full particulars.

WHITE MAGIC

Suppose you were told there is a friend patiently waiting for you to come to him with your troubles and tribulations in a financial way, caused either by involuntary idleness, sickness or loss of money by other causes, and that an appeal to him would invariably bring assistance and relief—would you believe it? Hardly, on the contrary, the chances are that you would feel very skeptical about it.

But not that alone; suppose you were given the positive assurance that by appealing to this friend in need and friend in deed, you will not only be helped out of your most immediate difficulties, but that you would also at the end of the year find yourself possessed of a tidy little sum, accrued to you by business transactions conducted by your friend, would you believe it then? You would very likely wink knowingly and dismiss the whole thing as a bum joke. But, nevertheless, every word regarding this good friend of yours is actually true. The difficulty in the past was that we never even suspected that such a friend could possibly exist and be right near at hand. This being the case, a speedy introduction will prove acceptable. Your friend calls himself the "Litho Credit Union," and in the December issue of our Journal Brother Justus Ebert has given a full explanation of its objects and possibilities.

It is so organized and its business is transacted in such a manner that it actually comes near being the one enterprise at which you can't lose. The reasons for this are few but very convincing. The officers, including the president, secretary and treasurer, the Board of Directors, the Credit Committee and the Board of Supervisors do not draw one cent of salary. Consider that, in contrast to this, the regular bank, with which you do business, pays everyone a salary and its president from \$25,000 to \$100,000 per year. Further, there are no dues. The only expenses are stationery and the rent for a small meeting room. To become a member you invest \$5.00 for one share which remains your money and is interest bearing.

The principal feature, though that differentiates the Litho Credit Union from a regulation bank, is the fact that security is not absolutely required for negotiating

a loan, the great vitalizing life principle of these workmen's banks all over the world, is that "Character is the basis of credit." In other words, if you are a member of the litho industry, if you are given a clean bill of character by your friends, you can secure a loan without being obliged to put up security. The interest charge is 1 per cent per month, if covered by security, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month.

These workmen's banks are in operation all over Europe, there being about 16,000 of them doing an annual business of about seven billion dollars. They have proven the salvation of Russia which is saying a great deal.

Russia has 50,000 co-operative societies, and the membership of these is found in 20,000,000 heads of families. As the average family is at least five strong, this means 100,000,000 individuals bound in a co-operative movement which operated the strongest bank in Russia—a bank that did a billion dollar business every year; a bank so popular and staple that Lenin and Trotsky dare not touch it. And these co-operative unions deal with Bolshevik or Kolchak quite differently. They transcend politics—which in Russia means a miracle.

As a means of promoting individual business enterprises or co-operative buying, etc., the Credit Union furnishes unexampled opportunities.

The "Labor Gazette" for August, 1918, contains the following account showing the extent of the co-operative societies of Great Britain during the year 1916:

"At the end of 1916 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,488 industrial co-operative distributive and productive societies with an aggregate membership of 3,563,769, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £77,937,736 (\$379,283,992); a total trade (distributive and productive) of £237,525,135 (\$1,155,916,069), and a total profit—before deduction of interest and share capital—of £18,958,388 (\$92,260,995).

"Excepting for a decrease of 10 in the number of societies—due mainly to amalgamation—these figures show a remarkable growth as compared with 1915, there being an increase in membership of 257,450, or 7.8 per cent; in capital of £7,611,259 (\$37,040,192), or 10.8 per cent; in trade of £39,290,948 (\$191,209,398), or 19.8 per cent; and in profit of £1,990,439 (\$9,686,471), or 11.7 per cent.

"The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 154,622, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £10,391,245 (\$50,568,993), compared with 149,852 employees and £9,607,434 (\$46,754,578) in wages in 1915."

For further particulars write to Henry Wesselbrand, 15 Charlotte St., Brooklyn, N. Y., or Wm. J. Riehl, 57 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale, L. I.

Fraternally yours, E. S. K.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Brother Riehl in his article in the January issue brings to light the same question that caused such strong debate at the Convention last July, when we went on record for the 48 hours in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days, and all delegates were instructed to take that back to their Locals. Now, I don't think anyone could accuse our above-mentioned brother of not being a good union man, and, though I realize that, on the face of them, such articles when published cause unrest and discord throughout the organization. I believe Brother Riehl has written this article with the idea of getting the feeling of the membership on the 44-hour week and how it should be worked. Now, before we take up the 44-hour question it becomes necessary that we all follow our constitution on the 48 hours, because getting into an argument with the employers we are very quickly told that we do not follow our own laws, so, what assurance have they that we will live up to agreements entered into with them. At the beginning of 1919 several shops employing our men were working 48 hours in five days, and, a big effort was being made throughout the country to stop

our men from working 48 hours in five days. At the Convention it was found that there was very little of this practice, and by this time I thought this to be entirely abolished.

Now, Brothers, our agreement for 44 hours, to take effect in 1921, has been ratified by both parties, employers and employees, and there seems to be a strong undercurrent of opinion running throughout the country that the 44 hours will be worked in five days. If Brother Riehl thinks that 48 hours in five days is the correct thing, let him consider the conditions in the big cities today, where men are having either to buy or rent places further out in the suburbs, and of course it takes longer to get to work and back home at night, and, I ask, where is any man going to enjoy life if he works long hours and then has one hour or more each way to work on top of that. My experience has been, that, now we are used to working $8\frac{3}{4}$ hours per day with $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Saturday, the minute you try to put any extra time in the day and work at the same rate you certainly fall off in speed during that last hour, and as it has been proven in many cases that under present conditions it is a waste of time and material to undertake to start up big machines for half a day, why shouldn't we stand in favor of co-operation with our employers and work for 44 hours in five days?

R. Shackleton.

MEETING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

The All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress has been called to meet in Chicago February 12th to 15th. From indications it will be one of the most significant and important meetings ever held in the United States. Farmers, Labor Unions and Co-operative Organizations are invited to send delegates and participate in what promises to be an epoch-making event.

The All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission was formed at the Chicago Convention November 21 and 22, 1919, called by representatives of the three bodies named in the heading, and composed of members of the four leading Farm Organizations: The Grange, Farmers' Union, Society of Equity, and the Gleaners, with representatives from the various Railroad Brotherhoods, a large number of national and international Trades Union leaders, and representatives of Co-operative Organizations from all parts of the United States.

The two principal results of the Conference were, first, the calling of an All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress, to convene in the City of Chicago February 12 to 15, 1920; and, second, the election of a Commission of twelve members to be known as the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission, and charged with the responsibility of arranging for the Congress and outlining the general program of co-operative activity with the following objects:

1. To co-ordinate co-operative effort among the various producing and distributing groups of co-operators to the end that speculation, profiteering and all unnecessary intermediary trading and jobbing in the necessities of life should be eliminated, and that there should be established, as nearly as possible, direct buying and selling between original producers and ultimate consumers.

2. To educate the workers through their organizations and press to the almost completely neglected method of increasing the daily wage by multiplying its purchasing power through co-operative trading methods.

3. Being both borrowers and lenders in matters of finance and outrageously exploited in transactions involving either operation by those who control the life-blood of the business world, to undertake to establish among and between the workers of the mine, factory, farm, and field a financial system of their own for the permanent use of their own money and credit in co-

operatively financing the means of production and distribution of life's necessities.

4. To teach and give the widest publicity to the contrast afforded between a system of industry directed on the one hand by competition and self-interest, and, on the other, by co-operative effort; and to show that while the results in the first case have but naturally led up to the present frightful world conflagration, industrial democracy and mutuality in business are indispensable if civilization is ever to abolish industrial and military warfare and usher in a new social order.

The Co-operative Congress in Chicago will act upon reports from competent committees on subjects most vital to Labor. Does your local or community want to start a co-operative store or factory; do you believe that "Co-operation" is the next step in the Labor Movement; does your organization lack life and enthusiasm? Then send your representative to the Congress and the "Big Idea" will do the rest. Every Labor, Farm and Co-operative Organization is entitled and urged to send delegates.

For information write to Oscar H. McGill, Secretary, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., or C. F. Lowrie, 342 River Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NO SEDITION BILL IS NEEDED

Samuel Gompers, in a public statement, has analyzed the Graham and Sterling sedition bills. He finds that they are not only bad bills, but they are vicious bills.

Whatever of legitimate object is sought in these bills is already achieved in the penal code as it stands.

Reports from Washington indicate that the proposed legislation is so raw and so crude that it is likely to be dropped right where it is.

Better if it were to turn out that way.

But take no chances. Study these measures and register your own opinion with your senator and your congressman.

FACTS AND TRUTH

In a speech made in Congress October 28, 1919, by Representative Schuyler Merritt, extracts were quoted from a speech purported to have been made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' of America. These extracts were quoted by Congressman Merritt as evidence that the Union leaders were in collusion with the Coal Operators for the purpose to mutually advance their particular interest on the expense of the public, and, in violation of the anti-trust law. While investigation was made to ascertain whether a conspiracy between Miners and Operators existed, the speech made by Congressman Merritt was produced in support of this contention. Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' Union, informed Judge Anderson and denied, that, the quotations submitted in evidence by Congressman Merritt were not made by him, nor do they express his views, and, upon vigorously quizzing the Congressman it was finally learned, that said quotations were extracts from a speech made by Tom L. Lewis nineteen years ago and that said Mr. Tom L. Lewis is now the commissioner for the coal operators of West Virginia, and that, the work of that gentleman within recent years tended to destroy the miners' union. Facts and Truth.

BLOTTING PAPER

According to a story printed in the "American Printer" (December number) the origin of blotting paper is attributed to the carelessness of a worker who forgot to put in a certain material called "size," and, which neglect of course caused all the paper to be spoiled. The mill owner who wished to use some of the spoiled paper as note paper soon observed the action of the fluffy paper, and upon finding that it was much better for drying ink than sand then in use immediately advertised said spoiled paper as blotting paper—the rest is business.



NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



LOCAL NEW YORK

About 500 brother members turned out to attend the lecture on "Photography and the Lithographic Press" given by Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, author of "Photo-mechanical Processes" and associate editor of the "Inland Printer." The speaker started out with giving a life's picture of Alois Senefelder and slowly proceeding through the years of struggle and development until he reached the period where he himself became a national figure in practical photo-engraving and profound research work for the advancement of the graphic arts. The members were truly fascinated by the clever stories with which the speaker associated his interesting talk. As we intend to print a full report concerning this lecture in the next issue of the Journal, we will confine ourselves here to merely saying that the lecturer displayed a rich collection of lithographic prints covering almost the entire life of lithography. It was of surprising interest to many to look upon the beautiful prints dating back to a period when lithography was still carried on in the good old Senefelder fashion. Most remarkable of all as shown by the speaker is the application of lithography to newspapers as it was the case in the early 70's of last century when the "Daily Graphic" started out with a lithographed front page and thereby creating an immense sensation. He then showed the latest and most successful effort made in offset printing in holding up a copy of "Paper and Ink," a trade magazine entirely done by offset process and whose promoter is Mr. Frank O'Sullivan, a name familiar to the whole of the printing industry. Many questions were asked and very intelligently answered by the speaker. After the lecture, the members crowded around the tables of exhibits. The affair so impressed the members that the desire for subsequent lectures became general, and there is reason to believe that the next lecture will be "The Foundation of Chemistry."

* * *

The Ball Committee of Local New York is anxious to place credit where credit is due. It wishes to make known through the Lithographers' Journal that the beautiful display cards gotten out to announce to the members of New York their Annual Ball, was the generous contribution of the Einson Litho Co., one of New York's prosperous and progressive houses. It is but fair to state that the brothers in the various departments have done their share enthusiastically, but special mention should be made of Brother Willie Britz who has done the art work, and Brother Frank Full who has done the printing, and thus aided materially in making a real art display-card possible.

The employees of the Einson Litho Co. also keep in fond memory a dinner with entertainment and dance given them during Christmas week by the Company, and at which affair both, Mr. Einson and Mr. Freeman, stated in the course of speeches made by them that all holidays will be paid henceforth.

* * *

EMPLOYEES OF POSTER HOUSES MEET

At the combined meeting held on Saturday, January 17, the following brother members were elected officers of the Amalgamated Poster House Employees:

P. Geharty, president; J. McMahon, vice-president; H. Zittau, treasurer; J. McNamara, secretary; J. Dinkelmeyer, corresponding secretary; D. Flanagan, sergeant-at-arms; J. Sweeney, chairman of advisory board.

The Advisory Board of the Combined Poster Houses appeared before the Council Board of the Amalgamated Lithographers at the regular meeting of above body on Wednesday, January 21st. After a thorough explanation and examination of the by-laws govern-

ing the Combined Poster Houses same as Tin Shops of Brooklyn the Council Board consented to recognize us as a body within the jurisdiction of the constitution of the A. L. of A.

The Advisory Board meets on Saturday, January 23, at 24th Street and 10th Ave. to draft a uniform set of shop rules to be presented for adoption at our first regular meeting to be called not later than three weeks from January 24th.

* * *

The members of the Atlantic Lith. & Ptg. Co. held their regular shop meeting at Charlie Badenberg's Café. Dinner was served at six o'clock, with brew and cider as beverages. After eating, a "Kaffeeklatsch" was held for the benefit of the reformed brothers.

Meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock, with 28 members present. After all business was transacted, Brother Galleher, who was re-elected unanimously as delegate for present term, announced that there was going to be bowling after the meeting. Teams were chosen and bowling started.

Brother Dan Hebig rolled the highest score of the evening—270.

After indulging in ½ of 1 per cent Brother Dan sang his favorite song, entitled "When You Were Sweet Sixteen."

Brother Joe Kandler was present with his usual display of 13-karat diamonds. They acted as good searchlights for the bowlers as the alleys seemed so dim to a number of brothers who were indulging in Eherts Leblanger.

Lunch was served at 10 o'clock, and all wound up an enjoyable evening.

LOCAL NO. 2, BUFFALO

Local No. 2 is mourning the death of Brother Fred Geiger whose funeral was held Sunday, December 28, 1919. As Brother Geiger was a well-known member of Local No. 2 many of our members attended the funeral and extended our sympathies to the members of his family.

Business in the lithograph industry in this jurisdiction seems to be fair and more promising for the spring and summer season.

At our last meeting the new officers for the year of 1920 were installed by Brother Hoesterey, president of the Rochester Local; after the installation ceremonies he delivered a talk on the present conditions in the Labor Movement. So masterfully did he inject his verbal medicine concerning the unrest in the Labor Movement that a Rand School graduate could have gained many points as to "delivering the goods with a punch," so interesting was his message that our members forgot all about the lunch and beer which was served after the installation.

New officers elected: Carl Bautz, president, 3096 Bailey Ave.; Edward Gluntz, vice-president; Frank J. Petersen, Recording Secretary, 237 Sycamore St.; John C. Rasp, financial secretary; Wm. J. Lempke, Jr., treasurer; George Hirsh, inspector; Charles Werner, sentinel.

The year of 1920 is promising to be the banner year for this Local as all our members seem to be filled with the determined spirit to work for a "one hundred per cent organization." We all feel that we must do our share to strengthen the Labor Movement so as to help mold the new society which is just being born. Capitalist class has utterly failed, and Labor must sweep aside those who stand in the way of industrial justice which we must have in order to insure enough wages to buy all food, clothing necessary, and a place we can call a "home," as only then will the workers of this Republic stand ready to compromise with the common enemy whose camp we find in Wall Street. O. B.

OBITUARY

Brother Frederick Geiger, former president of Local No. 2, died suddenly on Christmas Day. He has been in ill health for the past years, but worked until seven or eight weeks before his death.

Local No. 2 lost through his death one of its best members.

Bro. Fred. Geiger was elected president in 1912 and again the following year. Loyal and honest, he served Local No. 2 faithfully.

He labored hard to increase the membership, and used much of his time on various committee meetings. He was employed at the Hayes Litho. Co., the oldest litho house in our city and in fact well known throughout the country. In this establishment, the deceased brother worked for thirty-four years, and was contented with his position.

The Hayes Co. thought a good deal of him and expressed their sympathy to the family.

He was buried on Sunday, December 28th. Twenty-seven of the local members acted as honorary pall-bearers, his nephews being active bearers.

The members of Local No. 2 deeply mourn his death. E. J. W.

DUNKIRK BRANCH, LOCAL NO. 2

Our first meeting of the new year was held January 14, and if all the members would turn out the way they did the first one we would have a livelier organization, and I am sure everyone would derive more than enough benefit to repay them for their effort. A vote of thanks was given to a retiring delegate, Brother Leo Richer, for his services. Our new delegate, Brother Heukrath, then took the chair and announced a new scheme for the year. Every member attending the meeting signs his name to a slip of paper, and at the next meeting the slips are put in a hat and the thirteenth name drawn out is entitled to one month's dues free. This should stimulate some of the brothers to attend more regularly than they do.

The meeting was short owing to the fact that there were refreshments waiting in the next room. We all enjoyed ourselves as well as could be expected with the absence of John Barleycorn or his near relatives.

You would suppose by this that everyone went home straight and in his right mind, but wait until I relate my experience of the same evening and judge for yourself. I had retired and was enjoying a sound sleep when all of a sudden I was awakened by a fearful barking directly under my window. It startled me so that I jumped out of my bed, and on looking out I saw a dog running past closely followed by a man without coat or hat and with a broom in his hand. As they were running around the house I could not tell whether the man was chasing the dog or the dog was chasing the man, and so my first conclusion was that some insane person had escaped their friends or relatives and they had gotten the dog to trace him. Every time the man would stop for want of breath the dog would turn and come up to him wagging his tail just as if they were old friends. I decided then that it must be a family dog. After witnessing this scene for a short time I shouted down and asked what the matter was, and to my surprise our worthy brother, George, who lives a block away, looked up and between breaths said that he just wanted to get one crack at that dog, and then they both disappeared down the street. I have decided that if the so-called temperance drinks affect one in this manner they had better drink nothing but good cold water.

A couple of the brothers writing for the Journal have suggested a question and answer column. Now I

understand that there is some very fine commercial work turned out on the offset press by a high-etched process on zinc. Can someone answer this question? How is it done? Fraternally yours, E. W.

LOCAL NO. 3, BOSTON

The task of reporting for the "Journal" the events of interest to Local No. 3 during the past month has been assigned to me, quite unqualified to do them justice and innocent of the ways of the world!

The happening that comes most readily to my memory is the successful "Whist Party and Dance" held on the 15th. "Shuffle Party" would have seemed to me briefer and quite as comprehensive. Perhaps it was called "whist" because everybody looked whistfully at their partners while they shuffled. Then, apparently finding cause for dissatisfaction, everybody jumped up and tried some other partner, evidently with no better result, for they kept doing this frequently.

When they got tired shuffling with their hands they went upstairs and shuffled with their feet, men and women pushing each other all over the polished floor in the effort, while a hideous din of fish horns and dish pans smote their ears. Someone said it was "jazz." I thought so too, though I am not up on the latest swear words. I concluded the noise got on their nerves, for they stopped their strange actions and sat down like normal beings as soon as the din ceased.

I am told most of the young folks stayed right through until the next day, though there were no guards at the door and they were free to go as early as I did. Yet they all looked happy and seemed really to be enjoying themselves!

A few days previously the Local's newly elected officers were duly installed, and the first act of the president was to hand to his predecessor a beautiful gold watch with chain, in which was inscribed: "Presented by the Members of Local No. 3, Amalgamated Lithographers of America, to Sylvester J. Whelan, in appreciation of his services as president, January, 1920." A western president, upon similar provocation, burst into poetry, but Bro. Whelan kept himself admirably under control, and merely expressed some words of gratitude. The members of the Local feel that he gave them two years of loyal, devoted, constructive service, in which he was ably and faithfully assisted by the rest of the officers. Kit.

LOCAL NO. 4, CHICAGO

Well, old Chicago Local No. 4 has embarked on a new venture.

Realizing that technical education is the potential factor in the progress of any industry, and of the greatest benefit to those who are willing to take advantage of the knowledge which is proffered to them, several of the brothers advocated the introduction of a series of lectures on the different branches of the lithographic industry, in the hope that by this method the members would be stimulated in their desires to be better informed on the fundamentals of the processes which go to make up lithography.

The one great factor which has retarded the growth and progress of our trade in the past has been the horrible and grotesque jealousy with which every secret "doctor" was hugged to its possessor's bosom, but to those of us who lived and passed through this nightmare period of our evolution has come the feeling that this phase has gone, never to return, and on all sides of us we see the dawn of a new era, in which the man who disseminates knowledge and the man who knows that his brothers' troubles are his business, will be the one who is looked on with favor and reverence, both by employer and men. Let us all rise to our feet and stretch out our hands to the glorious sunrise of knowledge, which will light our path and expose to us all the pitfalls and morasses which ignorance and prejudice have put in our way.

Of our Lecture Course we will use an expression from Shakespeare, "More Anon."

In answer to Local No. 17, I would like to say, our Association is composed of some forty odd other Locals, and while it may seem galling to Local No. 17 to be compelled to "mark time" until some of the other units catch up, perhaps they will find that our army will get further ahead by each company keeping in touch with the rest. Remember: United we stand, divided we fall.

To use a parallel. Here in Local No. 4 there is no doubt that on account of economic conditions some of the firms could have been compelled to pay a greater raise than the \$5.00 demanded. Others would have fought us to the last ditch and probably with varying success, but, was it not more just on our part to ask a fair increase than use a club on some firms and have some firms use a club on us? A sort of Kilkenny affair.

Almost every man in our trade realizes that the \$5.00 increase was not an adequate amount either to offset the increasing costs or to compare with the wages paid to the other graphic and printing crafts, but it should have had this effect and that was to show the employers in the lithographic industry that we did not intend to do any gouging, and did not intend to check the flow of product coming into the Litho channels after years of wandering in other streams when it really should have been flowing to us.

We have been the degraded branch of the printing crafts (thanks to the lithographic employers of the United States), but now that the tide has turned, don't let us equal their stupidity.

Our trade is on the threshold of a wonderful revival, and if we can inculcate the true spirit of Unionism and manhood into our members, there is no power which can prevent us from receiving a just recompense for our labor.

Now is the time to organize, not to quibble, to concentrate and not to criticize.

The Destroying Angel paid Local No. 4 one more visit, and with his scythe cut down another one of our members. Bro. William Teichman, who was probably one of the most widely known engravers in this part of the country, died of heart disease. He was of a genial disposition, and his going left a void in the hearts of his friends, which will remain until they join him in that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Bro. Brown, of Local No. 10, did me the honor to criticize my use of the term "scale" in the November issue. Perhaps he is right.

I know we all will be pleased to have Bro. Brown show us the best way to raise our rate (not scale) in such a manner that our members will get more money without the disagreeable contingencies which arise in most cases of that kind.

Now, Bro. Brown, let us see you step up to the plate and make a nice clean base hit, and we will all pull for you to bring in the winning run for our team, the A. L. of A.

That is glorious news that Bro. Sam Maitland has to tell of Indianapolis. Here's to you, Sam.

Local No. 4 got away with a good start this year, and I would like to give the other Locals a friendly tip and that is, start going and keep it up, or the trade will say that there are two branches of the A. L. of A., one being Local No. 4.

I am saying this because we are not going to stop and we hate like — to be lonesome. S. A. D.

LOCAL NO. 5, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Business is very good in the jurisdiction of Local No. 5. For the following year we have the following officers: Frank Tessmer, president; Wm. Rascher, vice-president; Joseph Ducheck, recording secretary; Theo. Gast, financial secretary; Al. Froning, treasurer;

"Jocco" Witte, statistician, and Chas. Kuentzler, sentinel.

Bro. Carl Benz passed through St. Louis on his way from Nashville to Kansas City. Bro. Alexander Herbert also stopped off on his way to El Paso, Texas.

Bro. Henry Poertner, of Kansas City, spent the holidays in St. Louis. Bro. Anthony Stocker, president of Local No. 37, paid a visit to Local No. 5, but on a sorrowful mission. He attended the funeral of his sister.

The Street Railway Co.'s employees of St. Louis are wearing union buttons that bear the L. I. P. & B. A. stamp. If there is no such union known as the L. I. P. & B. A. we would like to know where these buttons were made.

Bro. Fred. Hussman was thrown from the step of a street car on his way home from the Geo. D. Barnard Co.

Bro. Walter Kohlschreiber is "daddy" of another little girl. That makes No. 2 for him.

The "Old Reliable Ed" Wiedemeier is also in bed, troubled with enlarged veins.

Bro. Fred Herzog is working at the Barnard Co. again. Bro. Al. Hartwig is working for the Foerstel Litho. Co. Bro. Wm. Kirsch takes his daily rides to Collinsville, Ill. He is working at the Fischer trade shop.

The Foerstel Litho Co., after having a little internal trouble, is running at top speed again.

The Gast Bank Note Co. have installed an offset press and are going to build up their old reputation.

Local No. 5 soon hopes to be 100-proof, and we will if Second Vice-President Fred Rose continues to wear out shoes as he has been doing. Bro. Rose is going south now, and we sure wish him great success on his trip.

Since Local No. 5 has placed a fine on all members not attending one meeting a month we sure do put up a big front in the meeting hall.

Hoping that all the boys are working and getting to be millionaires, I am,

Yours fraternally, A. Hacker.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, it has pleased our Mighty God to summon from us our late brother member;

Whereas, the intimate relations long held by our deceased member with the A. L. of A. render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his service as a member, and his merits as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Amalgamated Lithographers of St. Louis, Mo., that, while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our dear brother, who has been called from his labor to rest.

Resolved, that in the death of our brother member

Albert Stocker

passed away January 19th, 1920, at the age of 55 years, Amalgamated Lithographers No. 5 lost a member who was always active and zealous in his work as a member of this Association, and was ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of his brother members.

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family.

F. A. TESSMER, President.

JOS. F. DUCHEK, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

Amalgamated Lithographers of America,
Local No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL NO. 6, CLEVELAND

Business is good in this city. The Poster Artists of the Morgan Litho Co. are on strike for the forty-four hour work-week. Brother Wm. Krippendorf met with an accident while at work, breaking his arm. Bro. Martin Reeve is sick. Bro. Frank Klima is taking an enforced vacation having hurt his hand while at work.

In the course of the last week or two the snow-clouds have been tipping quite regular over this city, causing Bro. Frank Dlouhy to feel blue; he has purchased an auto and wants to sport!

Owing to the advanced prices in furs, Bro. Chas. Mooney is out hunting woodchucks, and claims he will reduce the cost of furs. All lovers of outdoor life in the field and along the stream would do well to get in touch with Brother Chas. Mooney, as he is a past master in the art of hunting and fishing.

The dance held on Saturday night, January 17th, was a rip-roaring success, as we were unable to accommodate the crowd, it being necessary to turn away a large number of people. This being done for two reasons, namely, the crowded condition of the dance floor and to save Bro. Wm. Coll from breaking his back as he was heavily laden with the long green. Besides dancing and lunch, there was quite an interesting program arranged. Bro. Ed. Dwyer acting in the capacity of official announcer which he handled in a very able manner. When it comes to dishing out the lingo, Ed has Grape Juice Bryan backed off the map. The first number on the program were songs by Francis Reddy and Joe McKenna. The newsboy nightingales were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Rooney who gave a very clever exhibition of Bucking Wing dancing that brought rounds of applause. Next was a bass solo, very ably rendered by Oscar McCoulog whose voice rivals that of Herbert Witherspoon. Then out walks Lady Nazimova who displayed her ability as an Egyptian dancer. Oh, boy! she sure was a Nazimova, the lady's presentation of an Egyptian dance was roundly applauded. Bro. Art. Foster shimmied so rapidly during his time that the chair upon which he was standing gave away; he shows ability. The popular songs by Owen Kane & Co. made quite a hit as did the solo rendered by John Keaugh. Everyone was pleased with the affair and a great many stayed until away in the small hours of the morning. Judging from all appearances the next dance will have to be held in a stadium.

The members of Local No. 6 extend their heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Wm. E. Kelley in his sorrow through the death of his beloved mother, who passed out of this valley of sorrow on January 8th into the arms of her creator.

E. F. R.

LOCAL NO. 12, TORONTO

"Co-operation" is the motto of Local No. 12 in act as well as in word, as was evinced by the keen interest displayed by the large turnout of members at our first meeting in 1920. One hundred and thirty-six members were present, including nine newly initiated brothers. There was little change in the personnel of our local officials—simply because we could not get better men to fill the positions. As a reward for his excellent conduct in the chair, during the past two years, Bro. Wm. Aitken was again elected president. Too much praise cannot be given to the members of our local council for the workmanlike manner they handle our ever increasing business. During the evening we had an opportunity of showing our practical sympathy with our brother trade unionists in Winnipeg. We cannot do too much for them. They are fighting our battles for liberty of action and freedom of speech.

Our boys who went overseas from Local No. 13 are not to be forgotten when our annual reunion takes place, at an early date. I am not giving away any secret when I say they are each to be presented with a handsome gold ring suitably inscribed.

Will our brothers please take note that on and after the first day of February our fees will be increased to

\$1.50 for reasons which were explained at the meeting. This proposition received the unanimous support of all present. During the evening Bro. Alex. Lennie duly installed the officers for the ensuing twelve months.

There was not much said about the five-dollar raise—but there was a lot of hard thinking done.

Tom Son.

LOCAL NO. 13, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our last regular meeting was well attended, and if the old town had been wet, without a doubt, there would have been more, as all had been informed that eats would follow at the close of the meeting. Business in general was carried through in jiggy time in conjunction with the installation of officers; and, the brother who was selected to do the installing was Ed. Breuninger, the little man with a big voice, and his assistant Chas. Saupus.

The officers for the coming year are Jas. A. Wilson, president; Wm. Cunningham, vice-president; Thos. T. Shea, recording secretary; John Casseen, financial secretary; Solomon Weber, treasurer; James Sullivan, inspector; M. Eagan, inside sentinel; Herman Krauss, outside sentinel.

After the meeting all the boys were ready for the eats and hear some speaking and good jokes. It was a very good spread, but it is hard to try and get a conversation from drinking coffee. Bro. Cunningham was chairman of the entertainment committee, and it was he that presented Bro. Long, our retiring president, with a gold watch from the local for the faithful performance of duties. With us as our guest was Col. Wallace Kirby who was with the 29th Engineers., A. E. F., for two years and is now director of the litho printing in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and when called upon to speak he did so without hesitation, relating many experiences overseas and the wonderful results obtained by the American lithographers working at times under difficulties. Last but not least he said, he was always strong for a union man. Good for you, Wallace, let's have all the bosses feel the same. Bro. Jim Sullivan spoke, and you must hand it to Jim, he is union through and through and can handle the American language to perfection. Our new president, Jim Wilson, spoke and believe me, everybody was at attention; he is some C. O., and he did not fail to say that he expected the support of the members as he did not want to put anybody in the can for A. W. O. L. as they would be S. O. L. when they had to stand a C. M.—but you can bet everybody will be there when he says, "Fall in." Brothers Heuston, Meure and Easton are there when it comes to telling stories, when no church members are around. The crowd started to leave about eleven o'clock, and you could see Bro. Al. Tubbs and Bro. Krauss getting their squads together to go over the top and capture Shorty.

Last Friday ten of us accepted an invitation from Baltimore local to attend their dance, and as soon as we hit the hall the boys had something on their hip-hip, so there was no shimmy for us. Gee, but didn't water go good the morning after. Some time—some headache!

Del.

LOCAL NO. 14, PHILADELPHIA

A committee from the Piano Tuners, Local No. 18, of Philadelphia were granted the floor at our last regular meeting, and it so earnestly impressed us, as to the unfair conditions with which they had to contend, that our Local pledged their moral support and that of their friends to have no work done except by a member of Local No. 18, Philadelphia Piano Tuners, presenting a union card.

A special meeting for installation of officers was called for January 9th, and the unusually large attendance spoke the silent words of mutual satisfaction of the membership. Re-elected together with Bro. R. Shackleton, our president, was our able, faithful and

well-liked Brother Shakespeare. Read was re-elected secretary, and Bro. McKenna declining the nomination for re-election as vice-president. Bro. Wingate was chosen from among three candidates. After business a musical entertainment and refreshments were supplied.

The Transfer Club which some time ago was requested to disband but meanwhile was found to be of invaluable assistance, especially through its instructive talks to members lacking courage and knowledge to take positions where stone transferring no longer existed, held a banquet at the Maxwell Hotel on Saturday, January 10th. President Shackleton, on account of serious sickness in his family, made known his regrets not being able to attend.

Bro. J. J. McCafferty was elected toastmaster for the evening. His first announcement was that everyone in the party must make a speech or stand on his head. They had plenty to eat and plenty to—do you good to follow in their train and smell their sweet breath ever since.

When Bro. F. Finnigan who had made known his topic would bear on 40 years ago, was called on he was asleep or something, and McCafferty decreed it was so odd, yes novel to know there was one peaceful Irishman. He excused him. Space doesn't permit the names or sidesplitting humor sprung by each member. The party was real and adjourned singing "Will It Not Come Back Again" and "Bring Back My Bottle to Me."

Local No. 17 in the January issue invites comment of Locals on why they voted to ratify the \$5.00 agreement. I will give a snapshot of our views in this Local. First, we opened our eyes and looked out at the unraveled world of unrest, our brothers of old and present experience pleaded unselfishness during a period of readjustment when business was a gamble. We subscribed by our vote a mite. In good faith that business might settle down to a fact not a lottery.

Coincidentally, too, at that very time President Wilson gave his word of honor to the Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen, who were about to strike, to withhold action for three months and he would guarantee the cost of necessities of life would be reduced by one-half.

Together with these and many other views on the subject we were animated by a spirit of loyalty and support to our brother members whom we have chosen to represent us as our officers in those deliberations, and, we believe, they secured for us the best in sight as a momentary relief to the stress of family maintenance.

Moreover, any individual may still ask for more money, or if he can better his conditions he may take another position at will.

Although Philadelphia feels the everlasting price-boasting just as San Francisco does, we are good sports and glad to be guided by wisdom to ratify. We were not selfish. In the period of uncertainty of market to hamper business, and today it must be admitted our organization stands not on the threshold, but, takes a seat in the parlor of truer understanding and co-operation with our employing lithographers.

We wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the different Local's New Year greetings, and though late, may yours be happy and plentiful.

Fraternally yours, J. J. McKenna.

LOCAL 20, AKRON, O.

Local No. 20 held another very successful meeting on January 7th, eighteen members being present. The Local Council reported favorable on one previous proposal, and candidate was duly elected to membership. Also one new proposal was read and referred to the Council for investigation. Proceeding with our annual installation of officers, we had the pleasure of a visit from Bro. George Spence of Canton, O., formerly of Winnipeg, Canada, Local No. 31, who acted as install-

ing officer, filling the job as only an Irishman can, encouraging each brother, as they were installed into their respective office, with good advice and wise counsel, also bringing a smile to our faces with his witty sayings. Bro. Spence is now a member of this Local having been transferred January 1st.

All members of this Local have now received the five-dollar increase, and our financial secretary will remit the special \$5.00 assessment to the General Office in the very near future.

The Entertainment Committee then got busy and passed around refreshments such as beer, hot Wieners, bread and cheese, oh yes, we had some good smokes too, thanks to Bro. Hansellman's liberality by way of showing his appreciation of being elected to the office of recording secretary.

The writer in reading the January issue of our Journal saw the article from Local No. 17. Local No. 20 did not receive this communication. Their ground is well taken—it certainly seems to me that Locals should have the power to fix their own rate of wages best suited to their respective localities, but, then again, we must recognize the fact that said agreement was a national one between our organization and the employers' organization, therefore the minority must submit to the majority. Perhaps it would have been better to have left the question of time off the agreement, but I presume the employers would not stand for that. It sure is hard cheese to have to play second fiddle, but, let us hope that in the next agreement our leaders will show a greater foresight.

Norka.

* * * Your Little Wife

Who plans to make your future bright?

Your little wife.

Who cooks to tempt your appetite!

Your little wife.

Who tells her women friends that you
Are the one grand husband through and through?
Who's the best girl you ever knew?

Your little wife.

Who pats your cheek when you get home?

Your little wife.

Who smoothes the thin hair on your dome?

Your little wife.

Who looks at you, her brown eyes clear,

And, snuggling to you extra near,

Says, "This is pay day—ain't it, dear?"

Your little wife.

—Olen L. Boucher in "Cold Facts From Isko."

LOCAL NO. 22, LOS ANGELES

At our last regular meeting held on January 6th the following brothers were installed into their respective offices: President, Frank Heck; vice-president, Ed. Kehl; treasurer, Ed. Allman; financial secretary, John Hubner; recording secretary, Eric Karger; sentinel, John Vincent, and statistician, Frico Charlie Troll. Brother Heck received quite a hand on taking the presidential chair. He responded by giving the Local a straight talk to the point as to how things were going to be handled during the coming year.

The long-talked-of bowling match between the Western Litho Co. and the Neuner Corporation came to pass with the result that the Neuner crowd won two out of the three games through the suburb bowling of Bros. Jackson and Alex Koppe, the man from Grand Rapids, Mich.

Bro. Lawrence Lurker, an engraver, formerly of Kansas City, has returned to his old position at the C. H. Hutson Co. which he held down prior to the war.

We are glad to announce the safe arrival of Brother Herman Gross, Jr., a member of Local 1, who arrived in our midst last week, having made the overland journey from New York to Los Angeles in a Ford. The

brother took no chances on getting stuck with Lizzie on the way, as he carried an expert auto man as his side-kick.

Business in this Local is fair to good, all brothers are working. Had three applications last meeting and indications are that we will be 100 per cent organized soon, the thing we are all striving for.

Our new by-laws have just come from the press, and any brother contemplating on coming into the jurisdiction of this Local had better look them over before doing so.

H. L. S.

LOCAL NO. 23, INDIANAPOLIS

The lithographers of Indianapolis, members of S. A. 23, after a long silence herewith announce that they are now 90 per cent organized and are working hard to make it 100 per cent strong. Our most worthy vice-president, Brother Samuel H. Maitland, was again in our midst and with his splendid oratory helped very much to bring out the boys. At the first regular meeting in January, held in Lincoln Hall on Delaware St., and at which there was a record-breaking attendance, the following officers were installed:

President, Louis Mayer, 2143 E. East St.; vice-president, George Weishaar, 914 English Ave.; corresponding secretary, Edward Brand, 2212 Thornberry St.; financial secretary, John J. Beck, 1223 S. Meridian St.; inspector, Jacob Kriech, 1746 Union St.; statistician, George Kirsch, 402 N. Kealing Ave.; reporter, Max F. Kriese, 523 N. Gray St. Council: John Thale, Leo Foltzenlogel, Fred Kohl, John J. Beck and Albert Schroeder.

Business is good at present, and the future looks bright. The Thornton-Levey and the Burford cases have been satisfactorily adjusted, and, now there is but one shop not up to the standard.

M. K.

P. S.—President Louis Mayer gained considerable notoriety running an offset press while he was in France during the war. Secretary Edward Brand of Thornberry is taking a correspondence course in poultry farming, and unless he finds a way to more profitable ventures then that line has thus far proven it may be a long time hence when he shall see fit to "transfer" his ambitions to fields other than the lithographic. Yet, Ed is a "sticker," in more ways than one.

LOCAL NO. 24, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Say, Charlie! You can't imagine how elated I feel upon becoming once more your local editor, it will surely keep me out of mischief, keep me from playing marbles, keep me from minding my own business and various other detestable things too numerous to mention.

I surmise you may be quite interested to learn and anxious to become acquainted with the personnel whom we have selected with considerable pain and delay to carry our torch and money for the ensuing year. Follow me: Bro. Henry Domhoff, president (Daddy Longlegs); Bro. Joe Meyers, vice-president (likes to talk about his farm); Bro. Francis Inrig, treasurer (afflicted with a high waterfall); Bro. J. B. Frank, recording secretary (likes to own an auto, very fond of children); Bro. J. C. Schmid, financial secretary (no relation to Charlie Chaplin); Bro. R. R. Eckerman, statistician and editor (have no record of his temperamental inclinations); Bro. Jos. Moser, sentinel (an expert on the treatise of picnics and hams). But look you ahead! and size up the misfit in our new Local Council: Bro. Jos. Moser, S. and P. Prep. Rep.; Bro. O. C. James, Press Rep.; Bro. Wm. Bohn, Trans. Rep.; Bro. R. R. Eckerman, Eng. Rep. These are the men whom we shall honor and disobey—our lawmakers and lawbreakers.

Say, Charlie! Do you know that we have been worrying considerably about our Sick Benefit Fund, the last "Flu" epidemic put quite a kink in the enterprise, so much so that the membership is flatly refusing to

become sick or even disabled. The question of how to take care of those members from other Locals (those jolly good fellows with that ever-alluring and roaming appetite for adventure who inscribe upon their banners "The world is mine") is not to be ignored either, for as a rule they generally come here to inhale our smoke and often get gassed, etc., how to keep them under the influence has always been a matter of deep concern. At our October, 1919, meeting a committee was appointed to draft up some basic form of operation for this Sick Benefit Fund, but we seem to be away from any solution or understanding further than ever. How to take care of the brother who comes from another Local and who may become sick or disabled during the time he is not transferred, for you must know that this "transferring business" is in most cases a long-winded job, at least we have made this experience with considerable impatience in several recent cases. Our Committee, however, is suggesting a graduated scale, thus: for the first three months' membership in the Sick Fund, the benefit shall be \$10.00 per week; after six months it shall be \$15.00; and after nine months it shall be \$20.00. Of course this fund shall be a separate and fixed amount, subject to assessment whenever it falls below a set figure, participation shall be optional. Personally I would find myself greatly indebted for any kind of an advice from any or all the Locals on the subject, I thank you.

Some very loud denunciations of the adoption by the membership at large of the minimum wage rate as suggested at our last convention are becoming more numerous and justly so; most regretfully I frankly admit that I voted in favor of the measure, since then, however, living conditions have speedily advanced. The general understanding is that conventions are for the purpose of debating upon questions of most vital interest with a very concentrated intent and discretion, and with that understanding in mind the average member is willing to accept the finding and work of our delegates at such conventions as final and perfect. But I do sincerely believe some kind of action should be instituted whereby the issue may be brought before the membership again.

The present-day monetary compensation for your labor is hardly sufficient to meet the demands for a decent living, at least that is the status as we find it today in our glorious industry. Take a peep into the conditions of the men following trades where less skill and talent is required, and you will find adjustments far more satisfactory, truly, allowing the argument to stand that this is a period of reconstruction. Perhaps I argue this way because I gathered statistics from three of my neighbors, who follow vocations of three distinct trades—baker, shoemaker and electrician; the baker has a weekly wage of \$72.00, the shoemaker \$58.00, the electrician \$85.00, this man also holds a foremanship, even then he is again compensated by a yearly bonus and steady employment. Is it any wonder then that desertions from the ranks of our glorious industry are becoming more numerous, when it does not require any intelligence to mix dough for \$72.00 per, when you can drive a peg into a shoe for \$58.00 per and then pull wires for \$85.00 per? For a number of years I have practised that "dopy" stuff called "faithfulness and punctuality" and have suddenly come to the conclusion that it does not pay either, my advice to the young fellow—"go where you can get the most money!" However, there is one shop in this jurisdiction where the management seems to have some decent respect for their men, particularly their foremen whom they are paying no less than \$60.00 per week, and where the minimum wage of \$40.00 per week is strictly adhered to, and where quality and quantity in production finds a happy combination, and where efficiency is now thus gaining the acme of success.

Business within our jurisdiction is more brisk now than at any time during our past existence.

Our Journal is becoming more and more a medium

of education between the membership, the issue of January 1920 is particularly most interesting, an evidence that effort and good will is not used sparingly.

With best wishes, "believe you me," R. R. E.

LOCAL NO. 25, KANSAS CITY

Local No. 25 started the new year with an exceptionally good attendance at its first regular meeting held Friday evening, January 2d. The routine business was followed by the installation of officers; the resignation of Vice-President Bro. Marvin W. Fowkes, who was recently re-elected, was accepted with regrets. Bro. Geo. Beauchamp, who was recently elected Pressmen's representative, was elected vice-president instead, and Bro. James Nugent was chosen Pressmen's representative to the local council. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

One deserving special mentioning is our retiring president, Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer, who won the gratitude of his Local by incessantly working for the welfare of this organization since our Local was organized, filling the minor offices until elected president for three consecutive terms. As an executive officer his excellent work was a vital factor in the rapid development of this local, by his untiring efforts, union conditions were established in nearly every shop in this jurisdiction. He was instrumental in bringing the International officers and organizers here, and with them a thorough canvass was made which resulted in an increased membership. He also represented the Local at the two last biennial conventions, being unanimously chosen delegate.



BRO. FRED J. PFEIFFER,

Who returns after serving three consecutive terms as president of Local No. 25.

Bro. Pfeiffer declined re-election desiring a rest from strenuous duty of office. He willingly vacated the chair turning the gavel over to the duly appointed installing officer, Bro. Henry J. Potner, who in an able manner installed every officer in their respective place. Bro. Martin Boller, our new president, accepted the gavel and assumed his duties with ease and confidence that comes only with years of experience, having formerly served old S. A. No. 4 and No. 6 as president. He urged in a few remarks the necessity of increased attendance and co-operation at all times for the continued success of the Local.

Bro. Elmer Horst returned to Wichita, Kans., and Bro. Frank Carl, of Local No. 38, returned to Lincoln, Neb., after spending their holidays home in Kansas

City. Bro. Herman Doll is confined home in Wichita, Kans., with tonsil trouble. Bro. Carl H. Benz, Local No. 10, an offset pressman, is now working at the R. M. Rigby Ptg. Co.

All members should read the instructions of the International Statistician on page 284 of the January number of the Journal and comply with them upon receiving blank forms from the local statistician.

J. D.

LOCAL NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Regular meeting and installation of officers was held at Labor Temple on January 7th, with a full attendance. Bro. F. J. Kern acted as installation officer and was assisted by Bro. Chas. Arnold. After the installation ceremonies President-elect Chas. Emblow opened the meeting with a review of the past year, and also laid out a plan of action for the coming year. He urged all members to co-operate with him in advancing the interests of the Local.

All delegates reported business and working conditions good, with everybody working.

After adjournment the hall was cleared for the annual smoker. The committee in charge in a very short time had changed the meeting into a banquet hall, and all enjoyed the lunch after the long grind in the early part of the evening. The boys enjoyed themselves at cards and other games and smoked until a late hour.

Bro. Chas. A. Carroll was transferred to Local 9.

Two new applications for membership were read at the meeting.

The Ackerley brothers, who at the time of the smoker a year ago were over in France, were both present.

Fraternally,

Edw. Wick.

LOCAL NO. 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

At our last meeting the officers for the year 1920 were duly installed to their respective stations, and again the cogwheels of Local No. 36 are in motion for the year 1920. There weren't any New Year calls, everyone was busy guarding their key to their cellar. Bro. Dave Ramsay forgot to put an advance guard on his cellar, therefore, his cellar was dry. In fact, none of the brothers had much wet stuff as they all showed up the first workday of the year and telling stories how it used to be in years gone by.

Bro. N. Lawler, our newly elected president, took the chair and called off the order of business like an old veteran. Bro. Soderwall, our past president, said he would take it easy as V. P., attend all meetings and be appointed on all committees—that's a good way to take it easy by attending to the interest of the Local. Bro. Bob Martin is guardian of the funds. Bro. W. Vincent writes all the letters, and Bro. Zitz collects the cash. Brother Hyronimus is certainly some change artist and ought to be very rich some day, changing ones into twos.

Business in the Northwest is still very good, with some of the shops working overtime.

J. M.

LOCAL 40, OTTAWA

Sorry so late in announcing the visit some time ago of our good friend and benefactor, Mr. Philip Bock, International President, who arrived in Ottawa after a very strenuous conference in the City of Toronto.

Our brother spent the best part of his first day patching up some troublesome matters which, we believe, have either turned out satisfactory or will in the near future to both parties.

In the evening we had a gathering to which invitations were extended to all lithographers working at the trade or not and by the attendance it was very encouraging.

Oh, what a straight talk this worthy president gave with no beating behind the bush, as he is a man with such weight in his words that he commands the attention of his hearers.

We were very sorry to hear our brother has been laboring under a severe strain through overwork brought on by the interest he has taken for his fellowmen and also the unlimited amount of work which his position represents.

Hoping to see him as soon as possible back to a healthful condition so as to be able to give us a few more visits of this kind which would do more in a slack Local than any number if left to our own officers.

Our Brother Benedict is in his old place with the Ottawa Hockey Club, with the addition of Pete McKell who also has decided to have a private income outside of lithography.

If what we hear is true we are going to lose Bro. Boulton who is considering making a change which will necessitate him severing his connection with the trade. Brother Boulton has made a success in his small world, and it will not only be a loss to the Local but to the trade in general.

Brother Maddox has removed to Montreal where we believe he has made a change for the better.

January Journal arrived and it certainly had several interesting articles for the members of the different Locals to think over.

One local editor took up the question of starting a Question page where such could be received and answered.

Now this would be, if all members took the trouble to interest themselves, a very fine idea as it would probably cause some of those older members who not meaning selfishness by keeping their little secrets which make life's road easier for them, and would also be the means of doing the same for hundreds of others who at this time of unsettled conditions would be a help by increasing their worth to the benefit of the employee and employer.

Referring to the letter of S. J. W., Local 3, I take objection also as it seems a very selfish way of working out such an important question as who should pay for the slackness in a lithographing establishment.

No doubt not one of us, no matter who he might be, would care to be idle in times like these, with the cost of living at the present up to 14.90 a week and still going strong.

Now, for example, if a certain customer gives an order in an establishment where there is an abundance of work on a percentage basis, or otherwise, which work in due time is completed to the satisfaction of both customer and employer, and again, the employee who naturally has a certain amount of pride in seeing the work turned out in the best possible manner as it is his bread and butter for the present, and the means of gaining a regular customer for the future.

Once again: This same customer once more brings forth his order to the same firm only at a time when there is a very great slackness, so as S. J. W. says, work will therefore have to bear the load as there is nothing else to occupy our time, so we will not consult our conscience which we should have, but, do what is now a curse to the lithograph trade the world over, put up the price as it requires more time which causes dissatisfied customers, who, in the end, resort to a cheaper and inferior class of work no matter what the result looks like.

Now, which is the most honest method, work an honest day's work which in these days is not over killing as conditions are the most favorable in most of our establishments, the days of slavery are past and gone, and so it is up to each and every one of us to do our share in trying to hold a litho customer once and always, and which way is only possible by giving him a fair return for his money invested and not by some underhand method of increasing the cost of production through selfish employees and employers.

As one employer has said, it is far better to let machines and workmen stand idle than to take work at a price which will wear out both for nothing.

Faternally yours,

J. H. Hayes.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS

By courtesy of Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, famous writer on subjects pertaining to Photo-Engraving, the writer was privileged to attend a lecture held under the auspices of the above society. Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees of the Eastman Kodak Company spoke on the science of Photo-Engraving, and, for the better understanding of all, illustrated his lecture by charts and diagrams showing the true basis of Photo-Engraving. His able handling of the subject enabled the audience to follow the speaker step by step and to digest his interesting talk to great advantage. Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees showed many kinds and types of instruments used in the laboratories of the Eastman Kodak Company for the weighing and testing paper and ink as used in the graphic trades; and also pointed out what benefit is derived from employing such inexpensive instruments. Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees greatly regretted the lack of logic on the part of the Printers, whose industry is the sixth largest one in the country, adding, that the employing printers and associated trades should in honor to themselves maintain one of the best research bureaus, together with an adequate laboratory. Not only would this do credit to themselves, but, would be of invaluable benefit to the entire printing industry. Since the American Institute of Graphic Arts has set out with a firm purpose to acquire its own home, and, to organize an elaborate laboratory, the lecturer went into detail, describing from an expert point of view, the essential things required for a laboratory and, the capital necessary to execute the plan. Spontaneous applause following the lecture proved that the audience understood Dr. C. E. Kenneth Mees, appreciating his highly instructive talk, and, that it was in full accord with the lecturer.

Mr. Stephen H. Horgan, who conducted the meeting, ingeniously added to the high character of the affair by calling upon some of the foremost expert workers, who have helped making the printing industry what it is today. Among them were such eminent pioneer workers as Mr. Ives and Mr. Ringler. The meeting was literally wrapped with enthusiasm and pledges for financial support were made right there and then.

The next lecture to be given by the American Institute of Graphic Arts will be on Lithography. Mr. Ray Greenleaf, Art Director of the well-known advertising firm of Ward and Gow, will preside.

Local Ottawa, Canada, proposes to hold a public exhibition of lithographs. The object of this proposed exhibition is manifold. Firstly, it is desired to popularize lithography and its fair products; secondly, to stimulate interest in lithography; thirdly, to show to advantage the importance of lithography as an advertising medium, and—last but not least—to present to lithographers themselves an educational opportunity that will inspire and create among the followers of Seneffelder a warmer interest for the art he has given them.

Local Ottawa would deem it a favor to receive in its venture the co-operation of all the brother members who feel as the members of Local Ottawa do, namely, help promote lithography, educationally and ethically.

Brother John MacDonald, Box 35, Britannia Bay, P. O. Ont., will gladly receive lithographically produced samples, none too small and none too large for the exhibition staged by Local Ottawa. Just show your interest.

Brother F. C. Murray, president of Local Richmond, Va., while on his way to and from Montreal, where he was busy for the American Can Co., stopped over in New York long enough to say hello to the boys in the National Office. Brother Murray appeared to be in excellent health and bore well the cold wave from the icy north which just then played its nasty game in the great metropolis. According to him, business in Richmond is a little quiet just now.

The following is what the National Women's Trade Union League has asked the Reclassification Committee on Federal Employees to embody in its report:

1. Equality of opportunity for men and women and equal compensation for the same work and for work of corresponding skill.

2. A minimum wage for Government service, which minimum shall not be less than the cost of living as shown by authentic and official investigations.

3. Classification of salaries above the minimum according to degrees of skill and training.

4. An enlarged Civil Service Commission, with broader powers, as a central administrative agency for the Civil Service, the membership of this Commission to include representatives of the Department heads, of the employees and of the general public, with an equal

number of men and women in each of these three groups.

Mr. Chas. F. Clarkson, of Charles Eneu Johnson and Company, has demonstrated his fine ability in the field of advertising. Judging from the numerous comments made by interested parties on that ingenious insertion of Charles Eneu Johnson and Company, carried in the Lithographers' Journal last month, is conclusive proof that it served its purpose well. Mr. Chas. F. Clarkson is to be congratulated on the clever stunt he pulled off.

Louis Volz, of the Litho Plate Graining and Supply Company, Washington, D. C., says, that, the speedy growth in business necessitates the installing of another plate-graining machine, and, which is now being done in order to render appreciate service.

HUMOR

I've been drinking wine that is drawn from the wood;
No bottle rubbish, but sparkling and good.
But it got to my head, so my friends all explain,
That the wine has gone back to the wood once again.

John—"When my wife makes fresh pies she always leaves them outside the kitchen door over night."

Bill—"What's that for?"

John—"She's afraid burglars will break in and steal them."

Bill—"I see; she doesn't want them to die in the house."

Arthur—"Your brother's out of a job! Why, I thought he was running a fashion department in a woman's magazine?"

Bobby—"Yes, but he caused the magazine to lose so many subscribers they fired him."

Arthur—"How in the world did that happen?"

Bobby—"Why, the lobster headed his column, 'New Wrinkles For Women.'"

"Isaacs made a will and left most of his money to his wife Rachel."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and he took the cost of making the will out of her weekly allowance."

Moses—"After all, Isaac's life is bud a dream!"

Isaacs—"Nod much id ain'd. In nearly efery dream I efer had I vas gettin more moneysh dan I knew vat to do mit."

Annie—"I heard you were over to the lunatic asylum today and they wouldn't let you in."

John—"No."

Annie—"Well, they can't tell one lunatic from another over there."

Josephus—"I know a young lady that has just signed a life contract to lecture."

Kate—"What! You don't mean it?"

Josephus—"Yes, it's true, a marriage certificate."

"What kind of a bargain-sale is most likely to attract women?"

"Shoes that are marked down two or three sizes."

"What did your wife say when you told her you wouldn't be home till late?"

"I don't know. I hung up the receiver as soon as I was through talking."

"Would you get married if you were me?"

"I don't believe I could—if I were you."

"That fellow's head isn't of much use to him."

"Well, I suppose he feels that he's got to have something to hang his hat on."

"I understand your brother is just crazy over his new auto?"

"Last time I saw him he was crazy under it."

"You seldom hear of a fat criminal, do you?"

"Of course not. Don't you know it is difficult for a stout person to stoop to anything low!"

"What became of the girl that you used to say was the light of your life?"

"Another fellow came between me and the light."

"I don't see how your brother keeps up."

"That's easy. His creditors are always pushing him."

"Do you never find time to read the Bible?"

"Not often; I don't get put in jail more than twice a year."

Josephus—"What do you think, my wife bought a suit of combination underwear, and she can't get it off."

Wally—"How is that?"

Josephus—"She lost the combination."

Fraternally,

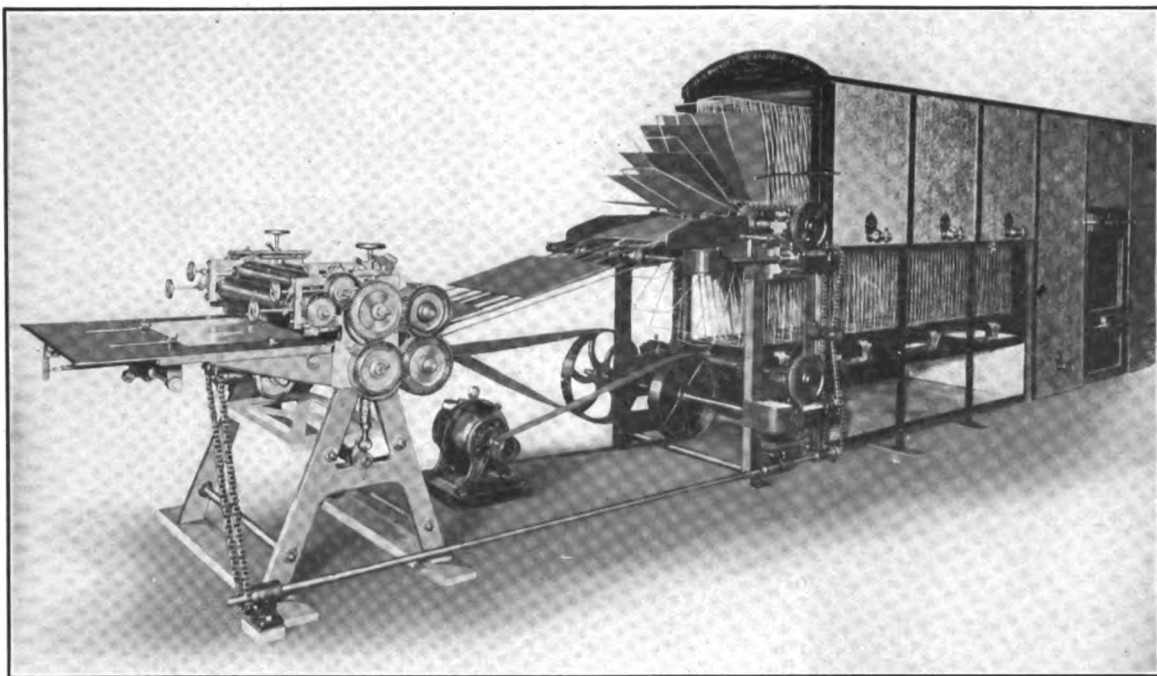
JOSEPHUS.

THE DEVOE & RAYNOLDS CO.

Specialty Supplies for Artists, Lithographers and Designers

101 FULTON STREET

NEW YORK CITY



PATENTED

Wagner's Improved Portable Drying Oven for Tin Printing and Lacquering

Capacity 2700 Sheets per Hour. Size, 4 ft. wide, 50 ft. long.

TO THE TIN PRINTING TRADE

Now is the time to prepare for the large business, which, undoubtedly will follow the end of the great war.

Only the wise business man with the most modern equipment will derive the full benefit and supersede the keen competition.

The accompanied illustration represents one of our Portable Automatic Drying Ovens for Tin Printing and Varnishing, which we have just completed and in successful operation.

After years of careful study and experiments we have accomplished an absolutely perfect machine, which has been the aim of many others who have tried but have failed to produce any satisfactory results.

Our Oven is 4 feet wide by 50 feet long and the capacity is 2,700 sheets per hour. It produces a perfectly dry sheet and absolutely without a scratch.

The Automatic Oven is directly connected with the press or varnishing machine. The printed tin is fed automatically and is carried through the entire length of the Oven on special constructed Conveyors. With the aid of our newly invented "Return Mechanism" the tin at the rear of the Oven is automatically delivered to the lower Conveyor and is carried through the Oven the second time. It is then taken out at the front end perfectly dry and without a mark.

Only one attendant is needed.

The heating is preferably done with gas burners and is very economical. The housing is made of the best asbestos boarding lined with galvanized sheet iron and permits full retaining of the heat in the Oven.

A number of removable side panels allow easy access to the inner mechanism while the Oven is in operation.

The advantages of our Improved Automatic Drying Oven are a great many.

The saving in floor space is enormous compared with the old style of racking, figuring the amount of racks which are needed for one press.

You save labor, as there is only one man needed to stack up the finished tin. Owing to the scarcity and high cost of labor, this amounts to quite an item.

The Heating Expense is lower.

You can produce more.

There is no spoilage, as often happens in racking.

The Oven is portable; it is easily erected and taken down.

We are pleased to show the Oven in operation and can prove what we say.

Don't delay, place your order now. First Come, first served.

CHARLES WAGNER LITHO. MACHINERY CO., INC.

587 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK CITY

We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised In This Paper

- Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.** Meets third Friday at Parkway Bldg., 5th floor, Room C. Broad and Cherry Sts. President—Robert Shackleton, 236 Lexington Ave., E. Lansdowne, Pa. Telephone: Lansdowne, 1410 W.
- Local No. 15, Denver, Colorado.** Meets second Wednesday at T. M. A. Hall, 1715 California St. President—Lothar Hartung, 1165 Lipau St., Denver, Colo.
- Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky.** Meets second Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 6th and Walnut Sts. President—Henry Coleman, 2713 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Kentucky.
- Local No. 17, San Francisco, California.** Meets second and fourth Thursday at Eagle's Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Hyde St. President—Chris. Vanderveen, Mill Valley, California.
- Local No. 18, Baltimore, Md.** Meets second and fourth Friday at Drivers' and Bottlers' Hall, 1122 Harford Ave. President—Robert Bircher, 2107 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Local No. 19, Coshocton, Ohio.** Meets first Wednesday at G. A. R. Hall, Main St. President—Adolph H. Sahling, 1440 Walnut St., Coshocton, O.
- Local No. 20, Akron, Ohio.** Meets first Friday, at Central Labor Union Hall, 319 S. Main St. President A. D. Pfaff, 341 Brown St., Akron, O.
- Local No. 21, Springfield, Mass.** Meets third Friday at Hibernian Hall, Worthington St., Springfield, Mass. President—Geo. H. Decker, 62 Burnham St., Hartford, Conn.
- Local No. 22, Los Angeles, California.** Meets first Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 220 S. Main St. President—Frank J. Heck, 659 West 35th Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Local No. 23, Indianapolis, Ind.** Meets first and third Friday at Lincoln Hall, 27 S. Delaware St. President—Louis Mayer, 2143 S. East Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Local No. 24, Pittsburg, Pa.** Meets third Thursday at Robert's Building, Fifth Ave. President—Henry Domhoff, 502 Chester Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Local No. 25, Kansas City, Mo.** Meets first and third Friday at Room 301, Curtice Bldg., 813 Walnut St. President—Martin Boller, 4020 E. 58th St., Kansas City.
- Local No. 27, Montreal, Canada.** Meets first Friday at Gagnon Hall, Amherst and De Montigny Sts. President—Stanley Smith, 165 Querbes Ave., Outremont, Can.
- Local No. 29, Richmond, Va.** Meets third Monday at Arcade Bldg., Foushee and Broad Sts. President—F. C. Murray, 706 N. 24th St., Richmond, Va.
- Local No. 30, Erie, Pa.** Meets first Wednesday at New Labor Temple, 17th and State Sts. President—Chas. J. Emblow, 221 Myrtle St., Erie, Pa.
- Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man.** Meets second Thursday at Labor Temple, James St., East. President—Harry Schute, 158 College St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man.
- Local No. 32, Wheeling, W. Va.** Meets first Tuesday at the Mecca Hotel, corner 15th and Market Sts. President—Walter Reuter, 4016 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va.
- Local No. 33, Dayton, Ohio.** Meets first Saturday at Raugh Hall, Jefferson and 4th Sts. President—George Anderson, 619 Albany St., Dayton, O.
- Local No. 34, Columbus Ohio.** Meets second Friday at Deibel's Hall, 279 S. High St. President Wm. Meyer, 592 S. High St., Columbus, O.
- Local No. 35, Fort Worth, Texas.** Meets second Sunday, alternating between Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex. President—Geo. C. Johnson, 323 W. 10th St., Dallas, Texas.
- Local No. 36, Portland, Ore.** Meets first Monday at Public Library Bldg., 10th and Yamhill Sts. President—N. W. Lawlor, Foot of Miles St., Portland, Oregon.
- Local No. 37, Des Moines, Iowa.** President—Anthony Stocker, 1508 Arlington Ave., Des Moines, Ia
- Local No. 38, Omaha, Neb.** Meets second Friday at Labor Temple. President—H. A. Barnett, 1309 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.
- Local No. 39, Nashville, Tenn.** President—George Hassenfratz, 715 Jefferson St., Nashville, Tenn.
- Local No. 40, Ottawa, Ont.** Meets third Friday at St. George's Hall, Bank St. President—George King, 53 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Local No. 41, Scranton, Pa.** President—Edward Gellman, 156 Hillside Ave., Edwardsville, Pa.
- Local No. 42, Hamilton, Ont.** Meets second Thursday at Lister Chambers. President—Harry Askin, 61 Locomotive Street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Huntington Delegate—John Boysen, P. O. Box 13, Huntington, W. Va.**
- Spokane Delegate—Chas. A. Burns, E. 1517 Bridgeport Ave., Spokane, Wash.**
- Dunkirk Delegate—Geo. Richert, 330 Swan St., Dunkirk, N. Y.**
- Missoula Delegate—Wm. Richardson, 404 E. Spruce St., Missoula, Mont.**
- London Delegate—John Lunan, 14 Beattie Avenue, London, Ont.**
- Grand Rapids Delegate—Jake De Vogel, 41 Carlton Ave., S. E. Grand Rapids.**
- Syracuse Delegate—Chris. Schopf, 112 Bryant Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.**
- Vancouver Delegate—George D. Graham, 823 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.**
- Victoria Delegate—Arthur Vivian, 2572 Belmont Ave., Victoria, B. C.**
- Providence Delegate—Frank Waterfall, 38 Mitchell St., Providence, R. I.**
- Seattle Delegate—Frank Kinnel, 4240 9th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.**
- Memphis Delegate—Joseph F. Shinn, 195 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.**
- Toledo Delegate—Chas. Carroll, 858 Ogden Ave., Toledo, Ohio.**

OUR COUNTRY

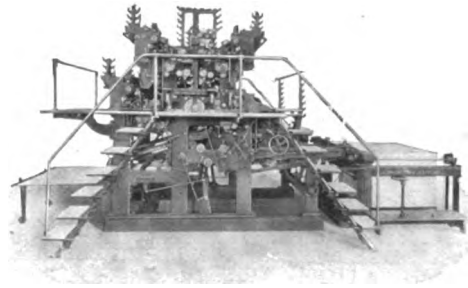
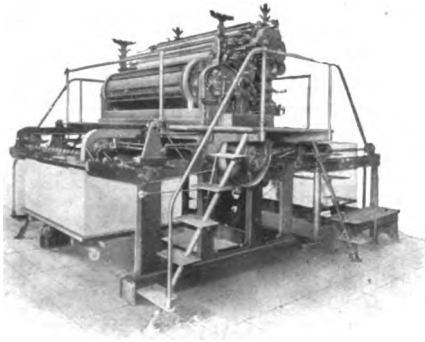
By Frederick W. Smith (in Houston Labor Journal)

Our country, what of thee?
Once, land of liberty!
In shame we bow.
Land full of profiteers;
Land wet with toilers' tears:
Must we endure for years,
Or change it now?

Shall we, then, tamely yield
All fruits of shop and field
To powers of greed?
Or shall we rise in might,
Join ranks our ills to fight?
The Constitution gives us right
To change at need.

Line up to save this land,
All workers, hand in hand,
This is your hour.
Vote for your interest, then,
For your own kind of men;
We shall be victors, when
You use your power.

This land we dearly love;
Grant, oh Great Power above,
From sea to sea.
Let no oppression reign,
Give us surcease of pain,
Grant us that once again
We may be free.



HALL PRINTING PRESS COMPANY

DUNELLEN, New Jersey

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rotary Printing

AND

Lithographing Machinery

MANUFACTURERS
OF



We Recommend a Fair Trial and Just Comment on Goods Advertised in This Paper

Have You Seen the New “Paper & Ink?”

(With which is incorporated “Paper & Type”)

for The Buyer of paper and printing and lithographing, but of vital interest to *everybody* who wants to see exemplification of progress in the printed product.

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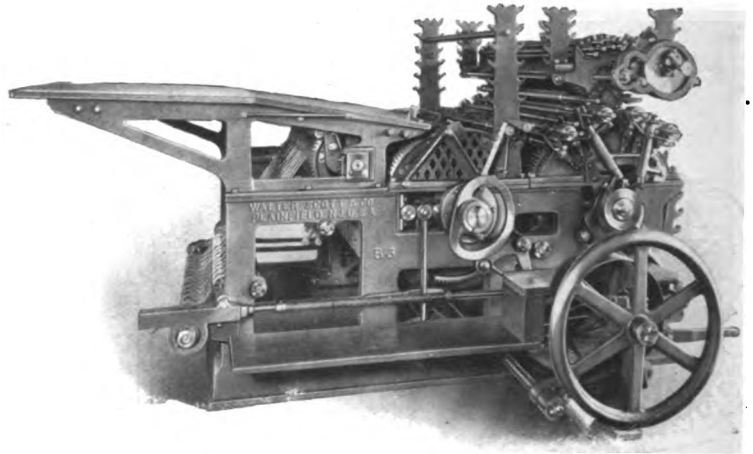
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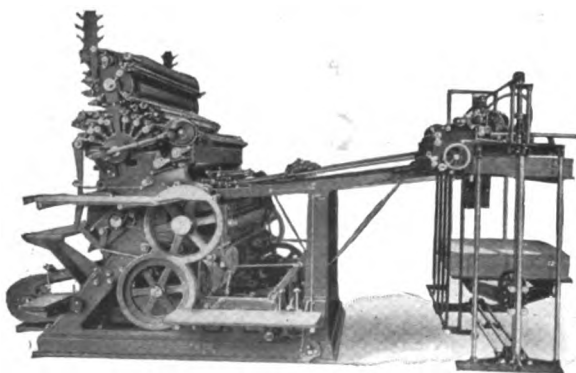
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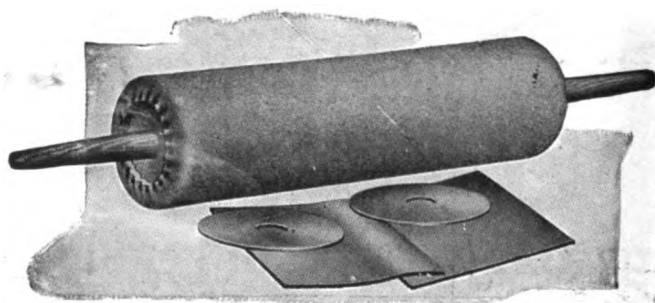
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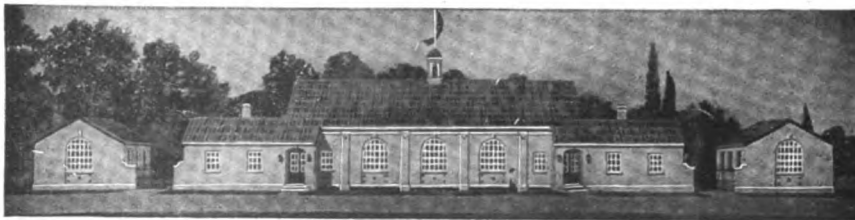
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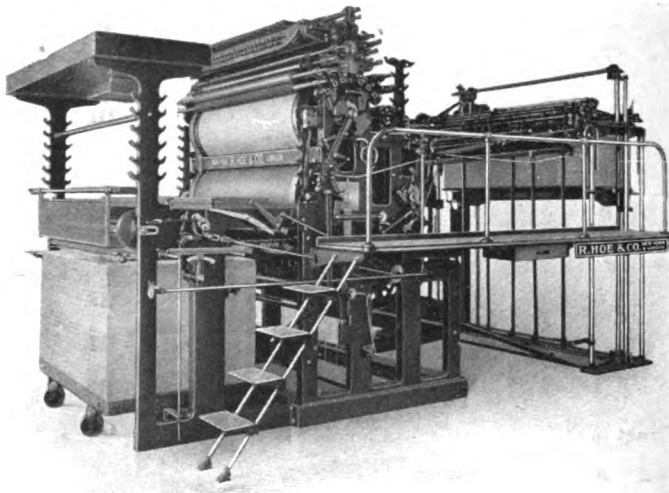
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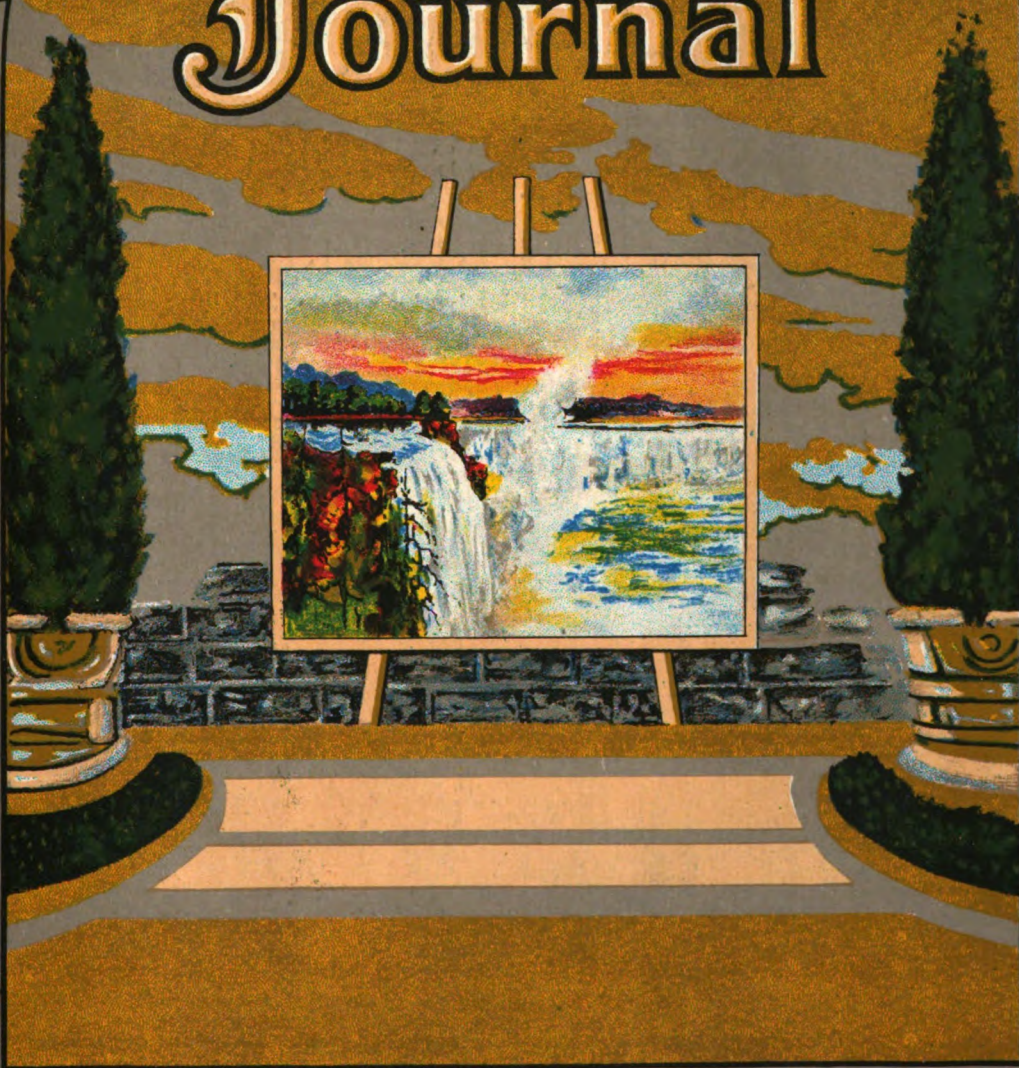
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Lithographers Journal



APRIL 1920

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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Published by the AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, at 309 Broadway, New York City, the sixth day of each month.

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Volume V

APRIL, 1920

Number 11

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(Continued on Page 412)



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FLANNELS—Have on hand standard Lithographic Flannel in different weights for use in covering Dampening Rollers, and for use under the Leather Skin on the Ink Rollers.

MOLLETON—Made in the United States; quality equal to that formerly imported. Carried in two qualities.

PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS—For use on the Dampening Roller. Also adapted for use on the Bronzing Machine, taking the place of the plush.

Serves admirably as a cushion under the Leather Roller Skins on Ink Rollers.

The merits of this supply applies to all of the uses equally well, and because of its nature, the Dampening Roller is a perfect cylinder when completed, permitting of adjusting the water supply to a nicety, both on Metal and Stone Presses.

For use on the Bronzing Machine, the fact that it forms a perfect cylinder, permits an even adjustment, and acts as a partial burnishing apparatus, improving the appearance of the Bronzes.

Applied under the Leather Skins of the Ink Rollers, it avoids many of the complaints as to "high spots" and never rides to either end of the metal, thus preserving uniform regularity of Ink distribution throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

We recommend the PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS for the uses as here described, in preference to the old methods of Molletons and Flannels.

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Carried in all widths as required.

For those who still prefer the Imported Blanket, we carry the English and the Scotch Blankets. Also furnish Rubber Blankets in any thickness for use on Rotary or Stone Lithograph Presses.

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We recommend that SPONGES be used in what are known to the trade as "Forms." If used in this character, the tendency to disintegrate is reduced to a minimum. The life of the SPONGE is much longer, and results obtained better.

We have installed a Department for the manufacture of Leather Roller Skins and for building up the Roller from the core.

We use the PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE as the underlayers on the form Rollers, and in this manner guarantee absolute accuracy of the Roller from end to end, this accuracy being maintained throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

Also furnish the Leather Skins to those who do their own building of Rollers at competitive prices.

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TUSCHE—We carry three characters of Tusche. Two qualities originate in France, namely Van Hymbeeck and Lemercler.

We also furnish Korn's Tusche, which is made in the U. S. A., either in stick or liquid form.

CRAYONS—Of American manufacture, now generally recognized as being the equal of any.

We handle Wm. Korn's Crayons, and these we supply in either tablet form, pencil form, or in the regular Crayon style, in all numbers.

RUBBING INKS—We furnish the American product, Korn's Rubbing Ink, in different degrees of hardness.

PENS—We have on hand at all times a very complete stock of Gillott Pens, Brandauer Pens and Somerville Pens, these being the recognized Pens as used by the lithographic artists.

PAPER—We import the French Vegetable Tracing Paper, and carry in sizes 19 x 25; 22 x 28 and 28 x 42.

We also carry Tracing Papers in rolls, domestic manufacture.

GELATINE—We supply but one character of Gelatine, this being made in the U. S. A., a very superior article; size of sheet 17 x 21.

We furnish **BLACK GROUND** and **RED CHALK** for use by Engravers.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ENGRAVING NEEDLES—We carry two characters of Engraving Needles; a French Needle, known as "Renard" Needle, in the square character, Nos. 1 to 6, and in the round character from Nos. 1 to 6.

Also the English Steel Needle, the steel being made in England and imbedded in the handle in Switzerland.

Sold under the name of "A. & W. Engraving Needles." Round character in Nos. 1 to 6; Pentagonal, 1 to 6; Square, 1 to 6; Oval, 1 to 6.

ENGRAVING DIAMONDS—For hand use. Also furnish Machine Engraving Diamonds and Machine Engraving Sapphires.

GELATINE—(Please note item under "Supplies for the Art Room.")

VIGNETTE STONES—We furnish Vignette Stones of the very highest quality, ranging in size from 5 x 6 to 6 x 8.

STEEL RULES—Made for the especial use of the Lithographic Engraver. Sizes from 8 inches to 20 inches long.

STEEL SQUARES—For the use of the Lithographic Engraver, carried in sizes ranging from 2 x 4 inches up to 8 x 12 inches, inclusive.

ASPHALTUM—We manufacture our own ASPHALTUM. This is made of the purest EGYPTIAN ASPHALTUM dissolved in Turpentine, and is a very superior article.

ETCHING GROUND—In convenient size bottles.

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We supply **AMERICAN RUBBING STONES**. These take the place of the Schumacher Stones formerly imported.

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We import **FRENCH GRAINING SAND** and carry this in stock at all times.

We furnish Sand for **GRAINING ZINC PLATES**, and this we carry in stock in all of the various degrees of fineness required.

GRAINING MARBLES—Porcelain, Glass, Maple and Steel, the best to be had.

PUMICE STONE—We are very particular as to the character of **PUMICE STONE** which we supply to the Lithographic Trade, demanding only such Lump Pumice Stone as is usable for polishing Lithographic Stones.

We furnish **PULVERIZED PUMICE STONE** in any degree of fineness.

We have a **ZINC GRAINING DEPARTMENT** in Cincinnati, New York and Chicago, at which points we grain Zinc Plates for the Lithographic Trade, and for those who do their own graining we furnish **PORCELAIN, GLASS, MAPLE AND STEEL MARBLES**, and the various characters of **SAND** required.

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Through our efforts, a Bronze Powder Factory has been established at Malone, New York, with a capacity for furnishing the entire Printing and Lithographing Industries of the United States.

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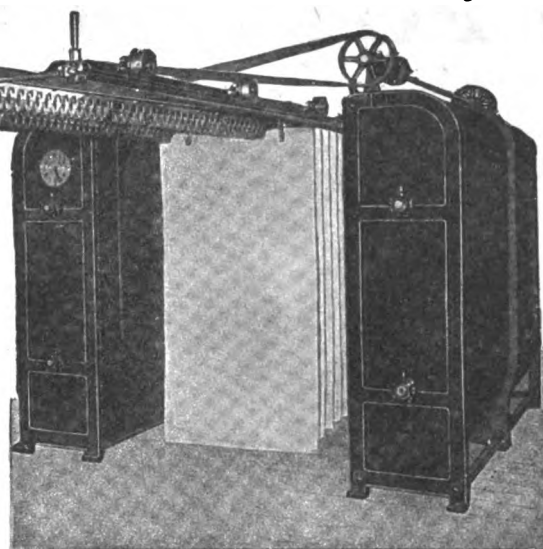
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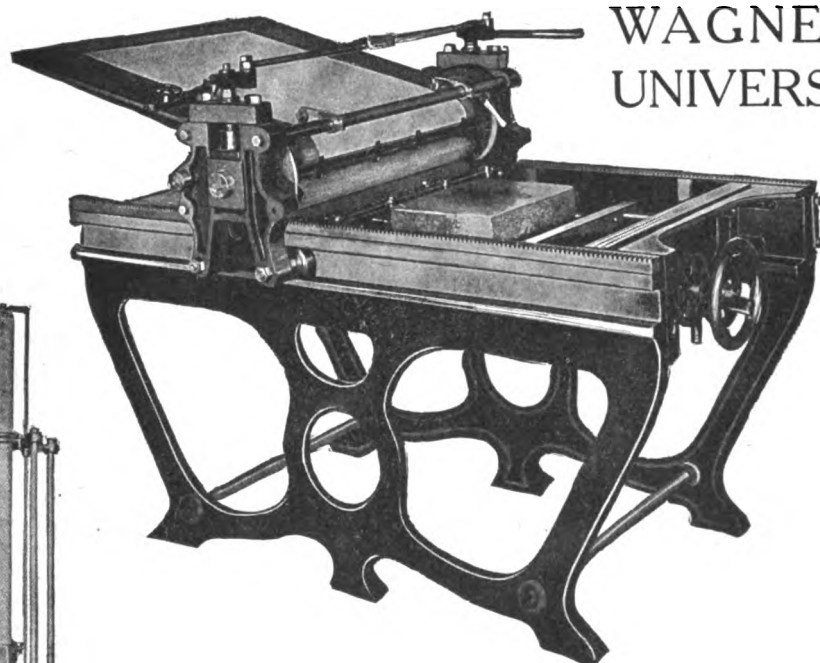
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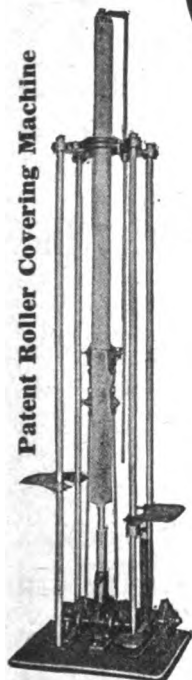
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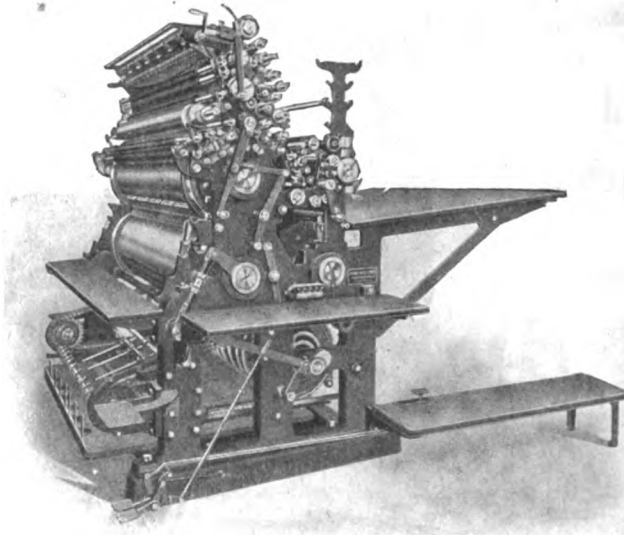
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Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.
When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

APRIL, 1920

Number 11

OFFICIAL MATTER

The referendum vote taken on the following amendments—

Amendment No. 1

This Amendment is an addition to Section 1, of Article VI, page 13, which will read as follows:

"No member shall be eligible to election, or to hold the office of an International Councillor, unless he is actively engaged at the branch of the trade he is to represent."

Amendment No. 2

This Amendment is an additional paragraph to Section 4, of Article XXIII, page 109, which will read as follows:

"No member shall be eligible to election, or to hold the office of a local Councillor, unless he is actively engaged at the branch of the trade he is to represent."

has been compiled by the Referendum Board, and the result is herewith announced for the information of all the members.

JAMES M. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

Local	Amendment No. 1		Amendment No. 2	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.....	470	93	470	90
2.....	0	102	0	99
3.....	136	8	124	8
4.....	209	53	101	61
5.....	92	0	92	0
6.....	65	3	65	3
7.....	37	4	37	4
8.....	187	7	187	7
10.....	54	3	52	2
12.....	150	15	150	15
14.....	87	7	79	14
16.....	18	1	18	1
17.....	70	6	71	5
18.....	96	32	99	31
19.....	20	2	19	3
20.....	14	2	14	2
21.....	35	5	35	5
23.....	17	2	16	2
24.....	19	0	18	0
25.....	45	6	46	5
27.....	16	0	16	0
30.....	18	0	18	0
31.....	14	0	14	0
32.....	10	0	10	0
33.....	28	3	28	3
34.....	19	0	19	0
36.....	53	0	53	0
37.....	8	1	8	1
40.....	30	0	30	0
Total.....	2017	355	1889	361

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LOCALS

1. Locals which have not yet returned "Statistical Cardboard Forms" to the International Office are urged to do so with the least delay of time.

The President of each Local should see to it that this is done.

2. After the members have filled out their respective Cardboard Forms, they continue recording changes in employment, wages and hours of labor and other matters of importance on Paper Forms corre-

sponding with the Cardboard Forms. These changes are to be collected and compiled by the Local Statistician for the use of the International Statistician.

3. Quarterly Report Cards must be made out by the Locals and forwarded to the International Office during the month of April. The Paper Forms used for the first quarter covering the month of January, February and March, 1920, are yellow in color. These quarterly report cards aim to place trade and shop informations into the hands of the organization and its representative as is imperative in the pursuance of better conditions for the members of the A. L. of A.

Note

Every individual member should give his hearty co-operation. In dealing with our employers individually or collectively, not names, but statistics are used. With a concise knowledge regarding shop and employment conditions, we have at our command, arguments which will stand the test at all times. Ignorance regarding these vital matters has no great chance to fight the righteous cause of the litho employees persistently. The mightiest weapon organized labor may long for, is knowledge, built on facts. Give to your officials the facts they seek, and, you have a right to demand of them results which you have no moral right of expecting so long as you deny them the means with which to guide their action.

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICIAN

Article XXIX of the Constitution of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America calls for monthly reports to be conveyed through the Lithographers' Journal to the members of the A. L. of A. by the International Statistician.

To begin with, many Locals are yet to be heard from. At this writing, only eight Locals have returned statistics. From the material on hand, we learn that the state of business in the lithographic industry is very good. Time lost by the members on account of lack of work is insignificant, while overtime work has in some localities assumed large proportion. All overtime work according to reports on hand is paid in conformity with the laws of the A. L. of A., with one exception, where a member makes known that overtime is not paid for. The average wages as well as the relative wages of apprentices in the pressroom are as high as \$35. The average varies according to localities. From reports so far received, feeders in Canada are the lowest paid. San Francisco, with \$27.23½ heads the average, closely followed by St. Paul and Akron. The lowest average wages for artists so far reported prevail in Coshocton, O., with \$39.44, the highest in Ottawa and St. Paul with \$50 and \$45, respectively. The status of Engravers in Ottawa and Coshocton is not very good, but, on the whole, has been very greatly improved within recent years. Feeders receive a fair average in Locals where they are organized; unfortunately, in quite some Locals they appear to be unorganized, and in Canada the feeders' question seems to require serious attention. On the average, feeders in Washington, D. C., receive \$27. The average for pressmen is reached in San Francisco with \$44.33. According to statistics \$35 is the lowest wage paid to pressmen in San Francisco. So far, provers hold the most stable average wage, leaving out Can-

ada, their average varies from \$36 to \$42. The conditions of the stone and plate preparers is extremely precarious and is for that reason treated in a separate article. Relatively, the transferrers are the best paid artisans in the trade, which may be attributed to the fact that the transferrers are better organized than any other craft. Washington presents a situation which should receive immediate attention. Twenty-eight of our members are recorded to be in the employ of the government. The salary of these men varies from \$1,200 to \$2,400 a year, but, only one man receives \$2,400, while 14 receive the royal salary of \$1,200 and \$1,400. Every effort should be made by this organization to have Congress pass the "Legislative Appropriation Bill" which, in the re-classification, would add \$450 a year to such Federal employees who now receive below \$2,500 a year. Papers could be prepared, showing in true figures the status of lithographers, working for private concerns, and sent to every member of Congress and particularly to the members of the Senate Committee on Appropriation. It is well to remember that the war bonus of \$240, granted by special legislation in 1917, will be eliminated, and, unless pressure is brought upon Congress by organized labor, the Federal employees will go back to pre-war pay.

*In some cases, the average arrived at is slightly influenced by computing the wages of a foreman or a superintendent.

**Local Akron's report appearing in this issue improves the average considerably in said Local.

YES, IT IS COMING!

A few months ago we made known our ambition with regards to having the Lithographers' Journal enlarged to a magazine standard size under a new cover.

The plan itself has the indorsement of the press-committee and the International Council.

For the benefit of our 6,800 members it may be stated that this improvement upon the Lithographers' Journal is hailed with enthusiasm by all who hold business relation with the Lithographers' Journal; and, we feel confident that our membership discloses a genuine welcome for a better and bigger trade journal.

Education has been the basic policy of the Lithographers' Journal from its outset to this very day. Nothing in life travels at such a slow pace than does the process of education. Keeping this fact in mind, we have surely reason to be satisfied with what the Lithographers' Journal has accomplished. A labor union encounters many obstacles not encountered by other civic organizations. It finds its biggest obstacle to consist of an element which in reality ought to live a life of co-operation with the Union. It is the employer with his selfish business instinct who seeks to hold labor in submission on labor's ignorance. It is him who we must take from the dark room of human delusion into the illuminated 1920, the chamber of economic progress, in which collective bargaining is the pendulum of the time.

A left-handed person cannot upon mere suggestion perform equally well with his right hand, but, it requires reasoning, tuition. The same applies to persons who have a fixed opinion; personal attacks will not convert them; they must be convinced by sound reason and good logic. This task we have taken upon ourselves and ceaselessly continued firing common sense into the employers' trenches, with the result, that their bitterness against the A. L. of A. is abating very markedly. Not all of the employers, but, quite many of them are now realizing that with the war-path removed between employers and employees, lithography stands a better chance to grow and prosper. The sun from the clear blue means more than the sun hidden behind dark clouds; yes, and there is some difference between a smile and a grin. Hatred belongs in the waste basket—mutuality to the fore. Differences un-

doubtedly will exist always. To propagate means by which differences might be amicably adjusted was the sincere endeavor of the Lithographers' Journal. To what avail, must be left to the judgment of the members. At present over 200 employing lithographers are regular subscribers to the Lithographers' Journal, and, this number is increasing with each month. The fair-mindedness of many employers is evidenced by as many letters received, who see in a good-will co-operation as we do, material benefits to both.

Not only did we have to shed light into the employers cobwebbed corners, but, the rank and file of our own organization needed educational refreshments. Some of the members feared that our literary camera would tend to still more disturb the already badly disturbed relation between employer and employees. Others, failed to see in our policy the keen weapon they thought should be applied in the defense of the members' rights. They didn't realize that to pierce an industry with holes causes leaks liable to let escape the best that is in an industry. To our mind, the industry was already suffering from too many holes pierced into its body, and, that it was about time to stop these leaks rather than multiply them. At this writing it is safe to state that our policy has been generally accepted by the membership. We have certainly helped stopping some of the leaks, and are alert to help stop one of the most menacing leak now on the surface of our industry. It is the inadequate remuneration lithographers receive that makes ambitious lithographers seek opportunities elsewhere. This leak must be stopped at all cost, and, the Lithographers' Journal may be depended upon in doing the best it can to make the employing lithographers realize what dangerous road lithography is traveling on. We feel sure that reason and logic appeals to our employers as sympathetically as it does to us. Surely, they see the danger that lures as plainly as we do, and, will not hesitate in adopting a course guaranteeing safety to our industry.

The Lithographers' Journal during its short existence has called into being a feature well worth its mention. It has earned the confidence of most of the houses trading with lithographers. They have started advertising in the Lithographers' Journal indifferently. Time and experience has changed their attitude. They have learned to value the Lithographers' Journal as a medium for constructive advertising. Our advocacy to boost lithography by means of practical co-operation has proven itself profitable. Advertisers have entered the family circle of lithographers, and their names have become household words. Our members are sensible enough to recognize friends by their deeds. It seems that all of us have done something toward vitalizing lithography.

Let us continue applying to lithography a current to reason and common sense. Let us work together and grow together. Let us sow together and reap together the fruit of our labor. May we hope that our larger Journal be better fitted to carry on the great educational mission from which shall spring a better future.

The May number will greet its readers in new attire.

OUT OF THE SILENT LANGUAGE

No language rings truer than the language of statistics. This language has long remained silent to us. It is not yet as rich in application as we would wish it to be. A child acquires the use of speech gradually. We too shall require time before our statistical language attains maturity. Limited as is our use of the new language, we are now convinced that stone and plate preparing constitutes a branch within the lithographic industry which needs to be looked into. Outside of New York, Chicago and Denver, stone and plate preparers are receiving wages entirely out of proportion to the needs of the time. Feeders and apprentices, with part of their time served, in the average, are paid higher

wages than these men receive. If lithography must have stone and plate preparers, then, it is the bounden duty of lithography to pay living wages, wages which will assure to lithography, competent men. Lithography starts in the department where stones and plates are prepared. An incompetent man at the starting point may be the cause of many troubles. This is speaking from a practical point of view. From a human and just point of view, a stone and plate preparer should be adequately compensated, if not for his mental contribution, then, at least for the brawn labor so strenuously required of the stone and plate preparer. Because, employers in some localities do not consider stone and plate preparers as deserving fair treatment, is no reason why we should accord him the same treatment. It has been often said, that no chain is stronger than its weakest link. Allow this condition to exist, and, we shall at all times feel the effect of it. It is to the benefit of lithography itself to rally its composing elements under healthy workshop conditions. Accord in purpose, harmony in mental and bodily effort does not sprout from a waste pile. This should be obvious to all concerned. It seems that lithography is in need of a little house cleaning. With the opportunities open to a stone and plate preparer, the sweatshop wages paid him attract nobody possessed of some human ambition to take up that trade for his life career. This is a more serious proposition than most of us are prone to believe. Both, the employers and the A. L. of A., should approach this matter from a practical point of view, and approach it immediately.

SHOP TALKS

The regulation of the apprentice-question in accordance with the employers' viewpoints has always formed a pet topic for discussion by the N. A. of E. L. The so-called labor shortage period through which lithography, together with many other industries, is passing, is seized upon by the employers as a convincing argument in their favor. That there is a shortage of labor in the lithographic trade is a fact. Unfortunately, no one knows for certain whether this boom is but a temporary spell or whether it will be of continued duration. If it was advisable for the employers to suit themselves regarding the apprentice question without consulting the men in the shops, a change would have taken place long ago.

Now, admitting that a labor shortage exists, and seemingly exists to the extent as to impede the full development of lithography, a serious question grows out of the situation, namely, what is the A. L. of A. going to do in the matter? It surely would be most unscientifically for a labor organization to hamper the growth and progress of the business of which its members form the nucleus. On the other hand, it would be suicidal for an organization to yield to radical changes without having some guarantee for the future. A delicate condition confronts us. We cannot conscientiously deprive lithography of its future possibilities, and, this, we do, if we fail to supply labor power in sufficient quantity. We cannot under the law of self-preservation jeopardize the sanity of lithography by which it now prospers. The one thing that could be done and done in fairness to all would be a conference of representatives from both employers and employees, held for the purpose to thoroughly go over the ground with cards laid face up on the table—in other words, it would have to be a conference, open and above board. Suppose, the employers could documentarily convince us of a permanent business boom, would it not merit giving it our serious attention? Immediate relief would be possible by submitting apprentices in their fourth year to a vocational examination supervised by a joint board of competent journeymen and competent employers. Said board to pass on the skill and ability of the apprentices so examined, and, by mutual agreement allow the boy found fit to skip his unexpired time, and, thus come within the rank of a journeyman. Were such a mode of procedure realized, its very

nature would plant into the boys' mind, pride, enthusiasm and unusual ambition. To them, the future of lithography would look brighter and mean more, it would be an incentive to lithography itself.

* * *

Lithographically produced advertising has not yet attained its best; but, that it is a hundred per cent better to-day than what it used to be but a few years ago is saying things without flattery. The improvement in display advertising has and is experiencing is itself remarkable, because it has been attained during a time least favorable for making great strides. Paper, ink, chemicals and even skilled labor of which prior to the war much was imported from Europe as essential to the success of lithography in this country, ceased to reach port, which of course made lithography dependent on home market. Two factors may be cited as paramount attributes in having brought about marked improvement in lithography. The offset press, which at first was thought lightly of and in consequence retarded prompt development in offset printing, has finally received due attention and received it in such a magnitude that builders of offset presses are unable to meet the ever growing demand now and for some time to come, is one of these two factors. Factor two may be found in the modern form of organization which cements the interest of all branches and the respective men therein employed into a hegemony existing of and for the men dependant on lithography for their livelihood. This, together with a progressive trend of education through which medium much of the one-time prevailing individual selfishness has been displaced by a belief in a common cause. Though, we have not yet cleared away every vice, we have achieved a veritable miracle, when the obstacles intentionally placed in our path by our falsely impressed employers are brought into view. This momentous work of ours has not only made better men morally and technically out of the average lithographer, but is commanding respect that cannot be ignored by any one. Employers, unwillingly as they may admit, cannot deny that better results are obtained from a policy of good will and reasonable co-operation, than from a policy of shop-domination with all its bad features. Our educational work has brought it to close realization that lithography is bigger than itself, and, that lithography can be best promoted when all elements concerned seek to understand each other and to work for the best interest of all. This is our educational object, and in this we shall unswervingly continue for the betterment of the whole trade.

CHASING WITH THE MAD CIRCLE AROUND A GLASS-HOUSE

Pre-war conditions were upset by commercial rivalry and national jealousy. War was fought on the principle that the root of that cause must be eradicated. Propaganda instituted to that effect depicted post-war conditions in magnetic hues called new-era lights. Applied democracy was screened as the functioning power in all social life. The military yoke was to be lifted from the burdened backs of civilization. The seas were to be freed and its gateways guarded and policed by an internationally constituted navy. The people of all the nations were to be banded into a league which would democratically and indiscriminatingly safeguard the interest of all. The people were to choose the country to which they would pledge allegiance, and, free to choose their mode of government.

This propaganda was a clarion call and hit right home. It was the next best to Jesus' preachment of the brotherhood of man. It was the one big thing in which all the people of all the nations were seriously interested. Unfortunately, when the time came to act, and men of power gathered to shape the world's destiny, the clarion call of yesterday was ignored and forgotten, and, the noblest theory since Jesus Christ received no consideration. The glorious vision of yes-

terday waned into a shadow; and the pre-war reasoning of national ambition revived, and, day by day gained on momentum. If the members of the High Commission in Paris, with its military dictatorship in the background, are left in supreme power, the apparatus with which to set the world right, will not function well. So far, the readjustment period has produced nothing but a seething temper all around. This temper is exceedingly dangerous, because many a government to-day are within a glass-house. Social conditions are growing alarmingly worse with no abatement in sight. The ravenous desire of unscrupulous profiteers spreads like a prairie fire. Hoarding and cornering on the one hand, and a shortage in every necessary commodity on the other hand, produces no healthy condition. The people in this country have fought and labored for a principle, and they are not likely to accept a stone for bread. Labor can not be expected to cease demanding increased wages so long as that mad circle drive is not brought to a standstill. Labor will not be contented so long as the value of the dollar decreases. Labor's mind will not rest in peace as long as business sharks are not prevented from wilfully depriving children, women and men of the things that by right is theirs. Harsh legislation and persecution will not produce the desired result. A man within a glass-house should not throw stones. Labor gains nothing from chaotic social conditions. Settled and stable conditions disclose richer opportunities for labor. This wild circle-chase is utterly undermining our social structure. It is awakening the beast within man. The mad rush for individual and selfish gain is gnawing the morale out of civilization. In this way, the world can not go on for very long. Unless a speedy solution is found, labor by force of circumstances will have to ask for something more than a wage increase. More dollars decreased in purchasing power, is no equivalent to the cost of living that has doubled in price. The beelzeboob now on top of the world's affair must be driven from us. As long as the military whip keeps Europe in terror and starvation, peace in the world is impossible. The sun doesn't cast its smile upon us when dark clouds intercede; neither will peace make mankind happy so long as armed dictatorship keeps the cause of happiness from penetrating. The normal trend of life is out of gear. The future stands exposed, without a base and a structure to thrive from. Post-war laws contain war emergency measures and, in consequence, are worse than pre-war labor laws. It serves no good purpose to leave the destiny of to-morrow in the hands of people whose object is to gain, not to serve. Labor is appealed to by the few who rule and possess, to harness themselves to increased production. Labor, however, is not desired as a partner in shaping the future of the world, though, it would appear logical that labor through its international relation is better fitted to restore order than a few diplomats with high brows fenced in by secrecies. There is no good reason why labor, the productive element in society, should be denied the right to mentally partake in the readjustment task. The sooner this fact is fully realized and taken into consideration, the sooner will this social unrest be adjusted.

Michael Walsh is wearing a happy smile these days. He is a plate preparer who learned the business well. Mike is known widely and liked by all. His agreeable disposition is making friends everywhere. Some years ago Mike determined to start in business of his own. Just then, lithography passed through a dull period, but Mike plucked away and today has one of the finest plate graining business. Properly recognizing the need of the time, hustling Mike has added to his plate graining business an auto car which enables him to call for and make delivery of plates within short notice. Mr. Michael Walsh has now under consideration the enlargement of his business place with a view to serve his customers in the time's new spirit.

— WOMEN'S OWN COLUMN —

Through the kindness of the Editor, I am submitting my views on the questions of Labor Organization, as seen by a Woman of the Home.

No woman who is to attend to the wants of a family can possibly present a flawless article, nevertheless, I trust that my feeble attempt may plant a thought that will bear fruit.

Much indeed can be said as regards labor questions, for never have they caused as much discussion as at the present time. The days when human labor was treated as so much machinery are past, and, the rights of Labor have been recognized and its power is being felt. At the present high cost of living, we are learning the value of money. Those of us who have children in the home, know that it takes more than love to transform a six-pound baby to a six-foot man. They say, that "money is the root of all evil." Perhaps so, but, there are those who don't seem to mind it, for they would like the whole tree and then build a fence around it, and make it a family tree, but they are of another class. I believe, the majority of the employees only want an honest deal and fair wages, representing a little more than a place to sleep and eat. How can a workingman's family enjoy the higher things of a civilized society if it takes all of the wages to provide the actual necessities of life? If the power organized by labor unions is to perpetuate, it must be substantiated by **truth** and **honesty** and the **golden rule** to be observed by each and every member.

So it is the woman's privilege as co-worker in the home, to spur her partner to do his best at all times. To remind him occasionally, that, to be tardy in his duties or to do his work carelessly, is not an incentive toward an increase in salary. While it may not be as interesting we should look upon it as a duty in order to get a clearer understanding of the subject, and then we will eagerly look forward for the next edition. We need not confine ourselves to one subject; today all topics are of vital importance. The women in the home who are doing their bit are not the ones who suggest an eight hour day (for, in case of a housewife, that will never be, unless run on two shifts), but are the ones who declare there are not enough hours in her day to do all she would like to do. In the past few months that the Vice-Pres. has been away from home, I have enjoyed trying to be of some assistance in his work, and many new lines have opened up to me. Now I realize, there are many others who are just as interested in their partner's work and welfare, and since the Editor has kindly given space for a Woman's Column, we should help make it a success; so let us hear from others.

Helen O. Maitland.

Mr. H. A. Porter, sales manager of **The Harris Automatic Press Co.**, while in New York, paid us a visit. He took occasion to compliment us on the new cover of the *Lithographers' Journal*, of which a finished proof was shown him; its artistic beauty pleased him very much. In return Mr. Porter exhibited a finished proof of their "Ad," which is to appear on the new cover in place of the one now appearing on the present cover of the *Journal*. This "Ad" is distinctively artistic in taste and design, and, to make it so, The Harris Automatic Press Co. spared no efforts. This "Ad" too is printed in colors and together with the frontice-piece printed in seven colors will produce a cover unrivalled by any trades' journal. Mr. Porter spoke very enthusiastically about the future of lithography, and, his only regret was, that, offset presses can not be built and delivered faster as it is possible under present circumstances. Orders, Mr. Porter says, are now ahead nearly two years of delivery.

The Printing and Kindred Trades Federation in Great Britain has made a demand for the 44-hour week.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CHICAGO

By James W. Lee,
Author of "Dry Lithography"

Among the many notable advancements of the past few years, there is no branch of our craft that has made more rapid progress than Metal Lithography. This branch has been improved to such an extent that it may be called comparatively perfect. There are approximately twenty concerns in this city handling this class of work—even in the world's famous stockyards, you will find three fully equipped lithographic establishments. Forty presses (offset and flat-bed combined) are in constant use in this city with the modern quick drying ovens of today there is very little difference in output in comparison with paper.

Brass and Aluminum Name Plates

An improvement of which Chicago is making extensive use is the etched in relief metal work such as—name plates and novelties of all descriptions. The beautiful clock dials which one concern turns out in this manner surely is a work of art. Credit is due this concern for their achievement along this line. The .030 inch brass and aluminum name plates which are turned out in great quantities is a growing industry which is making wonderful strides.

Galvanized Iron Signs

The most unique novelty in the metal line in this city is the 28 x 42 galvanized iron signs. These signs generally greet one's eye while traveling on train or possibly on automobile tours through small towns. When an order is placed for signs of this character, a wooden frame boarder and post goes with every sign.

For some time past one of the concerns handling this class of work has been experimenting with luminous ink—this ink will show perfectly white in the most intense darkness; such designs are generally used as danger signs etc.

Dry Lithography

My original intention was not to discuss to any great extent (relief plate printing on offset press without water) "Dry Lithography," I merely intended to say that Chicago was giving to the industry another of her ideas as ungrudgingly as she gave the offset method. But, when an article appeared recently in a new trade journal ("Paper and Ink"), intimating as though this was something new to the lithographers of Chicago, in fact, mentioning that a concern of this city was actually inquiring about details, compels me to relate through these columns facts which every lithographer in Chicago has known for the past eight years. Special interest in the article lies in the fact that the writer claims the method was discovered by accident.

Chicago Invention

Very sorry that I have to correct that statement, my dear readers, Chicago is the place where the idea was originated and developed. It is the result of the work of two men—a transferer and pressman, and is the outgrowth of their combined inventive skill. The establishment where this was perfected, for years previous printed the same class of work from Relief Stone. The nature of this development is but another instance of what Chicago lithographers are capable of doing.

Theoretical vs. Practical

It is not unreasonable to predict that in a short time we will have numerous experts telling us all about this method. That is, experts who lack practical knowledge. If we pay attention to these theorists one is quite likely to get lost in the maze "don'ts and ifs" dopes, and receipts, secrets, acids and best ways, etc., that I am loath to add to the confusion. There are no secrets about "Dry Lithography" notwithstanding the mysterious assertions to the contrary, the whole process being one of ordinary every-day practice and common sense.

Lithographing Without the Use of Water

This method differs from the ordinary lithographing in that no damping rollers are used, the printing surface of plate being in relief, not so noticeable as in typography, but in relief enough to be able to do lithographing without the use of water. Smooth-faced rubber or composition rollers (medium hard) must be used to get the desired results. Pantograph safety check tints and other bank work can be handled in this manner, because of the excellent results attained by the method.

Printing safety check tints by "Dry Lithography" is universally conceded to be the ideal method for work of this character. The main feature is—the easily obtained uniformity of tint without the strenuous efforts which are generally required with the older methods.

Five of the largest commercial concerns of this city are using "Dry Lithography" for check tint work. I venture to say that nine out of every ten checks that are used from the Mid-West to the coast, are printed in this manner. When lithographers realize how very simple it is to make checks of this character, there will be very few that will not want it.

While Chicago has been very successful printing check tints and other bank work, also now and then a special designed letter head, there has been no further progress made in this city pertaining to this branch of our industry. Being in close contact with our trade in the Mid-West and being in a position of knowing what is going on in the different cities, I beg permission of my readers to insert in the end of my article what I consider to be the latest improvement in lithography today.

The Latest Improvement—1920

An indication of the progress of "Dry Lithography" is found at Akron, Ohio. A concern there makes a specialty of lining papers and marble papers of all descriptions, also calendar pads. Size of sheet generally used 28 x 42. Marbling paper runs all the way from one to six printings, all printed by the "Dry" process with regular ink. After printing, sheets are gold veined and varnished.

The above paragraph contains only a few simple words, but what considerable food for thought to a lithographic mind! Printing zinc etching 28 x 42 on offset press without water and doing excellent work. Think it over, men.

BUFFALO, THE HOME CITY OF LOCAL No. 2

The first permanent white settler came to Buffalo in the year 1792, and in 1796 the residents numbered three. A few years later an unusual inclination to go west developed in New England, and Buffalo got its full quota of the restless sons from the coast. The result was a steady but slow growth which continued until the breaking out of the war of 1812, at which time Buffalo had a population of about 1,500. The details of the war, and the part Buffalo played is familiar history, and need but brief mention here. In December of 1813 British and Indians descended upon the helpless village and burned it to the ground, only two houses were left of the entire settlement and Buffalo had to begin its career anew. Little did these few settlers of those days dream that this their new settlement would eventually become one of the greatest cities in the United States. There is no space here for a complete and detailed history of this great American Electrical City. The harnessing of Niagara River, which gave Buffalo the name of the Electric City, and almost unlimited electric power, has been another important factor in creating a manufacturing metropolis on the site of what was a former stamping ground for the wild tribes of the Six Nation Indians. Principally a commercial city in the past, it has developed in the last few years into one of the big industrial centers of the United States, and today contains upwards of 2,200 industrial establishments.

Although generally regarded as an inland city, Buffalo in reality is one of the great ports of the world, and in point of water borne traffic handled here annually, its growth in the past five years has increased on the average of one and one-fifth million tons per year. In 1919 the total water tonnage of the port of Buffalo was 18,768,195 tons. In the past five years the total of grain receipts at the port of Buffalo was 1,117,481,448 bushels or an average per year in the past five years of 223,496,289 bushels. Buffalo has one of the greatest artificial waterway systems in the entire world; this is the New York State Barge Canal, constructed by the state at an expense of upwards of \$130,000,000, and giving to Buffalo a freight carrying route the availability of which brings returns in dollars and cents directly and indirectly to every resident of the city. Buffalo today has 73 public schools and 80 private and parochial schools with a total attendance of 110,000 pupils. The total number of high schools is five; in addition there is a state normal school, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the Empire State. Buffalo is also amply provided with business schools, settlement houses, universities, colleges and libraries; it also has the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the Albright Art Gallery and Buffalo Historical Society, the collection of which compares favorably with those of similar institutions anywhere in this country. Buffalo by reason of the geographical location, diversified industries and proximity to Niagara Falls, the scenic wonder of America, has become the greatest convention city in the United States.

Premier honors in this respect have come to Buffalo since the closing of the war. for in the year 1919 Buffalo was the center of 116 conventions, and the Lithographers of Buffalo expect that in the near future they will be honored with the Convention of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. As I could go on and enumerate a whole lot more of our beautiful city, but being afraid the Brothers will tire of same, I will therefore call a halt, wishing all the Brothers the best of luck, I am, fraternally,

Frank J. Petersen.

RESEARCH IN THE GRAPHIC ARTS

The above headline constituted the topic of an illustrated lecture given by C. E. K. Mees under the auspices of The American Institute of Graphic Arts, New York, on January 15, 1920.

Mr. C. E. K. Mees, like all lecturers on scientific subjects, lectured from a carefully prepared paper, and this article is built up from a copy of the original paper which the lecturer was good enough to place at the editor's disposal.

In order to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the subject under discussion it becomes necessary to divide the Graphic Arts into three main sections: The process dealing with the production of the original; the treatment of preparing a base from which to reproduce the original; and the reproduction process itself.

A research laboratory for the graphic arts in the very nature of circumstances therefore would have to have for its object a study of all processes of reproduction, the printing methods employed and the materials used in printing. An adequate investigation into all that is vital to the life and progress of the printing industry requires ample facilities and close co-operation of all the elements entering into the body printing.

The importance of a research laboratory will be best realized when we consider step by step the intermittent processes from the start to the finished product.

In case of the half-tone process, the transference of the photograph by means of a camera into a screen negative forms the initial manipulation. In this process the scale of tones in the photograph undergoes some distortion, an effect which has led to experimenting and some of its results have been published by Mr.

A. J. Bull in the Photographic Journal for January, 1917.

Next, the negative is printed upon a thin layer of a sensitive colloid spread upon a copper plate. The behavior of the various colloids when exposed to light, their mutable adherents to metal, on the kind of resist which they form when heated, offers a wide field for study.

In discussing printing from a laboratory point of view, we are mainly concerned about the surface of the printing paper. Hence, a laboratory should be in a position to study the texture of the surface of the paper, its reflecting power, its physical characteristics, its chemical structure and its absorptive tendency, and finally, its micro-chemical properties. Ink follows next in importance for laboratory study. Its measurements in relation to their viscosity and surface tension are vitally important, and, so are their reflecting power and absorption to light and the glossiness and surface reflection to their effect upon the eye.

The measurement of color is carried on either analytically or synthetically. Instruments for the synthetic measurement of color are termed "colorimeters." The color to be measured by that instrument is matched against a beam of light coming through a spectroscope, to which is added white light until it matches the color to be measured. Then, the color is specified in terms of the wave length of the spectral light and the percentage of white which had to be mixed with it. A green-colored ink, for instance, will be matched by a particular wave length of green in the spectrum to which has been added a certain percentage of white light in order to reduce the purity of the color to that of the sample. This color measurement combined with the measurement of the total reflecting power will completely specify the color of any object. The colors of a number of common objects measured in this way by Dr. Nutting are shown in the following table:

Materials	Dominant hue	Monochromatic Analysis	
		Impurity (per cent white)	Reflecting coefficient
Sulphur -----	571	46	0.80
Cork -----	586	56	.26
Dandelion -----	580	9	
Tobacco leaf (med.)--	597	65	.14
Chocolate -----	595	70	.05
Butter, light -----	580	45	
Butter, dark -----	580	28	.64
Navy blue (U. S.)---	472	90	.019
Paris Green -----	511	56	.386
Manila paper (about)	582	65	.57
Copper -----	597	70	.23
Brass, light -----	575	60	.32
Brass, dark -----	583	61	.28
Gold, medium -----	591	44	.21

The analytical method of measuring a color, on the other hand, gives very little information as to the appearance of the color but enables one to measure directly the amount of colored substance present. In this method the reflecting power of the substance is measured for each separate wave-length of the spectrum. A green, for instance, reflects very little red or orange and begins to reflect in the yellow, reflects more or less strongly through the yellow, yellow-green, green and blue-green, and then finally absorbs the light again in the blue and violet. Measurements of this kind are made in an instrument termed a spectrophotometer, which is a spectroscope with a photometric attachment so that the intensity of the light can be measured for each part of the spectrum. The combination, therefore, of measurements made on the colorimeter and on the spectrophotometer enable us to specify very accurately the color of any material.

The mattness or glossiness of a substance is of great importance, especially in connection with printing inks and papers. This has already been investigated to

some extent by Dr. P. G. Nutting. He found that untinted print papers differ chiefly in reflecting power or whiteness and in gloss. The reflecting powers of the news papers, unfilled and not very opaque, run as low as 50 per cent; medium grade papers, just perceptibly grayish, reflect from 60 to 70 per cent of the light; while the finest papers reflect as high as 83 per cent. These measurements were made in an instrument called the absolute reflectometer. The paper of which the reflecting power is to be measured is placed under a nicked ring, and the top of the ring is covered with a sheet of white opal glass. The brightness of the paper is then directly compared with that of the opal glass by means of a photometer.

In measuring the glossiness or mattness of papers by placing the photometer on an arm so that it can be passed through a circle, the brightness at different angles can be measured, and thus a distribution curve of reflecting power obtained, this corresponding to a measure of glossiness. The following table shows the total reflecting power and the specular reflection, that is, the reflection back along the normal of several papers varying from matte to glossy in their surfaces.

	Total reflecting power	Specular reflection	
No. 1. Mat.	0.636	0.002	Warren "Cameo"
No. 2. Slightly glossy	0.575	0.016	Jour. Wash. Ac.
No. 3. Semi-glossy	0.633	0.031	Warren "Cumberland"
No. 4. Glossy	0.636	0.037	Kodak park plate

Printing inks were also measured by Dr. Nutting and found to differ both in specular and in diffuse reflecting power. Glossy inks are preferred on the presses for their somewhat better working properties. Optically, they have lower diffuse reflecting powers than the matte inks and consequently are blacker and present a greater contrast with the paper. The matte inks are preferable only in the complete absence of glare. Thus, if we have a paper reflecting 60 per cent of the light and a glossy ink reflecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the light we can get a contrast of 24 to 1, while, if we have a matte ink reflecting 40 per cent of the light, the contrast is only 15 to 1. The following table gives the gloss of various inks printed on various materials.

	Reflecting power		
	Diffuse	Specular	Gloss
Glossy ink on film	0.008	0.034	430
Glossy ink on glossy paper	0.008	0.017	210
Glossy ink on mat paper	0.012	0.006	51
Mat ink on film	0.036	0.0024	2.9
Mat ink on glossy paper	0.036	0.0020	2.4
Mat ink on mat paper	0.037	0.0015	2.2

The viscosity of an ink is the property which is the inverse of its fluidity. This can be measured roughly by allowing it to flow through an aperture. A more suitable method is to measure the resistance of the ink to the rotation of some body within it. Thus, if the ink be held in an outer cylinder and within this another cylinder be suspended by means of a wire to which is attached a needle so that the angle of rotation of the inner cylinder can be measured and then the outer cylinder is rotated slowly, the displacement of the needle on the inner cylinder will be a measure of the viscosity of the ink. The surface tension of the ink can be measured by placing on its surface a frame-work of wire suspended from one arm of a balance and then rotating the other pan of the balance with weights until the frame-work is pulled off the surface. These two physical properties, the viscosity and the surface tension, taken in conjunction with the absorption of the paper, determine the spreading power of the ink and its working on the press, but as far as I know, measurements of them have not yet been correlated with the practical working conditions in which the printer is interested.

An important subject in connection with printing, of course, the inks used for color reproduction, conditions which these inks should fulfil are known, but commercial inks fall very short of fulfilling these conditions, and a considerable amount both research and of educational work is required to improve the inks used in the trade.

The need for science applied to lithography is denuded beyond a doubt. Nothing save a research laboratory can supply this needed science. An expenditure of \$15,000 to \$20,000 would be the minimum requirement for the maintenance of an adequately equipped laboratory. At first sight this looks rather big proposition, calling of course for some explanation. Now, from the best figures obtainable lithography is capitalized at \$100,000,000, and certainly \$20,000 is a mere trifle providing it is wisely invested. There are over 700 printshops doing lithographic work, and there are numerous houses outside lithography who are equally concerned in the scientific promotion of lithography, who should be counted on in giving financial support to an institution which in its nature benefits them.

The advantages derived by lithography from a well organized laboratory or by the firms maintaining one would be as follows:

1. Regular service of summarized technical information.
2. It would be the beneficiary to inventions and improvements resulting from laboratory research work.
3. It could give scientific training to ambitious lithographers who in return would constitute valuable assets to lithography.

The start should be made on an unassuming scale, could be done by means of a levy on profits or on turnover, by means of a flat subscription, or by means of voluntary contributions, the firms in the industry placing themselves by gift for a period of say five years at the end of which they would be free to reconsider the proposition. Probably, since the laboratory would be in a small way, the association should be formed first on the basis of voluntary agreement, firms agreeing to contribute a fixed sum for over a period of years towards its maintenance. The experience of such associations is that the number of those willing to contribute grows from year to year, and the funds increase accordingly. Should it be decided to form such a research association for the support of a laboratory, assistance in its organization and planning can be obtained from the Division of Research Extension of National Research Council. This division is organized especially to aid in the formation of laboratories for industrial research, and it is already undertaking the organization of large laboratories for this purpose in other trades.

SAYS ME TO HIM

"Where did you get that shoe?"

"From the foot of Main street."

"Why is the letter T like an island?"

"Because it's in the middle of water."

"Do you know that married men live longer than single ones?"

"You are mistaken, it only seem longer."

"There was a fire in our house last night."

"Get out!"

"I did."

"There's a great barber shop across the way. Perhaps you get shaved while you wait."

"What kind of a suit does a policeman wear?"

"You've got me there."

"A law-suit."

JOSEPHU



NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS



LOCAL No. 1, NEW YORK

The meetings of Local New York are becoming decidedly characteristic of late. The members no longer care to hide behind false modesty. They have patiently waited for the return of sane and normal conditions. They have no quarrel with the employing lithographers, but, their watchful waiting has reduced their earning power beyond comparison, and, their patience which is now nearing its end, must not be taken by the employers as an outbreak of hostility against them, but, should lay the blame where it rightly belongs to, viz., the big interest which obnoxiously works against the return of normal condition, and, the inactivity of our lawmakers in placing this country once more upon a healthy economic structure. Due to this ever increasing social unrest, attributive to unwise and class legislation, Local New York has appointed a committee whose duty it is to investigate pending bills and to keep track of every move made in this so-called reconstruction period by the forces opposed to labor and its rights. The press committee which was entrusted with this special work made its first report at the last local meeting. It has reported the Knight Bill now before the State Legislation as fundamentally objectionable to organized labor, and steps will be taken to help prevent its passage. Upon the committee's recommendation, the Local goes on record as being unalterably opposed to compulsory military training, to the sugar-coated Immigration Bill and to Palmer's honey-spread Sedition Bill now before Congress. These bills will be combated with every legal means within our power, and we hope that all our Locals will vigorously co-operate with Local No. 1.

An unusually interesting lecture will be given at our next meeting when Mr. Wm. Grass, inventor of a revolutionizing etching process, will demonstrate the meritorious features of his process; and besides, Dr. Prepent, expert chemist and photo-lithographer of unquestionable ability, will speak on the great importance of photo-lithography in lithography. Members, please take notice.

DUNKIRK BRANCH, LOCAL No. 2

Business in this jurisdiction is very good with lots of overtime and a few vacancies.

Brother Samuel Maitland was with Local No. 2 at the last meeting. He gave us a lively and instructive talk. We tried to get him to pay a visit to Dunkirk, but owing to his limited amount of time he was unable to do so. We hope, however, if he is in this jurisdiction again he will have us scheduled for a visit.

Brothers Richert and Knollman, both transferrers, have left this jurisdiction to take positions in other cities. Brother Richert is going to Cleveland and Knollman to St. Louis, his home town. Here's wishing both success and trust they will profit by the change.

We have had two members on the sick list recently: Brothers Cook and Ball.

Brother Cook came back to work a few days ago looking a little pale, but he is just as crabby as ever, if not worse.

Brother Ball has had a very serious attack of pneumonia and has been laid up for about a month. He is reported to be getting along good and expects to be at work in another week. Take my advice Don and cut out the high life.

Brother Henkrath would like to know what the matter is with Local No. 27. They have not had an article in the Journal for a dog's age.

After reading arguments on the five-day work-week I am prompted to express my opinion on the matter. The shop here has worked the 48 hours in five days

ever since the 48-hour week went into effect and in my opinion it is to our advantage rather than the employers to do so.

While I do not advocate the five-day work-week as a universal thing, I do think that every local should have the power to settle this according to their own conditions.

LOCAL No. 3, BOSTON

Business in this vicinity fairly good. Several houses here are adding new and up-to-date machinery and methods to their plants. There is just one unpleasant feature disturbing our otherwise happy and prosperous Local, and that is, our reconstruction. Local 3 made the mistake of building too heavily, and speedily, on too flimsy a foundation, therefore we are confronted with the present situation, but, cheer up, Brothers, after each storm the sun comes out all the stronger, and if we only have patience the sun will come out for us too.

We have recently had the pleasure to have with us our National President Philip Bock, and his visit was very much appreciated, especially by those members who have the organization at heart. Before very long Local 3 will be where they rightfully belong, near the head of the procession, for no Local who has such earnest and tireless workers as are among us will stay in the rut very long.

C. H.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to take from us one of our oldest members, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the death of our brother member

Edmund Adenauer

who passed away March 1st, 1920, after a short illness at the age of 71 years, Local No. 3, of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, has lost its oldest member, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family.

Fritz C. H. Freiwald, President,
Henry Thurnher, Rec. Sec'y.

Well, Local No. 4 is still ding-donging away with the idea that technical education is still useful to the members. We feel that knowledge possessed is easy to carry and is the one thing that the bosses or the Democratic party can't take away from us.

Mr. A. B. Sherwood opened our Lecture Course, and his talk was about the most appropriate that we could have devised. At the opening he appeared a trifle nervous (perhaps remembering that he was an employer) but as he continued his confidence increased (he probably came to the conclusion that all those in the hall had been searched and all bombs, guns and other weapons taken away) so that when he got warmed up, he got, as the French would say, "en rapport" with his audience, recounting tales of the quest of knowledge which the old time apprentices had to undergo, and contrasting the opportunity of the boys of today with them. Mr. Sherwood is nothing if not outspoken and he did not hand us any bouquets, but at the same time he voiced his criticisms of his co-employers, and he emphasized one point in no uncertain terms and that was with reference to the prices which the litho employers demand for their product. He criticized them as pikers, cut-throats and cheap skates, and made the contention that this was one of the reasons for the low wages paid in our industry.

Our next lecture will be given by Mr. J. O'Connell, of the King Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, and his

subject will be the story of paper and its application to the litho trade.

Now, brother members of the A. L. A., I would like to start something and I think this is as good a time as could be imagined. I am going to advance a question and all those who imagine they have an intelligent answer can present it at the tribunal of the membership through the columns of the Journal. My question is "What is the matter with the litho industry?" That there is something amiss, must be patent to any one who considers its position and its condition in the graphic trades. To offer proof of this I am going to state what I consider as some of the facts.

First: In comparison to the amount of capital invested in the different litho establishments and the amount of worry and work in the financial and clerical departments, it is an indisputable fact that very few of the litho employers have accumulated any great amount of money, and in the parlance of the streets, the great majority are just "getting by."

Second: In comparison to the time spent in acquiring the amount of knowledge and the skill necessary for the average workman to become proficient in almost any branch of the Litho trade, the wages received are so abnormally low when contrasted with those received by workmen in other crafts, that it seems to be an incredible nightmare.

The foregoing are the two great materialistic facts, but the next is the greatest fact as it is psychological.

Third: Why is it that both of the foregoing facts are looked upon as though they were matters of course and an inherent and unchangeable heritage of the thing called lithography?

Now get your pencils out and scratch your heads and loosen up some of the kinks in your gray matter, for I know that everyone of you who reads this article has some idea as to the cause or causes and some remedy as a cure, and your suggestion may be the key to the riddle.

It is apparent to all of us that lithography is in the dawn of a new day, so wake up and brush the cobwebs of sleep from your brain and arise and step out into the sunrise, prepared to do your share of thinking and planning to bring the industry to which we have devoted our lives up to the level of its worth.

I am going to give you my reasons for the first two facts and it is expressed in one word: "Inefficiency," which is induced by a wrong psychology.

Our whole trade is saturated with the subconscious idea that it is primarily a mechanical industry. This idea has its foundation in the mind of the employer and permeates from him down through all the workmen, and nothing could be more misleading.

The lithographic trade is an artistic and chemical process, using only the mechanical devices for its expression, and the trade will remain in its present state until the employers realize that the best results will be accomplished both artistically and financially by the exercise of intelligence rather than by a strong back and a weak head, their apparent ideal of a good workman.

The Bowling League of Local No. 4 is on the home stretch and so far has been a great success, and the rivalry is getting keener as the end approaches. There are sixteen teams and only six team prizes, and Oh Boy!

Local No. 4 has also appointed a committee to devise ways and means of acquiring a building of our own, and the idea seems to meet with the approval of our members, so you see we are beginning to progress and not listen so much to the dead ones.

Business is good in Chicago and we need engravers and artists.

S. A. D.

LOCAL No. 7, MILWAUKEE

Well, boys! here we are once more. Local No. 7 was missing for awhile but we are hitting on all twelve just now. Business is showing a vast improvement in our locality. Most of the shops are working overtime.

Gugler Litho Co. granted its employees a voluntary wage increase. Other shops take notice!

Brother Phening, engraver, has secured himself wife. Heard he had the real stuff at his wedding celebration! How about it? Sorry I could not be the Bill. Brothers of the Imperial gave Bill and Co. great send-off with cowbells, tin cans, etc. Don't forget the smokes, Bill!

All our young men are harking to the call of cupid. Well, you know spring is here and general that is the time you hunt your mate. Am I right? Yes said it! Go to it, fellows, and best luck and everything that goes with it.

Our Executive Council held an important meeting Sunday, March 7, upon the request from the employees of the Northwestern Litho Co., to patch up the difference of opinion at this shop. Some stiff argument took place, but it is O. K. now and also to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We hear Chicago has a crackerjack Bowling team. Am I right? How about a match game before the summer winds blow again? This applies to all locals. How about it? Come on and arrange a game.

The only branch of lithography not fully organized Local No. 7 is the engraving branch. Come on, fellows induce these men to join us. This can be done with little hard work. So let's go. What do you say?

We are now working on a plan to have all members attend our meetings once in three months at least.

We will plaster a fifty cents' fine on you for no appearance without a good cause. Wake up, men, this can be done, so all wives and sweethearts and even one who knows see to it that they get to their destination. Don't forget this!

Local No. 7 has forgotten what a wet meeting looks like since July. How about a meeting on this or that again? It doesn't necessarily have to be hard drinking which are almost forgotten (not), but soft drinks and sandwiches go with it. Well, what do you think about it? We could swell our attendances easily and quickly with the methods mentioned above.

Brother Diehn of Chicago was with us at our last meeting and I think he had a very enjoyable time. Hope you got home O. K. We are always open to visitors from any local.

We voted in favor of the Plumb plan on railroad and have forwarded check of \$10 to the subscription of their weekly labor paper. You can secure these papers at our meetings, boys. Don't forget to read them, have read them, so they ought to be O. K. You said

Geo. Schmidt.

LOCAL No. 30, ERIE, PA.

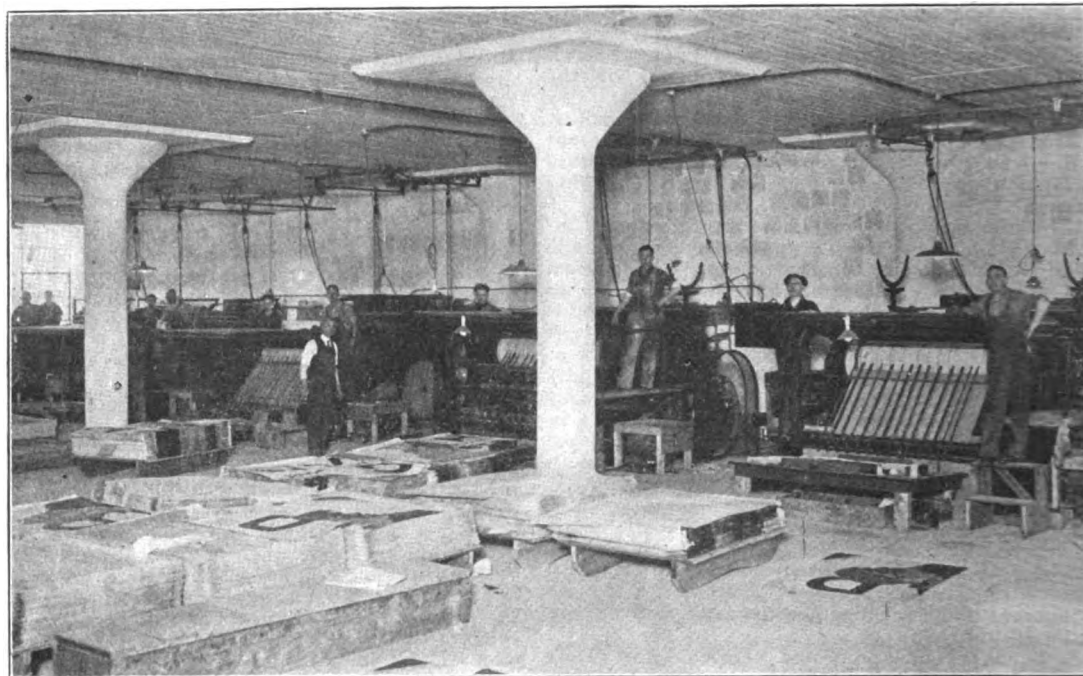
The last regular meeting of Local Erie was unusually well attended, and there was lots of business disposed of. Nine applications for membership were acted upon. Brothers Chas. Hird, Wm. Stanton and W. J. Stanton, who were "down" with the Flu, are back to work again. President Embrow is on the job and has had plenty to do since he has been in office. Bro. Grebner does not walk to work since the snow has left Kearsarge and the trolleys run again.

Bro. Sam. Maitland gave us a very pleasant surprise by dropping in on us the other day. Bros. Embrow and Wagner met Bro. Maitland and entertained him until the time for the special meeting. Bro. Maitland gave a very able talk on different subjects but dwelt especially on honesty of employee to the employer. He said that he finds most of the employers whiter than they are usually painted. Bro. Maitland initiated a class of nine new members, the largest class ever taken into the Local.

Bro. Maitland assured us that he would make a return call soon as he was very much pleased with the city and conditions of Local 30 and its members. We will say that we were very much pleased with him on his visit and hope to see him soon again.

Very fraternally,

Edw. Wick.



COMMERCIAL POSTER CO., CLEVELAND, O.

Reading from left to right: Wm. Maberson, John O'Malley, Leo Stanton, Jos. Zednic, Leo. Murphy, Louis Knapke, Hugh O'Malley, Charles Mooney, Arthur Dudley, and Jack Guiton, Sr. The gentleman standing on the floor is Brother Al. Lawrence, who is superintendent of the pressroom, an old member in Local No. 6.

Now for the article on the shop.

This plant is a new one in our midst, and from all indications bids fair to be a winner; having started in the right manner by employing nothing but union labor, thereby getting the best help that can be obtained, assuring first-class workmanship, as any one will agree who has seen the classy commercial posters which are beginning to appear upon the billboards of our city. The president of this company is Mr. A. R. McChandlish, former general manager of the Morgan Lithographing Company, the largest poster house in this city. Mr. Chandlish is a master salesman and it will be but a short while until they will have to move into larger quarters, as they are rushed with orders.

LOCAL No. 6, CLEVELAND

At our last regular meeting we had the honor of the presence of First Vice-President Sam. Maitland, who initiated two new members after which he gave a very lengthy and interesting talk, which held the members' attention from the start to the finish, and we all conceded that he had a very fluent flow of language and a very smooth delivery. He is the second "Babe Ruth" when it comes to making long drives. The evening was all too short for the members, so we had Brother Maitland stay over which he did, leaving here Sunday, promising to return as soon as possible. The big thing Bro. Sam accomplished during his visit in Cleveland was to infuse enthusiasm into members who had been very lax in the past in attending meetings of this Local.

Members of Local 6 extend their heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Wm. Woodhouse, who recently lost his wife.
E. F. Keller.

LOCAL No. 8, CINCINNATI

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Chicago Convention establishing an honorary life membership in the International Association, two of our members have the honor of being the first from Local No. 8 to earn this distinction, namely Brothers William Russell and Henry Altvater. As a special recognition of the long and faithful service of the latter, the National Council adopted the following resolution which was read at the meeting February 27.

At a meeting of the Interantional Council, held at the Astor Hotel, New York, on February 12, 1920, a motion was made by Vice-Pres. Maitland that the International Secretary-Treasurer of this organization be, and is hereby instructed to forward to you a written document as a certificate of life membership in the organization.

This communication is therefore to notify you that the membership of the International Council in appreciation of your long and loyal membership in this Association, and also in appreciation of your services to the organization from the time of the first convention of the L. I. B. A., down to the present hour, have deemed it fit and proper that this communication be forwarded to you with the request that it be retained by you as a token of the esteem and fraternal good wishes of the membership of the Council in conference assembled.

Brother Altvater expressed his grateful thanks for the honor bestowed upon him.

Local No. 8 is indeed proud also for the distinction conferred upon its esteemed and faithful member.

Some time ago the Local received an application for membership from a Japanese and as the natives of that

country are not eligible for citizenship in this country, the Local entertained serious doubt as to its authority to admit the applicant. The question was submitted to the Interantional Council for decision. A reply was received that there were no obstacles in the way of alien admissions to our Association. Accordingly the application of Tai Ichioka was favorably acted upon and duly elected.

As Brother Tai Ichioka was the only newly elected member to take the obligation that evening, it made him of course quite conspicuous. Brother Sam Maitland administered the obligation and gave a little talk upon the affairs of the United States and Japan. In welcoming you in our midst, he began, I wish to assure you of our friendship, respect and good will. The American and Japanese people are a proud and spirited people. The late Theodore Roosevelt wrote: Japan's career during the past fifty years has been without a parallel in the world's history.

Japan has played a part of extraordinary usefulness in the Allied cause in the war for civilization. Japan's friendship should be peculiarly dear to the United States and every farsighted public man should do his utmost to keep a cordial working agreement of sympathy between the two nations."

That this feeling of friendship is mutual in both countries is evident from the eloquent and appealing address of Viscount Ishii's at Fair Haven, Mass., on July 4th last, in which he closed with these words:

"We trust you, we love you and, if you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal and good fellowship down all the coming years."

Brother Maitland then introduced our new brother Tai Ichioka. The happy smile that wreathed the face of our newly elected brother reflected better than words could express that he too was in entire accord with the sentiments just heard, of his distinguished countryman Viscount Ishii.

There is quite a lot of dissatisfaction with our present meeting hall, mainly on account of the long interminable climb to get "up" there. However, it is rumored that this condition will be ameliorated soon. Let us hope so. Business is good in this jurisdiction.

The Reporter.

LOCAL No. 9, DETROIT

This Local has been laying down on the job this last month or so, which has come to the notice of our worthy Pres. Bill Fredericks; so he had to pick on someone, therefore made me the culprit, so I will endeavor to enlighten our sister locals of our doings as regularly as possible. Our meetings are full of life and well attended and the membership is increasing (slow but sure), the latest recruits being Brothers Tucker and Masch, photographer and transferer resp. This local has become a member of the Michigan Labor Party and Bro. John Keith is our delegate and is proving himself a staunch supporter to the cause. At our last meeting we had a lively discussion about the 44 hours per week and all present seemed to favor it, so don't be surprised to hear of Detroit working the 44 hours in the near future, as they seem to treat the agreement of May, 1921, as a great joke. Wish to state the photo-engravers in this city have been working 44 hours since January 1st, 1920, and we think it time our boys got in line instead of standing out in the cold and trembling, waiting like a lot of children wanting our mothers to ask for what we are entitled to. I notice some of our sister locals are getting restless and hope they will continue so, until we get some satisfaction, and believe me, if we can't get it in these good times, we will stand a very poor chance later on. This local purchased 50 shares of Labor Temple stock, as the Detroit Federation of Labor anticipate building a home for local unions. The corner stone will be laid on Labor Day of this year; we also raffled off a block of shares which was won by Bro. Bishop; no doubt we will repeat same each meeting. Business here is good, everybody working, very little overtime, plenty of

kicking as some say 48 hours is too long. Out-of-town members are cautioned not to accept any position before consulting our Pres. Bro. W. Fredericks, or they will regret it, for he is a hard nut to crack and will smack the \$25.00 fine on all violators without any mercy. Although we need the money, I trust our brothers will save us the trouble of wrecking their bank accounts.

T. E. M.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the Northwest Division of the World War Veterans, Wednesday, the 21st of January, 1920, at Minneapolis, Minn.

The sacrifice of life and limb, of home and worldly goods, we offered on the altar of Greater Democracy for ourselves and the rest of the World, will have been made in vain, if we permit the rapidly growing power and arrogance of the Financial and Industrial Oligarchy in our midst, to use the machinery of local, state and national governments to create a state of terror by unlawful invasions of our constitutional rights.

We hold that our forefathers laid down their lives to establish a free government, and to perpetuate for all time to come the blessings of liberty so essential to the well-being and happiness of a people. We entered the World War primarily to defend these principles, and to extend their benefits to more unfortunate peoples, who had not been able by their own efforts to shake off the tyranny and oppression of monarchs and autocrats.

We, therefore, look with disdain and alarm at the many attempts by agencies of organized wealth, to curtail and finally abolish the right of the people to freedom of thought, speech, press and assembly, to inviolability of person, and to representative government. We are amazed at the ease with which the Department of Justice, and other branches of the national government, the governors of many of the states, local administrative bodies, and not a few of the courts, lend themselves to the pernicious activities of associations and interests which place their privileges above the constitutional rights of the people.

The country is honeycombed with a spy system maintained by Manufacturers' Associations, "Citizens' Alliances" and similar organizations, which in the boldness of their activities, intrigues and acts of provocation, well match with the spy systems of the late European monarchies.

We condemn the action of the New York Legislature in denying duly elected representatives of the people their seats in the New York Assembly because of their affiliation with the Socialist Party, as an atrocious invasion of the right of the people to representative government, and as an encouragement and invitation to the people of our country to lose faith in the efficacy of the ballot, and to substitute force and violence in place of seeking redress by means of the ballot. Such action is unparalleled in the history of representative government.

In addition to these many outrages against the rights of the people, legislation is being now proposed in Congress to limit the right of the people to the freedom guaranteed by the constitution, which, if passed, will reduce our people to a state of mental slavery, and convert our republic into a virtual political autocracy. This is the object of the Davis, Fletcher, Sterling, Graham, and other so-called "anti-sedition" bills now pending in Congress. We condemn the activity of Attorney General Palmer in framing and advocating one of these bills.

We assert our faith in our people, in their integrity, their love of freedom and of fair play, their devotion to the fundamental principles underlying our system of government, and their readiness to defend against aggressions on our free institutions, whether by foreign monarch from without, or by financial and industrial oligarchy from within.

In the great conflict of antagonistic interests, opinions, beliefs and cures, proposed for the evils affecting our social body, we proclaim the sacredness of the principles of liberty and representative government, which have attracted millions from all the corners of the World. These millions, our fore-fathers and fathers, as well as those who have come here in our time, by their labor and sacrifices have laid the foundation of our greatness, and have created the very wealth, the organized power of which is now being used against them and us.

Be it therefore resolved, that we protest against the passage of the Davis, Fletcher, Sterling, Graham and other so-called "anti-sedition" bills now pending in Congress.

Resolved, that we call upon our local, state and national governments to put a stop to the disgraceful interference of public officials and private agencies, with the freedom of the people, and call upon them to protect the people from such unlawful interference with their constitutional rights to freedom of speech, press and assemblage, and their right to representative government and inviolability of person.

And be it further resolved, that we demand the immediate resignation of Attorney-General Palmer, whose conduct since his coming into office may be worthy of the conduct of the Ministers under the late Czar's Regime, but who is unworthy of a people who have furnished to the galaxy of immortal names decorating the pages of the World's History of Freedom, the names of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

(Submitted by Local No. 10.)

LOCAL No. 12, TORONTO

It surely was the 17th of "Ireland" that was responsible for the meagre attendance at our March meeting. Evidently it is against the religious convictions of the Irish to attend to any union business on that evening, whether they be Jew or Gentile. We, who don't celebrate St. Patrick's Day different from any other day, were amply repaid for our presence at this particular meeting.

Our International Vice-President, who is proud of being an Irishman, was doing propaganda work within a stone's throw of the "Queen City," came up to Toronto to celebrate. We were delighted to see him and expressed our pleasure in the hearty reception he was accorded when entering the room with our worthy Fourth Vice-President as guide and bodyguard. I think it was the members who "celebrated" by listening to Bro. Maitland's eloquent, helpful and vigorous address.

It ought to be very pleasant news to learn that our fellow-craftsmen in the Macdonald Manufacturing Co. are willing and anxious to share the burdens as well as participate in the benefits derived from being members of Local 12. Five proposition forms from that firm were read for the first time. There are more to follow.

All the employing lithographers have now courteously granted our very reasonable request for a \$5 increase. Even the Litho Print, when they saw the big club swung once and saw we meant business, immediately yielded to our just demands. The other employers never knew we had a club. The spontaneous appreciation by the members of Local 12 showed that they were not lacking in their high estimation of the hard work done by the members of the local council and the committee of five.

The pass-word is now obsolete. Your assessment book paid up to date is the only passport recognized which will gain your admission to all local meetings. It also ensures your being entitled to participate in the benefits.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for our Annual At Home on Friday, May 14; ladies \$1, gents \$1.50. Come and bring your wife or a lady friend and help to make it a thorough success.

We hope Bro. Maitland's mission to Hamilton and

London will be eminently successful. That we may hear him many times in Local 12 before our monthly meeting again falls on St. Patrick's Day is the sincere wish of the members.

Tom Son.

LOCAL No. 13, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Our last regular meeting was carried on 100 per cent vim, with Tim Wilson holding the gavel ready to bounce on any of our beans who got out of order. For the sake of you, fellows, that do not know, take a tip from me and do not accept a job here till you communicate with our worthy Pres. Tim Wilson, as he is on the war path and plays no favorites.

Recommendations for the government reclassification of salaries suits us fellows all Jake, as it sure does benefit our brothers in the Geological Survey who have been considered a bunch of "Dubs" by their director: Let's hope it goes through and practical men are put at the head of all professional trades. One of the most unfortunate condition exists in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing where the offset press is not recognized as a lithographic printing press and the presses are operated mostly by printing pressmen, who never had to contend with water before only for washing, sometimes drinking. Now comes the Government Printing Office asking for an appropriation to instal the offset press. It's a big question: Are they going to recognize this press as a lithograph printing press?

D. C. has many photo-litho shops, a growing branch of our industry; the camera men and negative cutters have been claimed by another organization, but we are glad to say that two of the oldest men in the business, both negative cutters, are now our brothers.

Good luck and good health to Pop Swain and Pop Herbert.

Bill Rogers, one of our former presidents, has started a shop of his own and we can safely say that it will be 100 per cent union.

Fred Schlindwein has a good parley; rags and bottles.

Al Tubbs and Jessie Henston have bought a sinkable boat for their mother-in-laws.

Ed Brauningner has a cold but no children.

Gene Donnell, who never had nothing to say, has gone to Fort Worth, Texas.

Johnny Mewes has gone to Canada; liquor grafting and lithographing go good together.

I think I shall go too.

Ace.

LOCAL No. 14, PHILADELPHIA

Notice to our Membership

Any members who being approached or themselves desirous of changing position must notify the local President of same. A member, having obtained from the local president and the shop delegate permission to make a change and accepted a position is by virtue bound to assume his duty with the new concern regardless of what alluring offers might be made by the house he leaves. Any member, violating that part of our By-laws subjects himself to a fine of \$50 and which will be enforced to the very letter.

Our Local mourns the death of Bro. Herman Knopp. His career in the litho world was typical and beyond reproach. His legacy to the youth of Philadelphia is the inter-city good fellowship made possible at considerable personal expense. It was he with about four more of our spirited members who knew how to arouse the members' interest. Brother Knopp was a well known member.

Some of our young members upon having attained maturity decided to seek opportunities elsewhere, most of them went to Pittsburgh. Notwithstanding of some employers cautioning them against a rash act, our young members went, and, the good news is now reaching us that they are making good. This news will take from Philadelphia many more ambitious young men, unless our employers in Philadelphia wake up to

the occasion and by attractive inducements take possession of the future. It is encouraging to know that a change of attitude among our employers is already noticeable.

Some members have quoted Webster in proof that minimum doesn't mean scale. The term minimum in relation to a labor union simply conveys to the employer the fact that the apprentice who has duly served his time must be paid not less than a stipulated amount in this case called minimum; otherwise ability dictates the wage. Unlike carpentry, lithography or the employees therein do not work on a scale basis, and for that reason wages in our industry should be more equalized. Since our Constitution divides lithography into distinct branches and holds its members down to their respective branch, living wages should be paid to all in order to prevent demoralization.

Well now, R. R. E., since you'd like to see
A wee word fra yer freen the cornetist,
Who played brae lively airs te tha Sunday affairs,
And so clever ye canna ferget im,
He now plays to the tune of a ten dollar note
Just for one semiquaver in our by-laws he broke
Now the tune is repentance, absolution is granted,
And I write true to music or surrender not wanted.
James J. McKenna.

LOCAL No. 20, AKRON, O.

Local No. 20 reports another very successful meeting held on Wednesday, March 3. At this session we had the pleasure of initiating two new members; one was an old veteran of the former L. I. P. and B. A., but thanks to the legislation enacted at our recent Convention, by extending the age limit, our Bro. Leonard was eligible for membership. The other candidate we have been urging for a long time and our perseverance was finally rewarded by his initiation. We hope to initiate another old-timer and former member at our April meeting; then Local No. 20 will be practically 100 per cent organized. Our brothers employed at the Commercial P. and Litho Co., were pleased to report another increase in wages ranging from \$2.00 to \$7.00 per week, effective about February 1st. This brings the wage rate of our members employed in this concern to \$45.00 and \$50.00 per week, which we all consider a fair rate for these times.

Our Bro. Ed. Josken has left this city and accepted a position with the Crane Litho Co. of Cleveland. Sorry to lose you Ed, but the best wishes of all the boys go with you. While thinking of our exports I am reminded our Bro. Richard Ward left us the latter part of January for Fort Worth, Texas; he is with the Reimers Co. of that city and reports he is getting along fine and likes the climate well. Good luck, Dick, and best wishes from all the boys for your health and happiness.

A very encouraging report comes from our Bro. George Spence, artist, located at Canton, O., stating that he had just received an increase in wages of \$10.00 per week which gives him 55 for 44. When we consider that Bro. Spence has only been with this firm a little over two months it indicates that he must be there with the goods and also that we have some employers who are willing to recognize efficiency when they get it. As to our imports, we report that Bro. Carl Bentz from Kansas City came to work in Akron and is making good. He likes the job and city and we hope to have him with us for a long while.

Some time in ancient history the boys of our Local had a dream in which they conceived the idea that they could trim any bowling team within this neck of the woods. So after some practice we issued a challenge to our brothers of a nearby local, which of course was accepted. But after considerable delays, causes of which are too numerous to mention, we finally got together on Saturday, March 20; then came the great awakening. After the noise and smoke of battle was over we awoke and found it was only a

dream; the only alibi our boys will offer is that old ancient Indian saying: Defeated, but not conquered. However, in order to soothe our wounded pride and broken spirits, our boys of Local No. 6 invited us to a banquet at their clubroom and, believe me, it was some banquet. You sure have to hand it to Local No. 6 when it comes to entertaining visitors. The delegation from No. 20, that went to Cleveland, enjoyed themselves so much with the good eats and good drinks, also smokes, and the social and fraternal spirit shown to us more than compensated for our defeat at bowling. But, fellows of No. 6, look out, for we are determined to get even at the return match at Akron.

Fraternally yours,

Norka.

LOCAL No. 21, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

is pleased to announce that the members of Hartford, Conn., formerly connected with this Local, feeling that with a local membership of twenty-one members they have reached maturity and are soon to be known as Local No. 43, A. L. of A. In the membership of the new Local there is a former president, a former recording secretary and a former treasurer of Local No. 21, also a loyal bunch of members whom we feel assured will bring credit to our General Association and its affiliated locals.

Local No. 21 extends its greeting to Local No. 43 and wishes them all manner of good success.

Meetings of Local No. 21 are held the 3rd Friday of each month and are well attended; every meeting we have from one to three candidates elected to membership. Business in all the shops here is very good; this includes Providence, R. I., which city is affiliated with Local No. 21.

Reporter Neb.

LOCAL No. 22, LOS ANGELES

March meeting of Local No. 22 was well attended and many important matters were taken up for discussion. Two new candidates were initiated and one new application read off, which means that Local No. 22 will soon join the 100 per cent locals. Business is good in this local notwithstanding the fact that we have three brothers on the out-of-work list. Bro. Chas. Troll, our genial statistician, delivered one of his famous speeches during the meeting on the laxity of some of the brothers in filling out the statistical report. We have a case where one of the brothers refused to fill out the card and tore it up. The time is past wherein any individual member can dictate to this Association what he will do or not do. Like the rest of us he will live up to the laws and wishes of this association or Local No. 22 will know the reason why and deal with him accordingly.

Bro. Frank Troll, who underwent a serious operation several weeks ago, is entirely recovered. More power to you, Frank!

Bro. Ed. Irons of Topeka, Kansas, has accepted a position with the Jefferson Co. of Los Angeles and started to work last week. Welcome to our city, Ed. May the job prove a good one.

Bro. Cliff Hyde of Local No. 4, known from one border to the other, arrived in our midst last week and has gone to work for the Western Litho Co. Stick with us, Cliff, we need a few more good wind jammers to keep things lively.

H. L. S.

LOCAL No. 23, INDIANAPOLIS

Thanks to the untiring efforts of our officers and committees for the very good work they have done in building up this Local, and putting it on the impenetrable pedestal it now stands upon. At the last regular meeting in February there were three more new members initiated, so we are now closing in on the 100 mark.

Local No. 23, at its last meeting, unanimously protested against the proposed measure of making Labor

Organizations to be incorporated, and a committee was appointed to correspond with the Senators and Congressmen from Indiana, asking them to use their good offices and defeat the measure.

Among other things doing here was a visit of the stork to the home of Brother Fred Kohl with a baby boy.

Business in our city has been very brisk and looks promising for some time to come.

Max F. Kriese.

LOCAL No. 24, PITTSBURGH

Say, Charlie! On page 40, in the February issue of the National Lithographer, you will find a most complimentary article for the moral benefit of the well known Chicago firm, Edwards & Deutsch. This article deals with the pleasant relationship between employer and employees of this shop, and how the office force on Christmas presented Mr. Joseph Deutsch, the President of the big litho plant, with a very fine chair and then the article continues further: "Then the company, following the example set by the office force, made testimonial presentation to the shop force. This testimonial was of considerable value to the recipients. It was two full weeks salary for every man employed, and the amount was in the neighborhood of \$15,000. Accompanying was an illuminated card, titled: "To all our employees," with a grateful expression of thanks for services rendered, also a hearty wish for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Say, Charlie! I wonder if that is a so-called "So-sayshun" shop? Impossible! What say, if we decorate them with our Union Label?

In one of his recent offerings in the Pittsburgh Press, Arthur Brisbane, the well known essayist, had this to say: "One small class at the top has ruled the world for more than a hundred centuries. Dozens of big, badly treated classes must struggle for their rights through class legislation.

"As to genuine radicalism, there is too little, not too much of it. You may say truly what Guizot said long ago in his admirable lectures on the history of civilization: "One circumstance must strike us most forcibly. I mean the extraordinary mental timidity of the citizens, their humility, the excessive modesty of their pretensions to a right of interference in the government of their country, and the little matter that, in this respect, contented them."

"With little the people used to be contended, with little they are contented now. Humble, modest, mentally timid — — —"

Now, Charlie, you will note that he uses the term "the people" instead of "the lithographers."

Say, Charlie! May be that March meeting wasn't some meeting! Quite characteristic of the month with its antics of storm and calm. And may be Bro. O. C. James isn't some aviator; see him make those fancy and thrilling "loop-the-loop" stunts and then land on his feet without a scratch. I tell you, Charlie, it was a dandy meeting, the kind that puts hair on your breast, the kind which animates, the kind which is good and for the purpose it is intended, the kind where and when nearly everybody had his little say. Whatever you do don't miss the next meeting and don't fail to bring your little "say"; don't be so humble and mentally timid, get it out of the system, and don't hold a one-man meeting after the regular meeting.

One interesting feature at this meeting was the initiation of two re-admitted members, Bros. F. Kramer and J. D. Fox.

Youngstown carried away, like in the previous meeting, the free dues drawing by No. 195.

Business within our jurisdiction is very brisk. With best wishes, believe you me,

M. R. E.

LOCAL No. 25, KANSAS CITY

Besides the transaction of routine business at the first regular semi-monthly meeting of March, Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer was elected vice-president to fill the unexpired term of Bro. Geo. Beauchamp now working in St. Joseph, Mo. Bro. Robert F. Geiger was elected statistician in place of Bro. John Dolan, who resigned at the previous meeting. All members, especially shop delegates, can materially assist the statistician by promptly returning the blank forms properly filled out.

The deepest sympathy of the local was expressed by a silent rising vote for the sad bereavement of Bro. William C. Herren caused by the death of his mother, February 23, Topeka, Kans., burial Lawrence, Kans. Bro. Paul Heitman returns to the R. M. Rigby Ptg. Co. and resumes charge of the litho department. Bro. Eugene Donnell accepts a position in the transferring department of this firm. Bro. Henry J. Portner leaves their employ to accept a position with the Smith-Brooks Co., Denver, Colo.

Mr. Willard N. Hall, head of the Hall Litho Co. of Topeka, one of the largest printing establishments in the West, died Thurs. March 11, following an illness of several days. He was 64 years old.

At the second regular meeting the office of Sentinel was declared vacant and Bro. Frederick O. Fats was elected to fill the unexpired term. All the newly elected officers were duly installed. Bro. Chas. J. Mitchell is again working in the engraving department of the Combs Ptg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Bro. H. Goos has accepted a position to operate the new offset press at the Goodloe Litho Co.

Business continues exceptionally good throughout this jurisdiction.

J. D.

LOCAL No. 35, FORT WORTH

"Allah" be praised. The members of No. 35 wish to see their Local represented in the correspondence columns of the Journal, as evidenced by the wishing of the job of correspondent on the undersigned. So if the members are willing to tolerate his efforts the writer will endeavor, as best he can, to deliver the goods. Therefore, all local news items handed in or forwarded for publication by the Brothers in all outside groups located within the jurisdiction of above local will certainly be appreciated, and will help some, just as naturally as the crowing of one old rooster starts up another.

The regular monthly meeting was held Sunday evening in the "Dallas Labor Temple" with a very good attendance. A motion to omit the charge of twenty-five cents on all new dues books to members was submitted and carried. Alexander Herbert's application for membership was held in abeyance, awaiting the report of the investigating committee, who instructed the recording secretary, Bro. Dillard, to write Kansas City and secure the information in reference to the time of his transfer, etc., from Local No. 25 to Local No. 35. And, furthermore, that he be promptly informed of such action.

Bro. Ward, who recently migrated from Toledo, Ohio, to this neck o' the woods, was in evidence at the meeting. He is at present employed at the Reimers Company, Fort Worth. Bro. Fred Hearle, like the "Arab" of old, quietly folded his tent and left Dallas to accept a position in Portland, Oregon, and the best wishes of the other Brothers go with him, for he is certainly a clever craftsman and a good friendly co-worker. Bro. Chauncey Leagon, who did his bit across the big pond and recently got back in harness, was unanimously elected treasurer at the special meeting to fill out the unexpired term made vacant by Bro. Hearle's resignation and departure for new fields. He also fell heir to the position of foreman of the litho department of the A. J. Boedefeld Company. And in the writer's humble judgment they picked a winner, i. e., not a has-been or a going-to-be, but an "is-a"—

for he is an able workman and will certainly make good in his new undertaking. Bro. A. J. Witt of the Hill Printing Co., Waco, has resigned and transferred his services to the Western Bank Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. May good luck accompany him in his new position. Bro. C. L. Davenport has also left the employ of the Hill Printing Co. and accepted a position with Clark & Courts, Galveston—what is one firm's loss is another firm's gain in securing the services of a crackerjack transferer. Bro. Harry Fehrenbach, Dallas, was not satisfied to wait for trouble to come to him, but had to go out and hunt it up. He recently purchased a "Chevrolet Car" with accommodation for two couples, and he intends taking long rides out in the country to keep cool these coming hot summer evenings. It looks promising, but, the best laid plans of both mice and men, they say, oft go glimmering. Bro. Geo. C. Clinton, a very well-known New York lithographer, is now in charge of C. and C. Galveston, litho department. And, as Bro. Rose stated, he is a prince of good fellows, a clever workman and a man of excellent character. And, as Abraham Lincoln said, "A man's character is like a tree, and his reputation is like its shadow," the shadow is what we think of it, but the tree is the real thing. Bro. Rose's trip through the Southwest was a very successful one; he initiated in Dallas, a pressman and feeder at Hargraves, and also two feeders at Boedefeld's, and since his visit the latter firm has given the journeymen and feeders a substantial raise in salary. May the good work continue. At San Antonio he cleaned up the Maverie-Clark Company, initiated five men, including the president's nephew, Geo. Lilly. At Houston he initiated two transferers and since then has received the application of Mr. Julius Lohrman, engraver, and also has a fine chance to secure the application of Mr. Rave, foreman of the litho department, who, by the way, is an ex-New Yorker, who was transplanted to the Sunny South many moons ago. Just received a letter from Bro. Harry Ryan, who worked for the Bennett Printing Co. some time back, he said in part, I have sure gone some since shaking the dust of Paris off my feet; I worked in St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., London, Canada, Rochester, N. Y., New York City, Charleston, S. C., and finally landed here with the Maryland Litho Company, Baltimore.—Well, with that record he is some globetrotter, can you beat it?

Bro. Harry Brandies has returned to Dallas and is employed at the Hargraves Co.; he is an old friend of the writer's, a clever designer and engraver and a good friendly "Indian."

Business is extra good in the "Lone Star State," and quite a few openings for engravers, transferers and offset pressmen are reported. But it seems that there are more positions open than there are practical craftsmen to fill them, not only down here but all over the country the employing lithographers are looking for journeymen. What's the trouble? There is an old Hindoo proverb which has it, "He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not is a fool." But, thank Allah, there are signs of an awakening everywhere in the business world. For the day is coming when no man or class of men will be slaves to others, either physically, mentally or spiritually.

Faternally yours,

J. C. S.

LOCAL No. 36, PORTLAND, ORE.

Our last meeting was well attended, Brother N. W. Lawler presiding. Bro. B. Hyronimus entered upon his duties as treasurer. There were two initiations and with eight at our last meeting, looks like Local No. 36 will have all working at the trade in the organization. Local No. 4, please take notice that it has a strong competitor for the year 1920.

Bro. Adolph Williams of San Francisco, Cal., who has not been working at the trade for a year, is back

at the bench and working for the Irwin Hudson Co. of Portland, Ore. He is very much pleased with our rainy weather and says he will be a webfoot soon.

Bro. J. Flynn of Seattle is now basking in the sunshine in California. Business in the Northwest is continuing very good. Chas. A. Zitz.

IN MEMORIAM

Be it recorded that at a regular meeting of Local No. 36 on March 1st, 1920, the sad tidings reached our Local that the Almighty Father had called from our midst on February 16th, 1920, our brother member

David S. Ramsay.

Whereas, his family has suffered the loss of a loving husband and father,

Resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 36, deeply feel the loss of our brother member and extend to the family our deep and lasting sympathy in the hour of sorrow.

Further be it resolved, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy thereof be sent to his bereaved family.

N. W. Lawler, President,

H. W. Vincent, Rec. Sec'y,

Amalgamated Lithographers of America,
Local No. 36, Portland, Ore.

DOOLEY EXPLAINS "OPEN SHOP"

(By F. Peter Dunne.)

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about th' 'open schop'?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. Whut is th' 'open shop'? Sure, 'tis the shop where they kape th' doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey—suppose wan uv these freeborn American citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along comes anither son-av-a-gun an' he sez t' th' boss, 'Oi think Oi could handle th' job nicely f'r ninety cints.' 'Shure,' sez th' boss, an' th' wan dollar man gets th' merry, jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool woruld t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor devil. An' so it goes, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thru, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'r his right eye.

"It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their independence. They must kape their independence. They must have their independence, regardless av anything else."

"But," says Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye menshun say they are f'r th' unions iv properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "iv properly conducted. An' there we are. An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contrahcts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dam few members."

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Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa. Meets third Friday at Parkway Bld., 5th floor, Room C, Broad and Cherry Sts. President—Robert Shackleton, 236 Lexington Ave., E. Lansdowne, Pa. Telephone: Lansdowne, 1410 W.

Local No. 15, Denver, Colorado. Meets second Wednesday at T. M. A. Hall, 1715 California St. President—Lothar Hartung, 1165 Lipau St., Denver, Colo.

Local No. 16, Louisville, Ky. Meets second Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 6th and Walnut Sts. President—Henry Coleman, 2713 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Kentucky.

Local No. 17, San Francisco, California. Meets second and fourth Thursday at Eagle's Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Hyde St. President—Chris. Vanderveen, Mill Valley, California.

Local No. 18, Baltimore, Md. Meets second and fourth Friday at Drivers' and Bottlers' Hall, 1122 Harford Ave. President—Robert Bircher, 2107 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Local No. 19, Coshocton, Ohio. Meets third Tuesday at G. A. R. Hall, Main St. President—Adolph H. Sahling, 1440 Walnut St., Coshocton, O.

Local No. 20, Akron, Ohio. Meets first Friday, at Central Labor Union Hall, 319 S. Main St. President A. D. Pfaff, 341 Brown St., Akron, O.

Local No. 21, Springfield, Mass. Meets third Friday at Hibernian Hall, Worthington St., Springfield Mass. President—William Strang, 82 Pearl Street, Springfield, Mass.

Local No. 22, Los Angeles, California. Meets first Tuesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 220 S. Main Street. President—Frank J. Heck, 659 West 35th Place, Los Angeles, Cal.

Local No. 23, Indianapolis, Ind. Meets first and third Friday at Lincoln Hall, 27 S. Delaware St. President—Louis Mayer, 2143 S. East Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local No. 24, Pittsburg, Pa. Meets third Thursday at Robert's Building, Fifth Ave. President—Henry Domhoff, 502 Chester Ave., N. S., Pittsburg, Pa.

Local No. 25, Kansas City, Mo. Meets first and third Friday at Room 301, Curtice Bldg., 813 Walnut St. President—Martin Boller, 4020 E. 58th St., Kansas City.

Local No. 27, Montreal, Canada. Meets first Friday at Gagnon Hall, Amherst and De Montigny Sts. President—Stanley Smith, 165 Querbes Ave., Outremont, Can.

Local No. 29, Richmond, Va. Meets third Monday at Arcade Bldg., Foushee and Broad Sts. President—F. C. Murray, 706 N. 24th St., Richmond, Va.

Local No. 30, Erie, Pa. Meets first Wednesday at New Labor Temple, 17th and State Sts. President—Chas. J. Emblow, 221 Myrtle St., Erie, Pa.

Local No. 31, Winnipeg, Man. Meets second Thursday at Labor Temple, James St., East. President—Lawrence Ridge, c. o. J. Shivas, 474 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Can.

Local No. 32, Wheeling, W. Va. Meets first Tuesday at the Mecca Hotel, corner 15th and Market Sts. President—Walter Reuter, 4016 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Local No. 33, Dayton, Ohio. Meets first Saturday at Raugh Hall, Jefferson and 4th Sts. President—George Anderson, 619 Albany St., Dayton, O.

Local No. 34, Columbus, Ohio. Meets second Friday at Deibel's Hall, 279 S. High St. President Wm. Meyer, 592 S. High St., Columbus, O.

Local No. 35, Fort Worth, Texas. Meets second Sunday, alternating between Ft. Worth and Dallas, Tex. President—Geo. C. Johnson, 323 W. 10th St., Dallas, Texas.

Local No. 36, Portland, Oregon. Meets first Tuesday at Public Library Building Temple, Third and Morrison Sts. President—N. W. Lawlor, Foot of Miles St., Portland, Ore.

Local No. 37, Des Moines, Iowa. President—Anthony Stocker, 1508 Arlington Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

Local No. 38, Omaha, Neb. Meets second Friday at Labor Temple. President—H. A. Barnett, 1309 Howard St., Omaha, Neb.

Local No. 39, Nashville, Tenn.—President, Ernest S. Tucker, 1105 Second Ave., S. Nashville, Tenn.

Local No. 40, Ottawa, Ont. Meets third Friday at St. George's Hall, Bank St. President—George King, 53 Hamilton Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Local No. 41, Scranton, Pa. President—Edward Gellman, 156 Hillside Ave., Edwardsville, Pa.

Local No. 42, Hamilton, Ont. Meets second Thursday at Lister Chambers. President—Harry Askin, 61 Locomotive Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Huntington Delegate—John Boysen, P. O. Box 13, Huntington, W. Va.

Spokane Delegate—Chas. A. Burns, E. 1517 Bridgeport Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Dunkirk Delegate—Geo. Richert, 330 Swan St., Dunkirk, N. Y.

Missoula Delegate—Wm. Richardson, 404 E. Spruce St., Missoula, Mont.

London Delegate—John Lunan, 14 Beattie Avenue, London, Ont.

Grand Rapids Delegate—Jake De Vogel, 41 Carlton Ave., S. E. Grand Rapids.

Syracuse Delegate—Chris. Schopf, 112 Bryant Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Vancouver Delegate—George D. Graham, 823 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.

Victoria Delegate—Arthur Vivian, 2572 Belmont Ave., Victoria, B. C.

Providence Delegate—Frank Waterfall, 38 Mitchell St., Providence, R. I.

Seattle Delegate—Frank Kinnel, 4240 9th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

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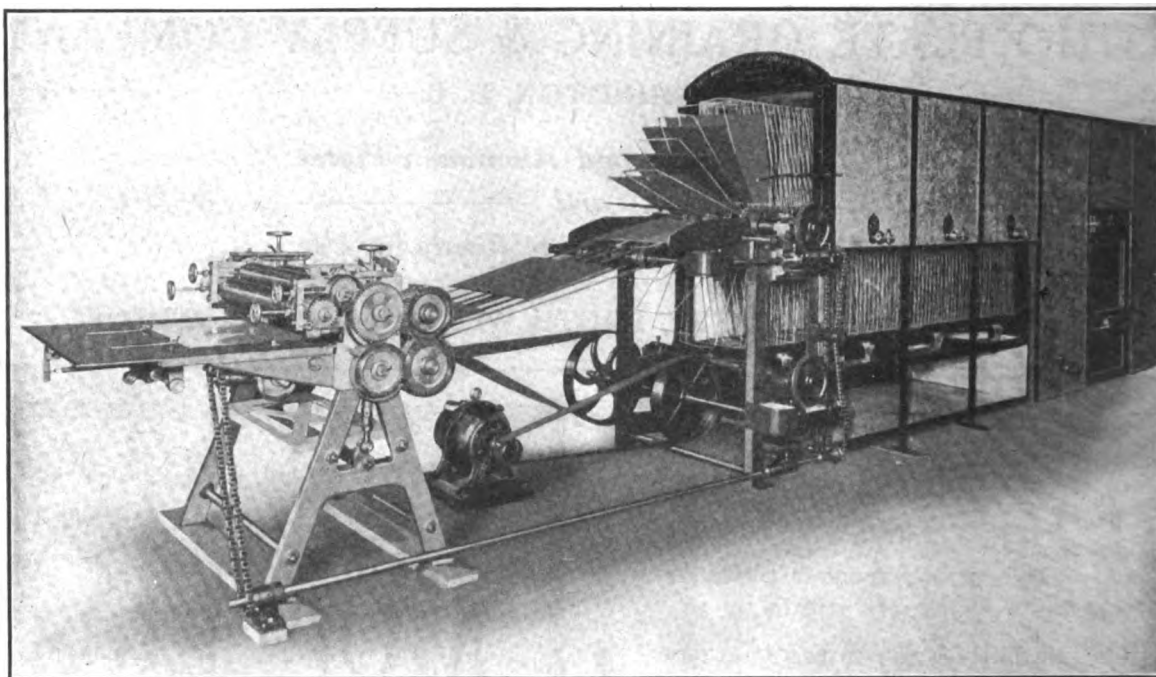
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The writer had the pleasure of being taken through the New York manufacturing plant of the big Ault & Wiborg concern. Mr. Max Leinberger, ink expert, who accompanied the writer, took great pains in explaining the working of the many departments, together, with their vital connection, in the manufacture of printing inks. Though, this New York plant is but small when compared with the Ault & Wiborg giant manufacturing plants in Cincinnati, Norwood and New Jersey, it, nevertheless offers all that is of interest to a practical printer, and, perhaps more so because one's mind is not necessarily perplexed by sheer magnitude of everything. Mr. Leinberger informed the writer that within recent months, a number of litho pressmen have visited the place, with a view, to obtain a better knowledge about an industry so closely related to the pressroom, and, he seemed very gratified, regarding the interest taken by the litho printers of New York.

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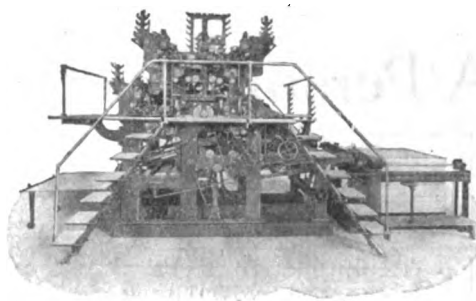
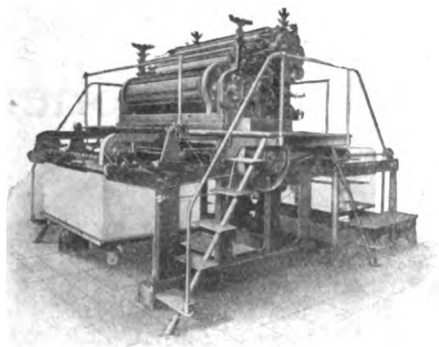
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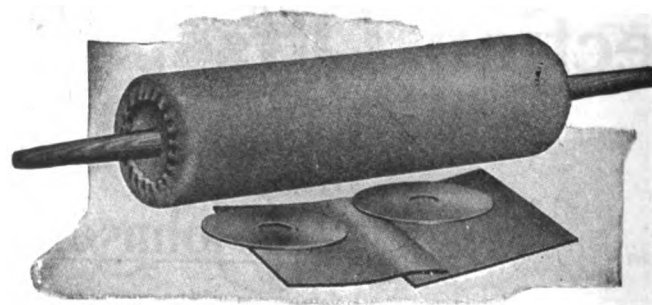


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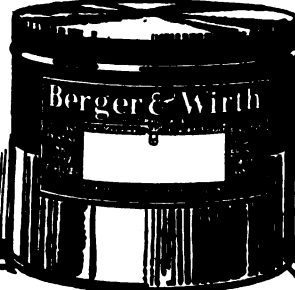
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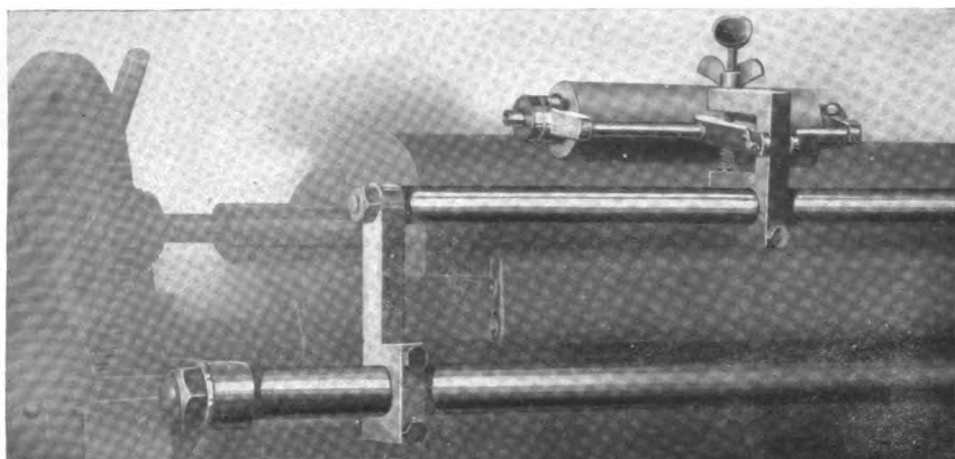
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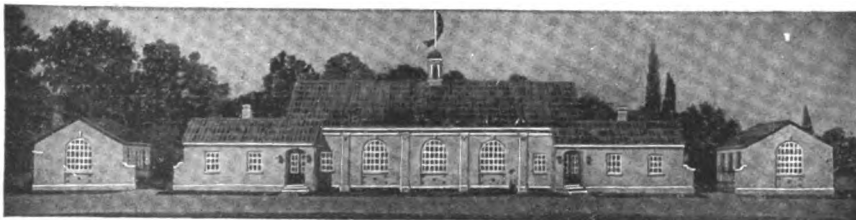
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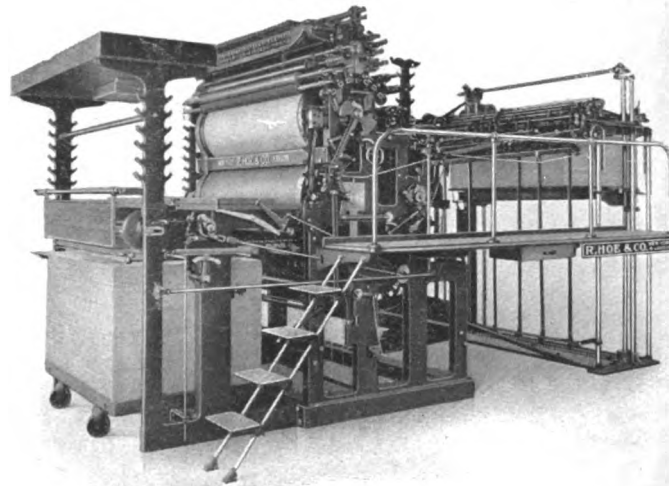
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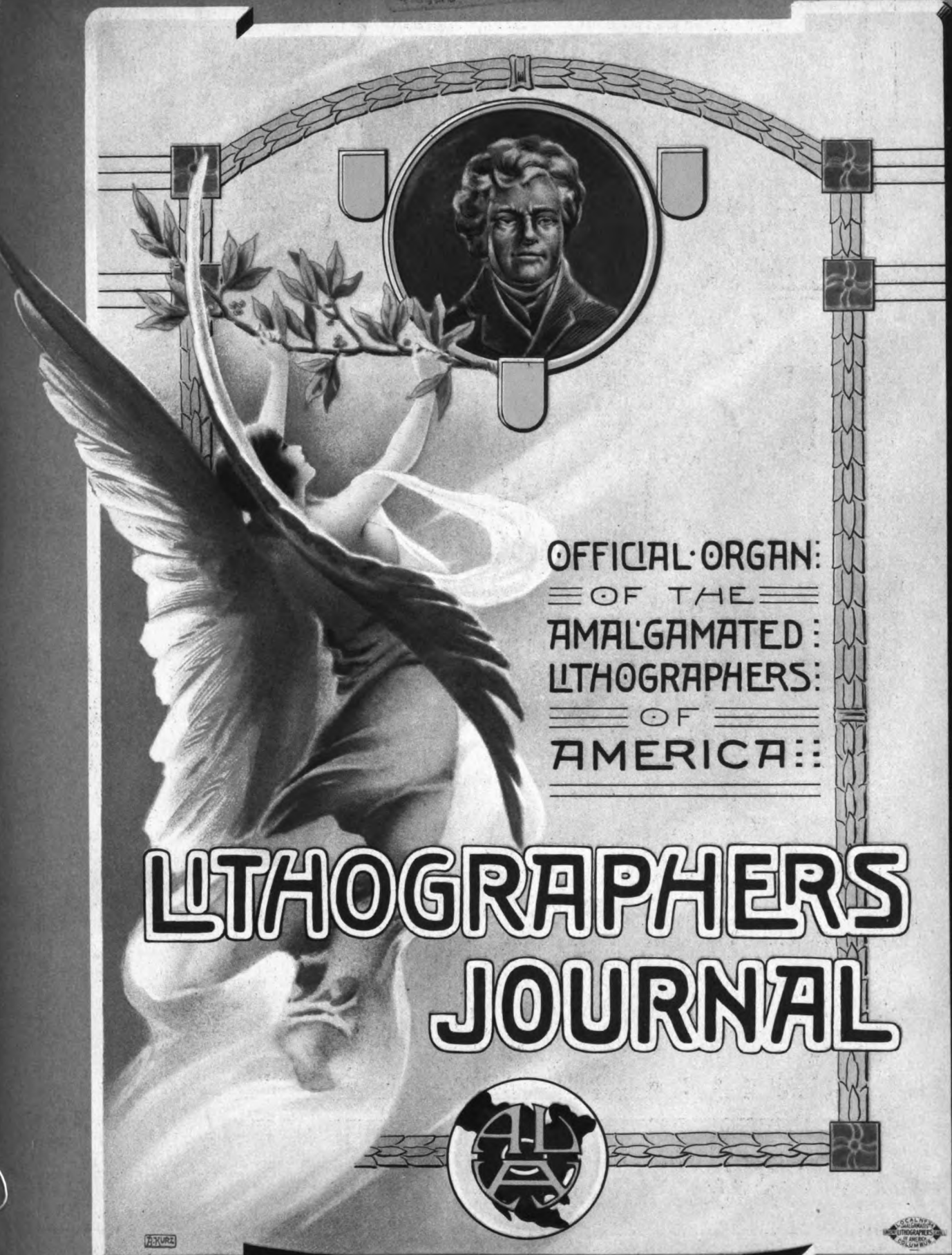
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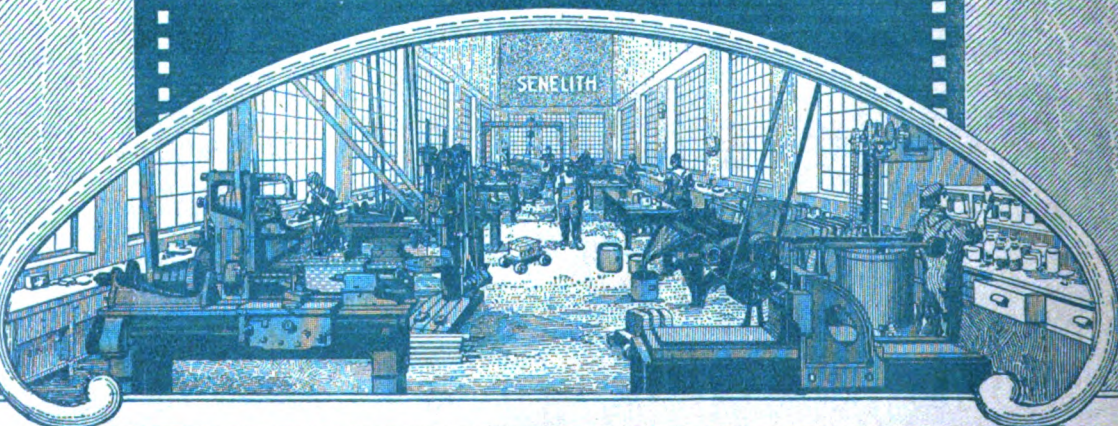


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Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Published by the AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, at 205 W. 14th St., New York City, the sixth day of each month

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(Continued on page 452)



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A. & W. TRANSFER INK—A superior ink, possessing many of the merits of the FRANKFORT TRANSFER BLACK, but lower in price.

A. & W. PREPARED TRANSFER PAPER—Made in the U. S. A. and takes the place of the various imported Prepared Transfer Papers. The trade reports show the A. & W. TRANSFER PAPER to be fully equal to that formerly imported.

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SCRAPER LEATHER—We cut this leather from waste in our Leather Roller Covering Department, hence lengths are longer than those generally furnished.

GUM ARABIC—Great care is taken in the selection of this very important article, and the GUM ARABIC which we furnish is warranted free from adulteration of any kind. Carried in the standard grades demanded by the trade.

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ETCHO SLIPS—We are the originators. All ETCHO SLIPS, no matter from what source they are purchased, originally come from our house. Have these in the square form, also in the round pencil form. We recommend ETCHO SLIPS for rapid erasing of defects, and for making corrections on metal or stone.

SPONGES—We handle one quality only of SPONGES, keeping in mind the requirements of the lithographer. The SPONGES which we furnish are SHEEP WOOL SPONGES, quality guaranteed.

ACID BRUSHES—Set in rubber. We furnish this in different characters of hair, and recommend the Camel Hair or Badger Hair.

PELURE PAPER—Sometimes known as "CHROMO TRANSFER PAPER." We furnish the French product; size of sheet 17 x 22. This paper is transparent, and while it is not used to a great extent in this country, it is used by lithographers in other parts of the world very generally.

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DAUBER CLOTH—Some transferers prefer to use the Dauber Block, others prefer the strong Felt, which they nail or attach to a wooden block. We have this Cloth in different degrees of fineness, also carry the solid DAUBER FELT BLOCKS.

PROVING INKS—We manufacture everything in LITHOGRAPHIC INKS for the Proving Department.

HAND ROLLERS—We have installed a Roller Manufacturing Department and can furnish the Transfer Department with HAND ROLLERS of any length and character of grain. Also re-cover old Roller Blocks, or furnish the Leather Skin so that the operator may re-cover the Roller, if he so desires.

REDUCING RUBBERS—For use on the French Reducing Machine. Any other supplies for the Transfer Department, not mentioned above, can be obtained from us on application.

SUPPLIES FOR THE PRESS ROOM

The large volume of Supplies required in the Press Room is mainly INKS and VARNISHES, and of these we have all shades and qualities and all varieties of VARNISHES.

FELT—Many shops use Felt on the cylinders of their Presses under the Rubber Blankets. We carry these Felts in different widths and thicknesses.

FLANNELS—Have on hand standard Lithographic Flannel in different weights for use in covering Dampening Rollers, and for use under the Leather Skin on the Ink Rollers.

MOLLETON—Made in the United States; quality equal to that formerly imported. Carried in two qualities.

PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS—For use on the Dampening Roller. Also adapted for use on the Bronzing Machine, taking the place of the plush.

Serves admirably as a cushion under the Leather Roller Skins on Ink Rollers.

The merits of this supply applies to all of the uses equally well, and because of its nature, the Dampening Roller is a perfect cylinder when completed, permitting of adjusting the water supply to a nicety, both on Metal and Stone Presses.

For use on the Bronzing Machine, the fact that it forms a perfect cylinder, permits an even adjustment, and acts as a partial burnishing apparatus, improving the appearance of the Bronzes.

Applied under the Leather Skins of the Ink Rollers, it avoids many of the complaints as to "high spots" and never rides to either end of the metal, thus preserving uniform regularity of Ink distribution throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

We recommend the PATENT SEAMLESS ROLLER COVERS for the uses as here described, in preference to the old methods of Molletons and Flannels.

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Carried in all widths as required.

For those who still prefer the Imported Blanket, we carry the English and the Scotch Blankets. Also furnish Rubber Blankets in any thickness for use on Rotary or Stone Lithograph Presses.

SPONGES—We carry but one quality of SPONGES—the famous SHEEP WOOL SPONGE—which possesses great toughness with soft surface.

We recommend that SPONGES be used in what are known to the trade as "Forms." If used in this character, the tendency to disintegrate is reduced to a minimum. The life of the SPONGE is much longer, and results obtained better.

We have installed a Department for the manufacture of Leather Roller Skins and for building up the Roller from the core.

We use the PATENT SEAMLESS TUBE as the underlayers on the form Rollers, and in this manner guarantee absolute accuracy of the Roller from end to end, this accuracy being maintained throughout the life of the Leather Skin.

Also furnish the Leather Skin to those who do their own building of Rollers at competitive prices.

Our workmanship is first-class; every skin is hand-sewed, and the stitches are close, thus guaranteeing longer life to Skins of The Ault & Wiborg manufacture.

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We also furnish Korn's Tusche, which is made in the U. S. A., either in stick or liquid form.

CRAYONS—Of American manufacture, now generally recognized as being the equal of any.

We handle Wm. Korn's Crayons, and these we supply in either tablet form, pencil form, or in the regular Crayon style, in all numbers.

RUBBING INKS—We furnish the American product, Korn's Rubbing Ink, in different degrees of hardness.

PENS—We have on hand at all times a very complete stock of Gillot Pens, Brandauer Pens and Sommerville Pens, these being the recognized Pens as used by the lithographic artists.

Also carry Tracing Papers in rolls, domestic manufacture.

GELATINE—We supply but one character of Gelatine, this being made in the U. S. A., a very superior article; size of sheet 17 x 21.

We furnish BLACK GROUND and RED CHALK for use by Engravers.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

ENGRAVING NEEDLES—We carry two characters of Engraving Needles; a French Needle, known as "Renard" Needle, in the square character, Nos. 1 to 6, and in the round character from Nos. 1 to 6.

Also the English Steel Needle, the steel being made in England and imbedded in the handle in Switzerland.

Sold under the name of "A. & W. Engraving Needles." Round character in Nos. 1 to 6; Pentagonal, 1 to 6; Square, 1 to 6; Oval, 1 to 6.

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GELATINE—(Please note item under "Supplies for the Art Room.")

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STEEL RULES—Made for the especial use of the Lithographic Engraver. Sizes from 8 inches to 20 inches long.

STEEL SQUARES—For the use of the Lithographic Engraver, carried in sizes ranging from 2 x 4 inches up to 8 x 12 inches, inclusive.

ASPHALTUM—We manufacture our own ASPHALTUM. This is made of the purest EGYPTIAN ASPHALTUM dissolved in Turpentine, and is a very superior article.

ETCHING GROUND—In convenient size bottles.

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We furnish Sand for GRAINING ZINC PLATES, and this we carry in stock in all of the various degrees of fineness required.

GRAINING MARBLES—Porcelain, Glass, Maple and Steel, the best to be had.

PUMICE STONE—We are very particular as to the character of PUMICE STONE which we supply to the Lithographic Trade, demanding only such Lump Pumice Stone as is usable for polishing Lithographic Stones.

We furnish PULVERIZED PUMICE STONE in any degree of fineness.

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There has always been more or less trouble with the Leather Skins used on Lithographic Rollers.

A Roller has been invented overcoming ALL DEFECTS of the Leather Skin.

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It will do everything that can be accomplished with any other etch, and as it is absolutely harmless, it can be used freely without fear of poisoning.

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is built in one size only and takes a maximum sheet 45x65 inches. It is built with a rear fly delivery or with our Patented Front Pile Delivery, as desired.

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CHICAGO OFFICE: Monadnock Block

CABLE ADDRESS: Waltscott, New York

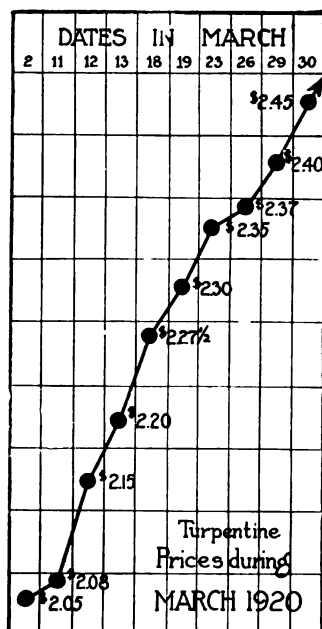
CODES USED: ABC (5th Edition) and our own

Why Ink Prices Should Advance

The materials from which Varnishes and Dry Colors are made rise rapidly in price. Take Turpentine as an example: A year ago it was 62 cents a gallon in barrel lots, now it is \$2.50 a gallon.

The chart herewith shows how the prices jumped during March and no one knows where it is going to stop.

Every Lithographer expects Ink prices to advance as ink-making materials increase in cost.



The successful Lithographer's experience has taught him that HIGH GRADE INKS ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS
 LITH-OFFSET INKS
 LITHO-TRANSFER INKS
 LITHO-CRAYON INKS
 TIN PRINTING INKS
 BRILLIANT POSTER INKS
 COMMERCIAL OFFSET BLACK
 OLD STYLE PERMANENT PURPLE
 CONCENTRATED REDS, LIGHT AND DARK
 MADDER LAKE AND ROSLYN BLUE
 MAGNOLIA LAKE
 LAKETINE AND MAGNESIA FOR TINT BASES
 Are some of our Specialties.

CHOCOLATE OFFSET BLANKET LEADS THEM ALL

Sinclair and Valentine Co.

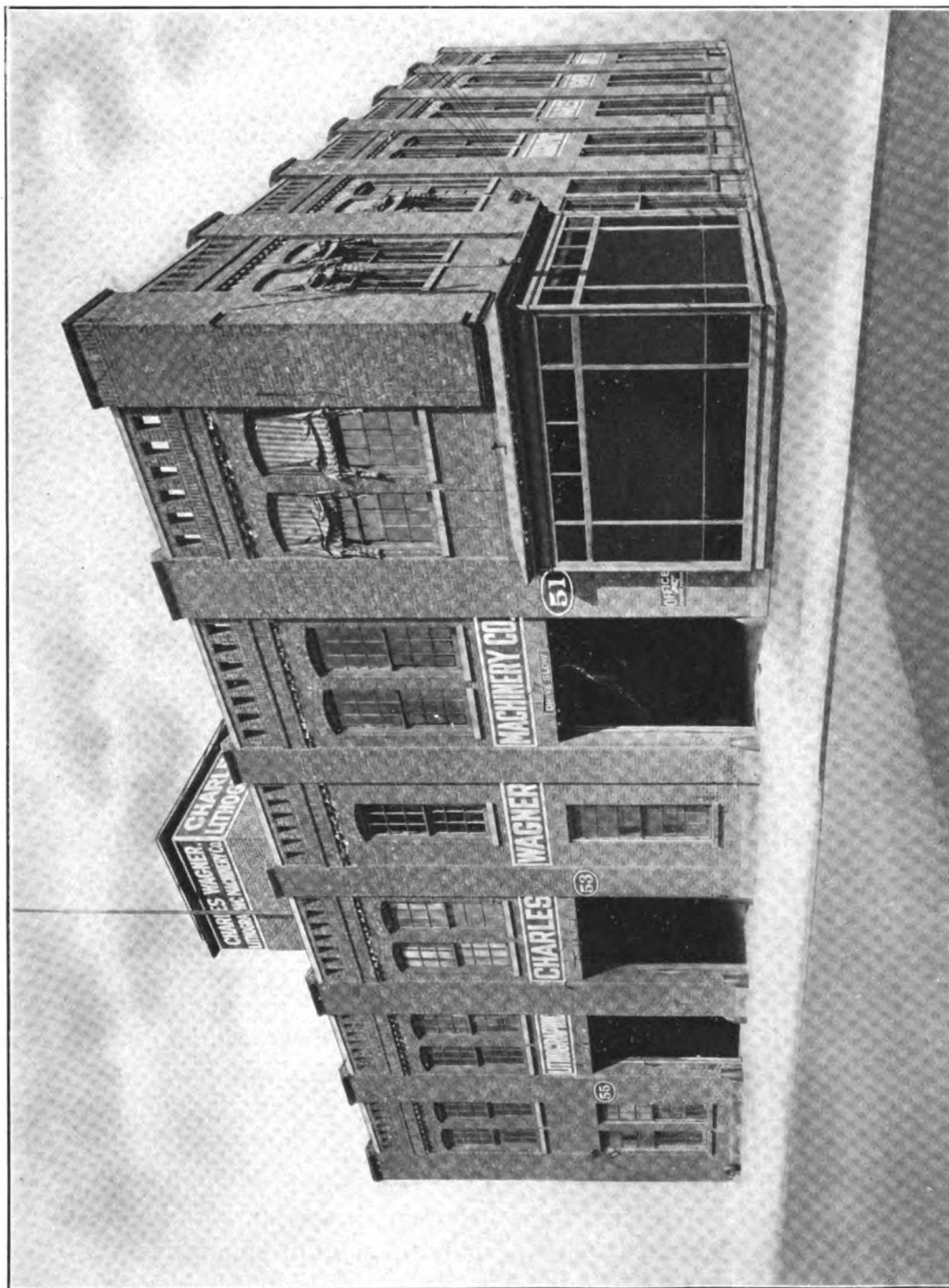
WRITE, WIRE, 'PHONE, CALL at our office in Principal Cities:

NEW YORK, 605-611 West 129th St.
 BOSTON, 516 Atlantic Ave.
 PHILADELPHIA, 1106 Vine St.
 BALTIMORE, 312 North Holliday St.
 BUFFALO, College Hill, Snyder.
 WINNIPEG, 173 McDermott Ave.

CHICAGO, 718 South Clark St.
 ST. LOUIS, 320 Locust St.
 CLEVELAND, 321 Frankfort Ave.
 NEW ORLEANS, 425 Gravier St.
 TORONTO, 233 Richmond St.
 MONTREAL, 46 Alexander St.

ALBANY, And Other Cities

Factories: NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CANADA



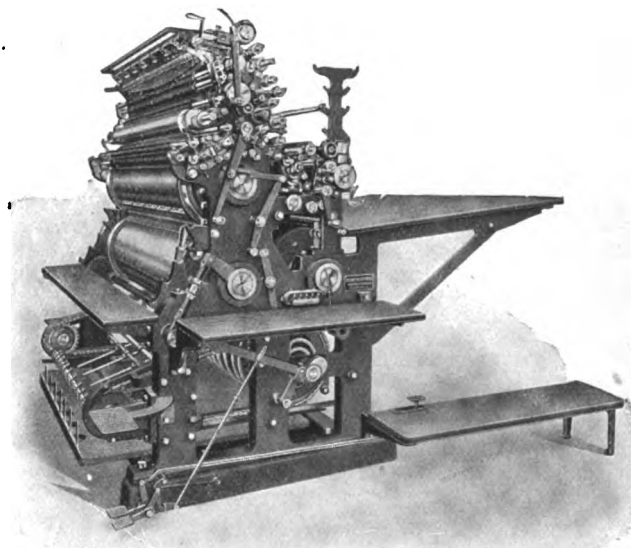
OUR NEW QUARTERS

The Charles Wagner Litho Machinery Co., Inc.

51-55 Park Ave., Corner Ferry St.

Hoboken, New Jersey

THE POTTER OFFSET



The general acceptance by the Lithographic trade throughout the world of *The Potter Offset*, as the best of its kind, is very gratifying to us. We purpose it shall maintain that position by applying every mechanical improvement devisable, and by the use of material and workmanship always of the best. *The Potter* will give you the finest quality of work and the maximum output, combined with the utmost mechanical simplicity, dependability, and ease of operation. None other compares with it.

PREMIER & POTTER PRINTING PRESS CO., Inc.

SUCCEEDING THE WHITLOCK AND POTTER COMPANIES

1102 AEOLIAN BLDG., 33 West 42d Street
NEW YORK

CHICAGO: 506 FISHER BLDG., 343 S. Dearborn Street

BOSTON: 720 RICE BLDG., 10 High Street

PITTSBURGH: 1337 OLIVER BLDG., Smithfield and Oliver Streets

ATLANTA, GA.: MESSRS. J. H. SCHROETER & BRO., 133 Central Avenue

Canada West
MESSRS. MANTON BROS.
105 Elizabeth St.
Toronto, Ont.

Canada East
GEO. M. STEWART, ESQ.
92 McGill St.
Montreal, P. Q.

Maritime Provinces
PRINTERS SUPPLIES, LTD.
27 Bedford Row
Halifax, N. S.

Lithographers' Journal

Official Organ of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America

Communications intended for the current issue must be in the hands of the Editor not later than the 23rd day of the month. To avoid delays, write plain and with black ink and sign full name to your contributions. Pseudo names are permissible for print only.
When changing address give old as well as new address.

Vol. V

MAY, 1920

Number 12

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA,

New York, April 21, 1920.

To the President of the Local.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are hereby notified to direct your Financial Secretary to call and collect Mortuary Assessment No. 42, to bear date of April 21, 1920.

You will also cause a warrant to be drawn on your Treasurer for the full payment of Mortuary Assessment No. 41, and forward same to this office according to your mortuary membership on your quarterly report of December 31, 1919. This payment must be made within the prescribed time, which is thirty days from date.

We have lost by death since the last assessment:

William Hagedorn, Local No. 1; cause of death, Pneumonia.

Died January 10, 1920.

Amael Johnson, Local No. 1; cause of death, Chronic Emphysema. Died January 13, 1920.

Thomas E. Lonergan, Local No. 8; cause of death, Tuberculosis. Died January 16, 1920.

Fred Geiger, Local No. 2; cause of death, Drowning. Died December 25, 1919.

Christian Malo, Local No. 1; cause of death, Cardiac Disease. Died February 8, 1920.

August Borchert, Local No. 1; cause of death, Spinal Sclerosis. Died February 21, 1920.

This Association has made payment to the beneficiaries of:

William Hagedorn, Local 1, in full, \$500, March 1, 1920.

Amael Johnson, Local No. 1, in full, \$500, March 1, 1920.

Thomas E. Lonergan, Local No. 8, in full, \$300, March 11, 1920.

Fred Geiger, Local 2, in full, \$500, March 11, 1920.

Christian Malo, Local 1, in full, \$500, April 14, 1920.

August Borchert, Local No. 1, in full, \$200, April 14, 1920.

Fraternally yours, JAMES M. O'CONNOR,

Secretary-Treasurer.

The 40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR will be held at ST. DENIS HOTEL THEATRE, MONTREAL, CANADA, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 7, 1920. The announcement calls special attention to the serious problems awaiting speedy solution and demanding the active participation of every organization affiliated with the A. F. of L.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The office of the International Association has moved from 309 Broadway to 205 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. Henceforth all communications intended for the International Office of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, including the editor of the Lithographers' Journal, should be sent to the new address.

The Press Committee also begs to make an announcement; it wishes to encourage co-operation between locals, members and their official organ in a way that contributes to the moral and mental uplift of the body membership. It appeals to the intelligence of the members, which they possess in abundance, asking that they enter into an interchange of views on technical subjects applicable to lithography in all its departments. This, the Press Committee feels, would form an educational opportunity to all its members, thereby cultivating lithography in the true spirit of progress, building ability and true co-operation, its best and safest foundation.

The Press Committee, on the other hand, desires to discourage contributors from stretching their writing with references to persons and incidents which have no direct bearing on the general welfare of the organization.

Last, but not least, the editor wants to have known that writings intended for the Lithographers' Journal must be plainly written in ink and on one side of the paper only. Observance of this rule is necessary.

HERE IT IS

The Lithographers' Journal, in its new spring attire, better, bigger and with a vastly increased circulation.

Time changes, and with it many things! Just think, the mailing of this issue alone costs as much as was paid for printing, binding and mailing the first issue of the Lithographers' Journal. The price of producing and distributing the Lithographers' Journal under present conditions is nine times that of five years ago. In appearance the Lithographers' Journal shows a distinct improvement. Still, the difference in its cost of production seems even more pronounced. As a matter of knowledge, money matters always stand out more conspicuously as do other matters.

This is looking at the Lithographers' Journal from a business point of view. As a rule, a union man looks at his official organ from a quite different angle. A union man judges his official organ from the moral effect it creates and leaves upon the industry. To him growing prestige means everything—prestige, that spells power and protection to the men in the shop. Mere spectacular improvement of their official organ is so much waste unless it carries with it all that makes for a better and stronger organization, for a better and richer industry.

Serious as is the financial obligation of our improved Journal, we shall for the time being forget it, and sketch in brief the things we believe the Lithographers' Journal has accomplished. Its first undertaking was to upset the effect of an ill-founded philosophy. The idea that lithography constitutes a business managed by employers for what can be taken out of it found little favor with us. We realized then, as we do now, that no business yields rich crops where both capital and labor place taking first and giving after. Modern prosperity sprouts from a business science. Gamblers' jumps may benefit individuals; on the whole, they undermine proper development of the trade. Scientific cultivation renders selfish exploitation unnecessary. Fill a trade with the best of co-operation, and the goose that is to lay the golden egg will give more industriously. The investment of capital and the investment of labor power is best protected by working jointly for a fair return. A trade in which this policy is honestly and unselfishly pursued is bound to flourish in prosperity. To this end, the Lithographers' Journal has strained its efforts unceasingly. It has done so under difficult circumstances. The bloody stain of 1906-07 revealed itself everywhere. But truth at last conquered. Our fellow men in the shops gradually saw the glimmer of truth and light. With rejuvenated hopes, they joined, and the scattered forces of ere closed tightly, and today presents one of the strongest and best disciplined organizations. Employing lithographers who with clocklike regularity assembled in annual convention to pass anti-union resolutions were finally forced to yield ground, give way to reason, and today, though co-operation between them and us is far from being perfect, is working conduively to both employers and employees, and good judgment on the part of both will do wonders toward building up an industry capable to richly reward honest investment of labor power and capital.

We have gone further than building up a working relationship between employers and employees. We have looked about us and found that the lithographers' family consists of more members than only the employers and employees. There was the builder of the press, the maker of paper, the maker of ink, the maker and the dealer of many things who formed an essential link within the great lithographic chain. Formerly these elements were of importance only from an advertising point of view. We started out with a new ethic. We regarded advertising as a means, with education as the great object. Here, too, we found an ill-founded philosophy which had to be overcome and in part is still to be overcome. We realized that lithography can be brought to its best in point of service and opportunities by bringing all communicative factors into harmonious play. From this conception we have set out to work, but, like in all cases where preju-

dice has eaten its way deep into receptive minds, it is hard to displace it by sounder logic. In no industry is co-operation among the dominant factors of greater necessity than it is in the lithographic trade. Let the man in the shop know of your existence and your readiness to co-operate in making lithography better and richer, and you will securely plant the seed of prosperity. Our members must understand that as profoundly as it is necessary for the press, paper and ink maker to understand it.

Summing up, we feel that we have fairly well succeeded in clarifying the once tense atmosphere, that our constructive policy is making employers and employees see and look at things so much different to what they used to in the days of friction and strife. It is not saying too much that the Lithographers' Journal has earned its existence and that it may be depended upon to attain through education for its members the substantial comforts of life which a state of ignorance makes insecure. If our members and friends, in addition to their larger and better Lithographers' Journal, from now on will take a larger and broader view of life, then there is no cause to worry about the future.

NEWS ITEMS CONCERNING CANADA

The City of Toronto is preparing to take over its street railway when the company's franchise expires on January 1, 1921. The company has been notified to that effect. This is considered to be Canada's greatest experiment in public ownership.

Canada's total imports for the twelve months ended December 31, 1919, increased \$31,000,000 and her exports \$51,000,000. Her imports from the United States fell off about \$800,000, whereas her exports to the United States increased nearly \$22,000,000. Her total exports amounted to \$1,294,920,372, with her imports valued at \$941,007,700, giving Canada a favorable trade balance of \$353,912,672.

When in April, 1919, the management of the Humphreys Glass Works at Maneton, N. B., declared it impossible to operate the plant under Union conditions, the men offered to operate the plant themselves. This was agreed to, and when, four months later, stocks were taken and books examined it was found that the experiment was a complete success. Since then the plant is operated under strictly union conditions by the old management.

In Canada everything possible is done to have the new-era idea superseded by one capitalistic dope or another. The last year's attempt made by labor to capture the reign of government and supstitute industrial lordism by workingmen councils simply horrified the bureaucratic and plutocratic classes. The Manufacturers Association has its hirelings work in uninterrupted shifts, with the government doing its bit, to talk and legislate labor into a state of industrial repose. Employers seek to charm labor with every imaginable sort of alluring inducements. Welfare work carried on in the factory; bonuses offered to employees; profit-sharing, co-partnership schemes and group-insurance so far are the employers' pet plans with which to send labor into a trance of fraternal indifference. The Duncan Lithographing Co., of Hamilton, Ont., has adopted the latter course. The Dominion Government promises improved compensation, insurance and old-age pension laws. Notwithstanding all this cajolery, labor keeps watch and is not easily intoxicated with adulterated preachments. The Alberta Federation of Labor, in convention January 5, 6 and 7, declared itself unalterably opposed to universal military training; it demanded a radical change in the methods of the school boards, and adopted a resolution condemning the Dominion Department of Justice for employing "stool pigeons" in an attempt to disrupt and disorganize labor in Western Canada, and demanding that these practices be immediately be discontinued. The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at its recent convention declared itself opposed to compulsory arbitration and came out in favor of government ownership of all public utilities. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees amended its constitution so as to admit colored railroad employees to full membership.

Better Half—"Do you believe in the blindness of Love?"

Other Half—"Rather! Many a poor married devil would be happy to-day if he'd only been able to 'see where he was going'!"

OUR PRIDE

Our pride is lithography. Lithography is different from any other industry. Though one of the smallest industries, it ranks highest from a virtual point of view. Its products are always exposed to the vigilant eye of the public. Essential commodities are not affected by public comments in a manner as are lithographic products. Without food products, wearing apparel and housing necessities the people could not live. They must have these things, irrespective of quality, while human existence is possible without the products of lithography. In other words, lithography, by social circumstances, is bound to exist on its merits alone. This being so, the fullness and prosperity of the lithographic industry wholly depends upon the skill and devotion of the men who constitute the foundation of lithography. A shoemaker, a bricklayer, a baker, is a human part of the mechanical structure, as it is the case in most industries, and is by dint of conditions solely concerned in quantity. Not so in lithography. Here the slogan must be quality first, quantity next. Any other motive is endangering the law governing lithography. The more quality we put into lithography the larger will be its opportunities. Bitter experience should make us see this truth plainly. Lithography is in a unique position. While it serves others, it is also its own advertiser. Its service to others is lithography's own business reflection. Poor service to others simply discredits lithography.

The actual situation is this: Display advertising is controlled by powerful advertising associations culminating in a still more powerful National Association of Advertisers. In other words, individual advertisers organize in local groups, and these local groups are linked into the national chain of influence and power. Individually, the advertiser is in business for business reasons. He organizes locally and nationally in order that his influence may assert itself—assert itself upon the lithographer, to be sure. In truth, as regards to display advertising, lithography has almost no say, and this regrettable business trend becomes almost alarming owing to the employing lithographers indifferent attitude toward effectively organizing for self-protection. The damaging effect resulting from such an unscientific business method may be readily understood by the following illustration: Z. & A. have succeeded in producing a new beverage and seek publicity that will talk. The advertising agent suggests the use of a 24-sheet poster explaining to the patron the advantages this medium of publicity has. It is agreed to have an appropriate sketch made, and, of course, the agent strains every effort to secure a design that will get him the order. Once the order has been placed with him, his concern is directed to what profit this deal may yield. The sketch makes the round until the agent has discovered the litho house which looks best to his pocket. The lithographer so obtaining an order, too, understands the business side of the question and, so actuated, seeks a fair profit possible from the use of cheap paper, cheap ink and speedy production. His calculations very often prove wrong, but, because sometimes it works satisfactorily, he will continue in the same rut. Nothing interferes with speedy production more than does cheap paper and cheap ink, and only luck, together with ideal atmospheric conditions, will reduce press-room troubles. Cheap colors, printed on cheap paper under stress, are subject to meteorological changes as much as is the body of a delicately developed organism.

In summing up we find, that display advertising is undermined by the method it is produced. To improve this method is the concern of all; therefore, all so concerned should work jointly in elevating display advertising to its highest, loftiest possibilities. The advertising agent has come to realize this quite well, but he lacks the technical knowledge required to remove the evil trend. To his mind a good sketch is all that is necessary to get out a good poster and for that reason advocates the employment of first-class artists.

That is the layman's way of reasoning. The employing lithographer reasons and labors under different conditions. His money is invested in the plant he operates; therefore, his main object is to keep the wheels going which to do requires orders. Naturally, he considers prospective orders in the light of keen competition, and his bids are made often with a trust to luck. This policy involves things which are neither practical nor essential. Instructions given to the department foremen will in no way change a poor way of doing things. What is necessary is a radical change of mind. The individual employer once for all must realize that cut-throat com-

petition is of destructive tendency. All employers ought to understand that they must ply their business on constructive principles if lithography and their dependents are to be benefited. Competing in quality should form the only legitimate business competition among lithographers. As manufacturers they ought to so organize as to assert themselves in matters which are purely theirs.

We, too, look at lithography, but as practical men we want a lithography that does credit to our little industry. We want car cards, cut-outs and posters so executed that they serve their purpose in full. We want advertisers to say, well done; we want the public to say, how beautiful; and we want our employers to exclaim, well worth doing it. We want these conditions to govern lithography for the reason that they constitute lithography's richest resource. Repeat orders are the result of careful observations. Let the public pass favorable comment on the advertisers' suggestion, and he be a convert to the advertising medium. Bill posters which neither attract nor interest the passer-by are dead letters and a blemish on lithography. Let the people speak well of this car card and that bill poster and the spark of pride within us instinctively blazes into a flame of pride.

Good lithography including advertising must be aimed at by this organization. In fact, the Lithographers' Journal never ceased advocating it. We have and we do realize that lithography pregnant with the fulness of good business makes prosperity inevitable. This organization has no reason to look at lithography in any other way. Unfortunately, this position takes us nowhere. To make our vision productive will necessitate a sincere cooperation on the part of the employing lithographers. If such a thing is possible as it ought to be, lithography could make itself independent of influences now dominating over its destiny. Lithography conducted on its merits exclusively would make possible this: a hundred per cent. service to its patrons; it would assure fair profits to the employers and the best of wages to the employees. It would make for conditions where capitalists will finance lithography on favorable terms; induce men of ambition to wield their ability and display their talents for the good of all. With wages and opportunities defied by no other trade, we could apprentice and educate youths in the true spirit of the time, win him and keep him for lithography alone. Such is not the case now . . . is it?

In the April issue it was stated that lithography is markedly improving. This is one sign justifying greater hopes. From the moment employers and employees know enough to stop organizing fighting forces, and proceed to organize constructive forces, then, still greater hopes are possible. If it is too big a job for employers to rid themselves of the thing that holds down fair profits and the possibility of paying the best of wages, then let us tackle the job together. The sooner we remove the evil the better for all. Our pride is good lithography.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Within the last year the Lithographers' Journal, and also our organization, have concerned themselves greatly about the International Federation of Lithographers. In 1917 at our convention we already declared ourselves in favor of affiliating with said body. At our Chicago convention this declaration was renewed and, in addition, provisions were made to meet the obligations accruing from such affiliation. We have done much toward reviving order and confidence, so much needed to assure the perpetuation of the historic Federation. Our attitude was heartily appreciated by European clear leadership and in sequence were urged earnestly to send delegates to the convention which takes place in Berne, Switzerland, May 13, 14 and 15. The International Council in session February 12, and in accordance with the Chicago resolution, arranged for representation. Bro. Leopold Buxbaum was chosen to represent us, while Bro. Sam Maitland was made alternate. It is with profound regret we now state that this organization will not be represented at the convention. This is, however, not due to a change of mind—in fact, our belief in international co-operation today is stronger than it was ever before. Unfortunately, however, Bro. Buxbaum, owing to a serious sickness he just passed through, is physically unable to make the trip, while, on the other hand, time is too short to obtain clear passage for Bro. Maitland.

THE PAPER SITUATION

Manipulations growing out of the paper situation have thus far driven hundreds of small publications out of existence, with as many more to meet the same fate.

As is usually the case in strained circumstances, suggestions for relief are offered by persons who are in a position to do so.

Recently, Senator Smoot of Utah branded as a wicked practice the printing of speeches by the executive departments. According to figures introduced by the Senator, it required 447 tons of white print paper for the printing of speeches made by President Wilson and by United States Treasurer McAdoo, besides 278 tons of manila paper, used for the envelopes in which some 36,000,000 copies were distributed. Senator Smoot believes that thousands of tons of paper are wastefully consumed on propaganda started somewhere for or against pending legislation.

Mr. Robert Seaver, of Boston, suggests that metal boxes should entirely displace the old habit of using wood for boxes, crates, containers, etc. According to estimates, at least one-half of the 6,000,000,000 feet of packing crate lumber annually consumed could be directed to the paper industry.

Mr. George Olmsted, of the J. W. Butler Paper Co. of Chicago, places the blame on the printers who fail to co-operate with paper manufacturers.

Mr. Bryant Venable, of the Whitaker Paper Co., attributes paper shortage to labor scarcity, and the increase in price to high-priced labor. He admits that paper making has at last become a profitable business, and he is not worried about the paper industry going back to its pre-war status. Mr. Bryant Venable can see no immediate relief of the present paper situation. He says paper mills during war time were heavily taxed, reducing their capacity severely, and that it takes two years to build a paper-making machine. He also criticizes the Government in placing a premium upon extravagance and inefficiency, rewarding financiers with watered stocks, at the same time penalizing economy and good management through a system of taxation that is both thriftless and un-American.

Mr. W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, sees no immediate relief in the present paper situation. He suggests that tariff duties on Canadian paper be removed and that the excess profits tax be repealed. Mr. Colver predicts a paper famine unless something is going to be done. The demand for paper far exceeds the facilities to supply, with the result that since 1917 the total stocks decreased one-half.

Canada has been appealed to. The February number of the Labor Gazette, published by the Department of Labor, Canada, reports of unusual activities in most of the pulp and paper mills in Canada. Mr. J. A. Bothwell, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, is confident of a long-stretched prosperity. Canada, with its present capacity, can in no way meet the world's urgent demand for pulp and paper. Years will pass before the mill's capacities of production have been adequately increased. It takes a long time to build a paper-making machine.

The following is not a suggestion, but a discovery made by a Congressional Committee which recently investigated the status of L. Martens, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. It was found that American manufacturers had negotiated contracts with Soviet Russia to the amount of \$300,000,000, among which were large contracts for paper.

In this paper situation lithography, our industry, is pre-eminently interested. It is our duty to give this matter serious attention. If it is profiteering that is responsible for the situation, then let us help uncover that fact. If the situation is due to unfortunate and perhaps unforeseen circumstances, let us help to overcome it by wise co-operation.

Early in 1918 France set a week for gathering waste paper, resulting in a collection of over 2,000,000 pounds. In this country at least 2,000,000 tons of paper could be collected in this way. If there is a paper famine pending, why not do everything to prevent it? Perhaps some of our own members and printers in general could practise economy. Mr. Seaver's idea, to use metal instead of wood in the manufacture of boxes and all kinds of containers, is certainly a good one and should receive practical consideration. Standardizing sizes of papers and periodicals may be and no doubt is a worthy suggestion. Offering a big prize for the best solution sufficient to attract scientists, however, would seem to be the surest way in getting results. Millions of the people's money is lavishly spent for doubtful and other investigations, why not have the Government spend a \$100,000,000 or so as

to place American paper making on a really serviceable basis? The money now spent for advertising speeches made by department heads would be better utilized by offering it in prizes in a case like this, and at the same time the paper used for this purpose would be saved also.

Unfortunately, there appears to be another story closely interwoven with this paper situation. The February issue of the "Paper Trade Journal" in an editorial divulges interesting news. It says: "There is no law—constitutional or otherwise—that hinders the manufacturer or dealer from choosing his own customers." The editorial farther proposes that a secret conference of paper manufacturers and dealers be held—it urges co-operative action in choking off the supply of paper to any publication not in accord with our Government and such who oppose private ownership. It goes on saying: "And in taking active advantage of the golden opportunity, we will not only serve the Government in the most effective patriotic fashion, but we will cause to be diverted a considerable tonnage of paper from unworthy and evil purposes to deserving customers and legitimate uses!"

What a wonderful land of the free this is going to be, wherein the Food Trust may decide who may eat food and a paper trust may assume the power of censorship.

Suppose some courageous Congressman introduces a bill providing for a committee to investigate the business tactics of the paper magnates, the paper interest could at once institute a campaign against the passage of the bill, while its supporters could be paralyzed by withholding from them what supply of paper would be necessary to carry on its propaganda.

If the referred-to editorial expresses the contention of the paper interest, then its attitude so manifested would be less bold than foolish. Sooner than anything else would such a suppressive policy plant into the minds of the toilers a desire to manage the means of production themselves, which appears to be the thing the paper interest aims to stave off. In this time of unrest it is poor policy to plunge into an unnecessary folly. Such writings as above referred to contain the very germs of provocation and are sure to carry the seed of labor unrest still deeper and farther than it has already gone. Let us hope that hoarding and malpractice are not the cause of paper shortage—it would not bear good fruits.

GRASS LITHO INTAGLIO OFFSET PLATES

This process of making lithographic plates is as follows: A zinc plate is coated with a sensitized colloidal film. After the plate is dried the film is exposed to light. The film is washed after said exposure and the unhardened parts washed away. The plate is dried and put into an etching bath for about 2 minutes, after which it is again dried and the intaglio portions filled with lithographic ink. The plate is then put under water, the colloidal film is removed, leaving the intaglio recesses full of ink. The plate is then treated in the ordinary lithographic manner. The positive may be prepared by an impression from a stone powdered or half-tone block or type matter; in each case the printed parts should be suitably opaque. The photographic positives are produced by photographing through a negative in the usual manner.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY

By Adam J. Imgram

The invention of photography by Daguerre, in 1839, marks the beginning of photolithography.

Photolithography, in general, means a process which enables us to produce a printable litho stone, aluminum or zinc plate from a painting or drawing, by means of photography, reproducing the original in size, larger or smaller, by the chemical action of the light on certain substances.

The picture which has been reproduced in this manner on stone or plate must be capable of taking ink, so that it can be printed by the usual litho process.

The characteristics of this process demand that the original from which a printable image is to be made must be

drawn in lines or dots, or else the negative must be made with a half-tone screen which divides the original into lines or dots.

The key in photolithography is the photographic negative with properly contrasting values of lights and shades as contained in the original picture. In other words, the portions of the original which are black must be absolutely transparent on the negative, while the high lights or white portion of the picture must show on the negative in opaque black.

In general, the photolitho process is divided into two different principal methods:

FIRST, the one by which the stone or plate is coated with a sensitive solution and exposed under a negative;

SECOND, by which a paper is coated with a sensitive solution and exposed under a negative, the exposed portion of the paper being then capable of taking ink which it is possible to transfer to stone or plate for printing in the usual manner.

Of the many processes the method of procedure is different, but the result is the same. All of the complicated methods were abandoned, though founded on a correct theory, are worthless in practice.

There are two processes which have especially stood the test of scrutiny: First, the direct process, as it is called, is the process which is based on the light sensitiveness of an organic substance in connection with a chromate. Asphaltum, too, belongs to this category, but today it is very seldom used, as it requires long exposure in order to obtain good results.

Asphaltum when exposed to light becomes insoluble. It is a solvent in its natural state, and with this knowledge Nicéphore Niépce (1846), one of the inventors of photography, inspired by this property of the asphalt, tried to make pictures with the aid of light. He used metal plates, etched them, and in that way obtained the first cliché for printing.

In the year 1852, France granted to the well-known lithographers of Paris, Lemerrier and Lerebours, a patent in which they claimed to make a printable image by using asphaltum as a basis.

They coated a litho stone with an asphalt-ether solution, exposed under a negative, and developed with ether until the print showed a proper degree of contrast and the stone was ready to print from.

We have here a photolitho process which was used in many establishments with wonderful results, but in modified form.

Orrell Fuessli, in Zurich in 1885, brought prints on the market under the name of photochrome. These pictures were wonderful, in natural colors, and admired by every artist on the continent. In fact, within a few years, pictorial scenes from all parts of the world were reproduced by Orrell Fuessli employing their process. Unfortunately, commercial success was hampered by this process depending on sunlight, which rendered the delivery of orders uncertain. On the other hand, the reproductions in natural color done by this method are wonderfully lifelike.

How much the asphaltum was appreciated was shown by Nègre. He, before zinc etching was invented, coated a copper plate with asphaltum, exposed it to sunlight and washed out with turpentine all parts of the plate which were not exposed to the light, i. e., were opaque on the negative.

The plate cleaned in this manner had gold deposited on the bare surfaces by a galvanic process; the unprotected copper was then etched deep and was similar to a photogravure plate.

Asphaltum used for this purpose must be very sensitive to light. Syrian asphaltum is the best, but must be washed in ether and alcohol, thereby protecting all material which is sensitive to light.

The purified asphaltum is dissolved in chloroform and benzol and some lavender oil, e. g.: 20 grammes asphalt, 300 grammes chloroform, 100 grammes benzol and 20 drops lavender oil makes the solution ready for use. Asphalt solution so prepared can be bought on the market.

The second method, which is more practical and very extensively used, is based on the sensitiveness of chromates in connection with albumen or gelatine.

The fact that bichromate of potassium is sensitive to light, and could be used for the photolitho process, was discovered by Mungo Ponton in 1839.

He sensitized paper with bichromate of ammonia, exposed it under a line drawing, washed it in clean water for fixing, and thus had a brown image with a white background.

Later on Fox Talbot, in 1852 (England), patented a process that by action of the light on chromsalts the properties of the

LITHO ENGRAVERS

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salts changed, and chromogelatin in particular became insoluble in hot water. A. L. Poitevin, the inventor of gelatin printing, by this discovery made carbon or pigment paper, and in 1855 showed, at the Academy of Art, diverse pictures made by this process.

Later Poitevin discovered that chromogelatin exposed to light was insoluble in cold water and capable of taking greasy printing inks thus, exposing it under a negative, it was possible to obtain an image which is a positive like the original, REPRESENTED with all its details present and easily to be rolled up with ink and transferable to stone or plate.

Through this discovery the photolithographic process and the gelatin printing were invented.

Encouraged by this success, Poitevin later changed from the use of gelatin to albumen and gum arabic; so improved, he made photolithographic copies, which he transferred to stone. THIS IDENTICAL PROCESS IS IN UNIVERSAL USE TODAY.

Since this method is practically the only one now used, we will describe it in detail. The stone used is prepared in accordance with the subject, either to a fine or a coarse grain. Line work requires a very fine grain, pencil drawings and half-tones a coarser one. The stone is coated with the sensitive solution after being heated by means of warm water to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The coating solution contains 2 oz. egg albumen, 90 gr. ammonium bichromate, 9 oz. water and sufficient ammonia to give a pale yellow color, and 1 oz. alcohol to harden the solution. This is flowed over the wet, warmed stone and the coating, made thin and uniform by whirling and fanning until dry, which takes but a few minutes. The stone is now ready for printing. The negative is placed in contact with the coated surface, clamped down by means of wood carpenter clamps and exposed. The precise regulation of the exposure requires judgment both as to the subject and the negative, but, on an average, five minutes under an arc lamp is sufficient. After the exposure the negative is removed and the stone rolled up with an ink containing 10 oz. Ventian turpentine, 10 oz. yellow beeswax, 4 oz. gum mastic, 5 oz. palm oil, which are melted together and added to 4 lb. Mayer's crayon ink No. 1. This is thinned before use with a little oil of lavender. No more ink should be rolled onto the stone than is absolutely essential, as the excess of soft ink smears the developing and spoils the print.

After rolling a stream of cold water, occasionally aided by a wisp of cotton, serves to develop the print. The stone then is etched and printed in the well-known manner. Before etching it is always possible to reduce some of the tints or some highlights by means of using a piece of rubber; as long as the stone is kept wet this operation is easily done. For color work three or four different negatives can be used—red, blue and black—made either with emulsion or, if preferred, with the orthochromatic dry plates.

THE HALF-TONE PROCESS IN PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY means to reproduce originals which ARE NOT in LINES or DOTS but in solid tones, shades of one or more colors, such as paintings, pastels, washdrawings or photos, in the usual manner by printing from stone or plate in which these solids are reproduced by dots.

Meisenbach in Munich, in 1870, used a sheet of paper ruled with blacklines. He exposed first the original in all its details, the regular way, removed the original and put in its place the ruled sheet, which he exposed for 40 seconds and then turned the sheet 90 degrees for second exposure and then developed it and had a half-tone negative.

This half-tone was produced by angular lines. In 1871 the well-known Leggo Brothers, at that time in Canada, made the first screen for half-tones and by means of a ruling machine made many samples for the "Canadian Illustrated News." In 1875 they made the first screen on glass etched with hydrofluoric acid and sold this product on the market. This discovery opened a wide field for photolithography. Any original could then be divided into lines or dots by means of this screen. It was no longer necessary to make a line or washdrawing of a painting in order to reproduce it.

HIGH-LIGHT PROCESS.—There is much talk and secrecy about the high-light process. I might mention the one introduced by an Englishman which proves efficient for all purposes and ought to be a great help for the artist and as well for copper plate etching; it gives perfect high lights and saves time and handwork. The operation is as follows: When making half-tone negatives a special camera, with a reflector on the back of the photoplate holder is placed on the side of the half-tone camera. With this camera three negatives are

made, the yellow, the red and the blue. If it is to be reproduced in black, only one negative is needed. From these negatives positives are made and again placed in a special camera and are then projected on to the original, which lightens all lighter parts of the picture and at the same time making the shades darker. By doing so the contrast of the negative will be greatly increased over that shown in the ordinary way. The final negatives are then made with a half-tone camera while the special camera is projecting the positives on to the originals. It is well to observe that during that operation neither of the two cameras must be shifted. The negatives printed in proper strength will give the most perfect reproduction without much handwork or re-etching.

A PROCESS FOR SAVING THE COSTLY STONES AND WHICH OUGHT TO BE USED IN EVERY LITHO SHOP. We all know how expensive it is to have a lot of original stones standing idle, i.e., originals on stone from which transfers must be made for a renewed order. Some of these stones are standing for four or five years, sometimes even longer. The question arises, How can these stones be re-used without losing the original drawing on same? The answer is, whenever you make the first transfer for the press, make an extra good impression, use a good dry paper and bronze same. This impression can be preserved for future use indefinitely. The original stone becomes thus available for continued use. If you get a renewed order, use the bronzed sheet (which must be in first-class condition) to make a new transfer for the press. A zinc plate on which you want to pull a new transfer is first washed with a weak solution of muriatic acid, 1-10 in proportion, washed under water, and again washed with a weak solution of ammonia, 1-10, rinsed and dried. The plate is coated with the following solution: Three ounces Le Page's glue, mixed with 9 oz. of water, adding 90 gr. bichromate of ammonia to the water first. Twirl the plate over a gas heater till dry.

This coated plate is exposed to light under the bronzed impression best in a vacuum-printing frame about 5-8 minutes, according to the subject, and then developed, i.e., washed under water. From this moment on all other operations can be performed in daylight. This gives a negative on zinc in which the lights are coated with glue while the shaded parts are clean metal. A greasy ink is now rubbed over the place until it is entirely coated. A weak caustic solution will remove all the glue, leaving clear metal, while the drawing remains coated with ink. The plate is now ready for corrections, etching and use.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to Karl M. Herstein for his aid in preparing this brief survey and interesting technical process and in correcting the proofs.

SWISS FEDERATION OF LITHOGRAPHERS

The Swiss Federation of Lithographers, according to its report covering the year of 1919, has a membership of 1,066. Dues are paid weekly and range from 4 cents to 42 cents according to classification. The surplus capital at the end of December 1919 amounted to \$74,334. The total is the sum of seven different funds maintained by the Swiss Federation of Lithographers. Four out of these seven funds serve benevolent purposes. Out of work benefit; sick benefit; death benefit and supporting disabled members are the four benevolent features mentioned above. The fund for disabled provides for aged members and has a healthy surplus of \$48,409. Next in importance follow the Death, the Out of work and the Sick funds. Out of work members receive 75 cents a day and sick members one dollar. There are 738 journeymen members. The wages paid to the members in the various branches are as follows: color photo lithographers \$19; commercial artists, \$18.35; pressmen, \$17.85; transferers, \$18.75 with a total average of \$17.73. For some branches, however, a one dollar increase was due January 1920. The trade is well organized, nevertheless the disappointment with regard to post war expectations is general.

REGARDING AGREEMENTS

Previous to the great world war, when conditions industrially were comparatively normal and it was possible for one to foresee with a certain degree of accuracy what the general cost of living would be for an extended period in the future, union labor people were anxious to obtain the recognition of their union. This object to them was paramount and overshadowed all others, even the fundamental

ones of hours and wages. The latter they knew would be easier to regulate after they had succeeded in establishing the former. To accomplish their object and obtain this recognition they exerted all of their efforts to secure from their employers what is known as a working agreement. This is an agreement duly signed by both parties thereto and remains in force for a stated period of time.

Those labor organizations that were successful in their efforts to become a party to such an agreement gained by the very virtue of its existence added influence for their organization, and it aided them materially in their endeavors to induce eligible non-members to join their ranks.

The character of most of these pre-war agreements was of secondary consideration, the primary object being the recognition gained thereby. That, at that time, this policy of union labor must be conceded as sound strategy no one, I believe, will deny.

During that period the A. L. of A., like most labor organizations, used every honorable means within its power to secure a working agreement with the N. A. of E. L., but without avail. Officially the N. A. of E. L. ignored our existence, although they were unofficially seemingly conscious of the fact that most of the efficient lithographers in their employ were members of this union.

That time, however, has happily passed by, six long, eventful years have elapsed and today, in the year 1920, the N. A. of E. L. has reversed its former attitude and is now willing to enter into a working agreement with the A. L. of A. What has caused this change of attitude on the part of the N. A. of E. L.?

It seems safe to attribute that change of mind to the mighty consequences of an awful war. Labor has gone wholeheartedly into this great struggle for justice and democracy, and is now impatiently awaiting the materialization of the thing they fought for. The new idea of economic democracy with which labor everywhere is imbued has likewise taken possession of our members.

It is this irresistible phenomenon which makes the Employers' Association willing to go into conference with us and become a party to an agreement. Whether it is wise for our organization to sign up agreements depends entirely upon the nature of an agreement. To my mind, this matter ought to receive the earnest consideration of every true member. Let us try to discover the actuating motive of the employers' favorable attitude toward an agreement between them and ourselves, and we shall be better fitted to pass judgment on the advisability of signing up agreements.

There can be only one of two reasons which causes the N. A. of E. L. of reversing its past attitude.

Have they reached that point where they firmly believe in the right of their employees to bargain collectively? Do they agree that the workingman should not be considered as a commodity nor be looked upon as a mere machine or a clock number? Are they convinced that their employees have the undeniable right to secure for themselves through their organizations a higher standard of living? Do they honestly believe that human rights are above property rights? And have they unselfishly recognized these principles as being just and sound? Are they realizing the fact that through their institution these will be developed gradually a more efficient and contented class of employees? Is it their sincere desire to co-operate with the association of their employees for the purpose of helping bring about ideal conditions, and have they with this object in view come to the conclusion that it will lend a greater effectiveness to co-operation if they entered into an agreement with the A. L. of A.?

If this is what makes the N. A. of E. L. recognize our association, then the drafting of an acceptable agreement would seem an easy matter. However, in consulting past history, one can hardly believe that this ideal state of reasoning has been reached by the N. A. of E. L.

The other motive which might have moved the N. A. of E. L. to give us official recognition is one requiring careful study, namely: Have they come to realize that the A. L. of A. represents a power that cannot possibly be crushed, and, fearing that in the course of time we might too deeply reach into the affairs of conducting what they see fit to term as strictly their own business, are, in consequence, anxious to have us bind ourselves to an agreement of such a character as would, literally speaking, operate to pull our teeth and clip our claws and leave us perfectly harmless?

Let us hope for the sake of lithography, as well as for all

those concerned therein, that, after a careful and impartial investigation, we shall find no reasons to justify us in believing that this is the motive of the N. A. of E. L. for recognizing us; but, if such should be the case, then it is clearly our duty not to become a party to any agreement with the N. A. of E. L., for we would gain absolutely nothing by doing so, and only lose that which in the past we have fought so hard to obtain.

CHRIS W. VANDERVEEN,
Third Vice President, A. L. of A.

DON'T BLAME LITHOGRAPHY

In answer to the timely query of S. A. D., Local No. 4's clever contributor, which appeared in the April number of our journal I wish to offer my opinion as to "What is the matter with the lithographic industry?"

I remember the days when one who was employed in the lithographic industry was highly rated in the realms of graphic arts and ranked with all that was best in the social world of the community. That was some fifteen years ago, and though we still hold, by struggle, our social standing, it is a positive fact that our craft has suffered frightful abuse and neglect, and the awful truth is you and I—all who have to do with lithography—are at fault.

Disgraceful competition, secrecy and ignorance are the vices that nearly wrecked our lithography—the graphic arts are that holds a place in the fine arts collection of our public libraries.

The hand of progress, the geniuses who had to THRUST the OFFSET PRESS and the PHOTO-LITHO PROCESS on our skeptical minds have offered us another chance to make good, and it is well we grasp the opportunity before it is too late, lest it be the final.

The solution, brothers, is abolish ignorance! Efficient organization, liberal, broadening education and simple brotherly co-operation will lift our craft to its rightful pinnacle in the graphic arts.

We've paid dearly but justly for our sins, let's come back with new pep. It's up to you and me!

J. H. R., Local No. 11.

In reply to one of the brother's queries, "What ails the Litho-trade?" the key to one of the problems is the APPRENTICE PROBLEM. To impart a just view of the possibilities of any career in life is a duty that is almost imperative upon those who have experience to those who are setting out on the way. The apprentice and his training, the lithographer of the future and his technical equipment, are subjects that are taking a forward place in the discussions of the litho-trade problems at the present time.

There is a key to all problems, and the key to the apprentice problem in at least one of its most perplexing phases lies in the means of bringing out the best qualities of mind and character of the youth committed to our trade, and cultivating and developing these qualities and characteristics sedulously and persistently. Now is the time we must consider the making of apprentices in the litho-trade as the means of perpetuating that trade with minds centered in the main to make good workmen of these youths for our own sake. The attitude we take toward our duty is centered in our question, "Where shall we obtain desirable youths for apprentices to the litho-trade?" We must ask ourselves "What have we to offer?"

We may teach the principles and the details of the various technical branches, but there is so much more to do, so vastly much, that will never reveal itself except as a revelation of character, probity and honor. Within the litho trade there should be some form of organized effort to consider and apply measures for character-making in the young men who are under instruction.

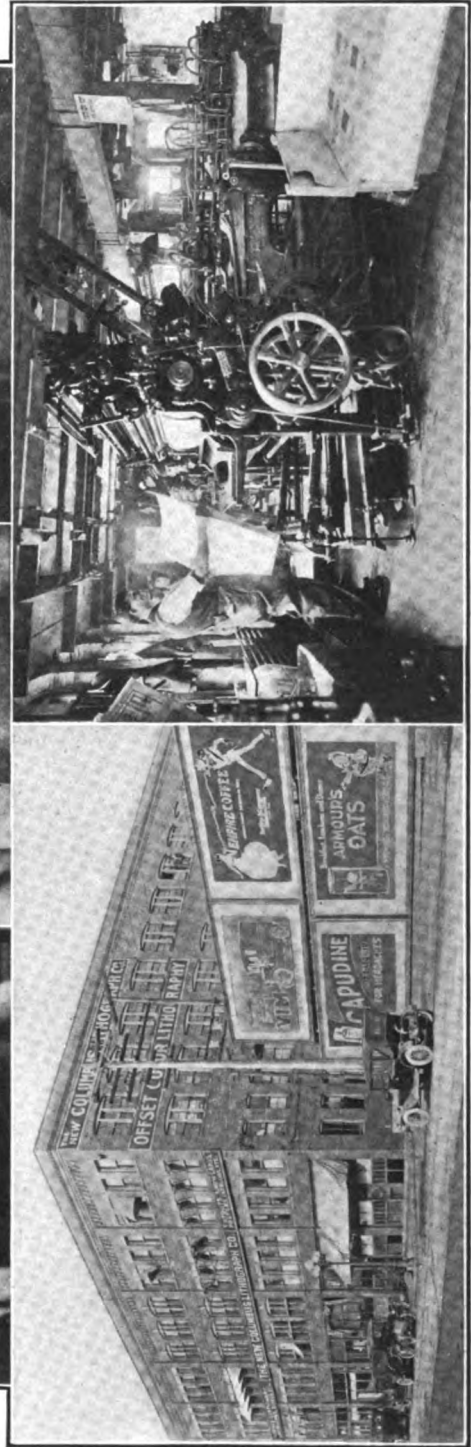
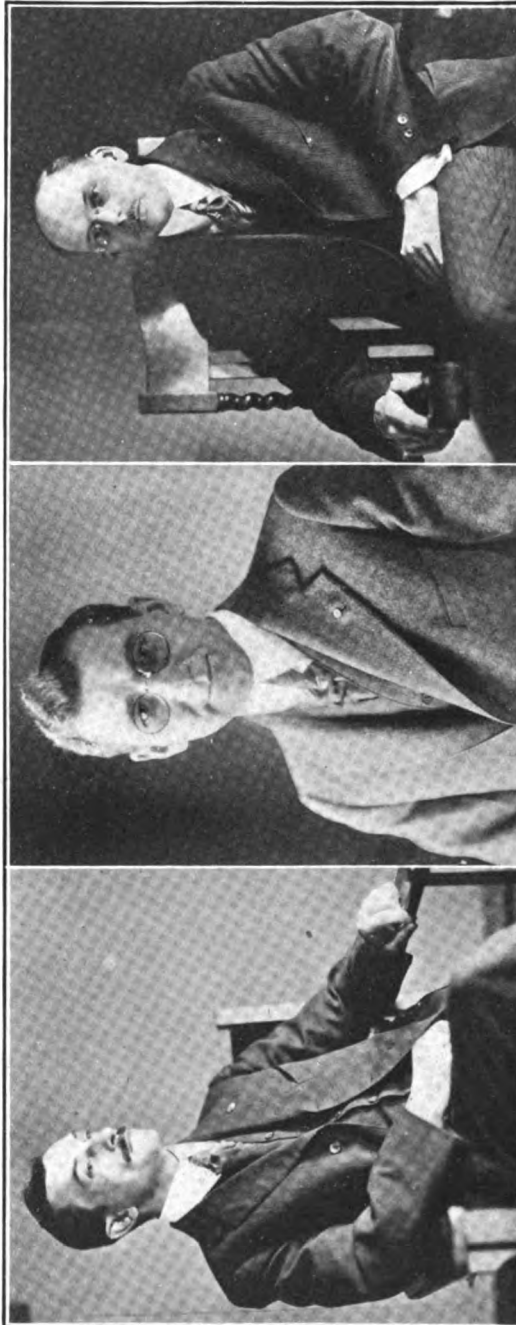
My suggestion does not imply that we should have a reformatory, but there are opportunities which should not be neglected to aid our apprentices in their studies by meeting with them, getting their views of their prospects and aims; giving confidence out of our own experience. There are many sides and many opportunities to be considered, and perhaps enough has been said at this time to draw out the advice, approval or disapproval of some of our brothers on this phase of the very old apprentice problem.

Yours fraternally,

WM. F. WOOD,
Savannah Delegate.

There is no more fitting way to reward men who, in true devotion to a fond cause, have gratuitously given their skill and time than to have their photos appear in the first issue of the Lithographers' Journal bearing the cover with title page attributable to their generosity.

Bro. Anton Kurz is the happy creator of the beautiful design. Ludwig Girdwoyn, a photolithographer of great ability, has made the plates, while Albert Girdwoyn, his able brother, is responsible for the progressive proofs and also for the idea of a new cover-design, which he suggested and was readily concurred in by his brother and Anton Kurz. William Meyer, transferer and president of Local Columbus, and George C. Gochl, stone preparer, likewise contributed their labor cheerfully for the cause, though their pictures do not appear along with the others. You will, also, notice the offset press from which the cover was printed, together with Bro. William Rice supervising the printing. They are all brother members and the New Columbus Lithographing Co. is a strictly Union shop.



Top (from left to right): Anton Kurz, Ludwig Girdwoyn, Albert Girdwoyn. Bottom: The New Columbus Litho Co. and press from which the cover was printed.


NEWS COLUMN FROM OUR LOCALS

MAGNIFICENT LECTURE IN NEW YORK

April the 13th will be remembered by 600 New York live lithographers as a meeting night of immense importance. It was here where valuable knowledge was given freely and gratis. Mental power is more vital to a well-organized trade than is mere physical power, and it is exceedingly gratifying to know that such a large number of our members are recognizing that truth.

Mr. WILLIAM GRASS, a tireless research worker in the lithographic field had been secured for that lecture night. Mr. Grass, in a masterly manner, explained the fundamentals of this intaglio etching process, of which he and his brother Alfred are the successful inventors. He illustrated his lecture with hand-drawn diagrams, demonstrating the absolute advantage of this method over others. This new process has passed the experimental state and is now successfully applied for practical purposes. In proof thereof Mr. Grass displayed a rich variety of printed specimens made with the aid of this new process, which attracted vivid attention, unusual close inspection, and very favorable comment was heard all around. Mr. Grass maintained that, by means of this new process, lithography can develop three and four-color printing to an unprecedented height of perfection, and he laid particular stress on the fact that there is nothing which cannot be printed with this process, and in evidence of it showed pages of PAPER AND INK, a magazine in its entirety produced by this process. In conclusion, Mr. Grass said, it is you, lithographer, who must study this new process, nurse its possibilities and profit by taking to it. Mr. Grass appeared well satisfied with the deep impression he made and the genuine applause he received.

THE ACTION OF INORGANIC ACIDS ON ZINC AND ALUMINUM

Before the same audience Dr. Prepent, an expert chemist on ingredients as used in connection with lithography, delivered a lecture on the above subject. Dr. Prepent, in an admirable way, described the characteristics of acids and solutions as used by lithographers. He deplored the stubborn adherence to old habits which retards technical progress within lithography. Nitric = muriatic = and acetic acids; gum, rosin and alum are still the time-trusted friends of the lithographer. Most of Senefelders' manipulations are still in vogue. An old-time lithographer is hard to convert to new tricks—he much sooner lives in the faith of his so-called dopes, which, when analyzed, contain little more than power of faith. There is no reason why a lithographer should bury himself in worries of secret nonsense. Let a lithographer start with, and learn the first reader in lithography; then proceed with the second, third and fourth reader, and, studying lithography in that fashion will surprise you people at the wonderful revelations coming from an orderly and progressive training. Knowledge is power, not secrets. To know the derivatives of common elements, their nature and action singly and combined places the lithographer in a position to correctly mix and properly use solutions, acids and gum. Master that and you can throw away your treasured bottles which, in most part, are filled with faith but void of concrete knowledge. Dr. Prepent, who is a member of Local New York, delivered a lecture highly interesting and superbly instructive. The many formulas he gave were greedily absorbed by the members present. It is with pleasure to state that Dr. Prepent very kindly consented to put in writing these formulas for the benefit of the entire trade. His audience was highly appreciative, and a rising vote of thanks was given to both the speakers.

The second meeting in April was tensified with an air of expectation and naturally attracted many hundreds of members. The vexing question of the 5-day week, which was a special order of business, provoked a lively discussion and was finally disposed of by an almost unanimous vote against the working 48 hours in 5 days. The conference members of the wages adjustment commission reported and told what was not accomplished and the things the members may expect from that commission, which went into session prematurely in anticipation to soothe the minds of restless members. Vice-President Maitland, who was present at the

meeting, thrilled his audience with his unique vein of oratorical excellency, culminating in a strong appeal for unity and mutual co-operation. The Committee on Current Events recommended that this organization do all in its power to help bring about the repeal of the Lever Act, which is aimed at in a bill introduced by Senator Gore, and now before Congress. It also advised action to be taken against a bill from the Rules and Regulation Committee now pending in the State Legislature, which, if adopted, would make the ballot a scrap of paper and the political fancies and prejudice of certain gentlemen a sovereign power. President Charles Hohbroeck experienced a nice surprise, which was in recognition of his sacrificing service—a four weeks' vacation and \$100 to defray expenses was voted him unanimously.

LOCAL NO. 4, CHICAGO

Our second lecture was given by Mr. Jack O'Connor, of the King Paper Company of Kalamazoo, Mich.

This lecture was on the subject of "Paper and Its Adaptability to the Litho Trade," and Mr. O'Connell was the master of his subject.

By the use of stereopticon views, he first showed the mechanical processes used in the manufacture of paper, describing each view with remarkable clearness and in simple language, and he afterward talked more fully on the ingredients and chemicals used in the making.

He explained how the right and wrong side of the paper was caused; why some paper was fluffy and others hard; showed how the water-mark was put in the bond paper; explained what caused the difference in the grades of paper, and at the end of the lecture was bombarded by questions and in a very intelligent and genial way answered every question as clearly as possible.

Of course, we gave Mr. Jack O'Connell a vote of thanks, but his best reward will be his knowledge of the fact that he has caused a lot of earnest men to look with a view of new intelligence on one of the primal necessities of our trade, "Paper."

We also had a raffle for some tools of the late Brother Thomas Podesta, and Mr. Jack O'Connell was induced to officiate as the hand of fate to draw out the lucky number. It was the old story. A transferrer won a set of pressman's tools. It never fails.

Now, I am going to record what appears to me to be a state of affairs in the litho trade that should be patent to all observers, and that is the great physical ailment of our industry is contained in the one word "Inefficiency."

By that word I do not mean the laborious, pedantic indexed system which the majority of the employers, with their prejudice-bound brains, have installed, or contemplate installing into their plant, the only result of which has been to add an ever-increasing cost to the overhead expenses which must be made up by the production in the shop, but I mean the efficiency in the production which finds its expression in the harmony of the employees first; secondly, in the confidence between the men and the foremen of each department, and, thirdly, in the co-operation and harmony between the different departments.

Speaking of the first, "The harmony between the employees," the employers seem to have made a religion of discord and are worshipping it with all the zeal of a fanatic. From the very beginning they have tried to cause suspicion and distrust between the individual members in their different establishments. There is no need here for me to give any specific examples of this, as every man who reads this has just to use his memory and he himself can think of the mass treatment of the members of the Union and the remarks which the employers have made as to our purposes and our actions. The result of this has been that it has taken a great deal of the energy which could have been diverted to useful channels to trying to convince the workers in the trade that we were not a lot of selfish hogs, but that we were trying our utmost and at a good deal of personal abuse to advance the welfare of the members and advance the standard of the trade.

The second and third reasons for efficiency are controlled by the employer almost absolutely, as he selects the foremen for his own personal reasons and the litho business certainly shows the rotten results of the system. We certainly

have some good men who hold their positions through their intelligence and executive ability, but in contrast with the good ones are others who hold their positions solely because they can see with the employer's eyes, and the result of these is a condition which makes for inefficiency and discord in and between the different departments.

We have here in Chicago what is called a Superintendents' or Foremen's Club. This has been in existence some months. It was formulated and sponsored by the Employers' Association, and their Western agent appears to be the organizer and conductor.

The majority of those who attend the meetings of this club are in the employ of members of the Employers' Association. As near as I can find out, all the expenses are paid by the sponsors and not by those attending, and as there is always a dinner, etc., the cost must in our eyes be considerable. No wonder the bosses can't afford to give their working employees a raise. They have other things to do with their money. A curious fact in connection is that most of those who attend are members of the A. L. A., and some of them are never seen at a regular meeting of Local No. 4, but never miss one of those other meetings. There is an old say, "Comparisons are odious," and, of course, these men are real Union men (maybe). If you don't believe it they will show you their due book all paid up. I wonder who pays their dues?

There is also another matter which should be spoken of and that is the fact that there are some of our members who take detailed reports of what happens and what is said at our meetings and give them to the employers, and the rotten part of it is that these reports are colored to suit the cur who gives them. I don't know what class to put the boss in who encourages and believes the reports that he receives. I would like some of the employers to have a dictograph installed and compare its record with the reports given by their lackeys. They probably would say that the dictaphone lied.

Well, the members of Local No. 4 are beginning to stand on their hind legs and howl for more money. We are going to install a phonograph in the Local with only one record, "When do we get our next raise," and if the amount does not equal our anticipation there will be another installed with just one word on it, "Now."

If the next raise is not a healthy one, I for one don't care to predict the result, at least. I won't put it on paper, but they are pointing with pride and envy to the Printers' Union, who, with nothing like our organization, are getting away with a new raise every few months. I would advise our members and officers not to let the comparison get too obvious. "Nuff sed."

Business continues good, with everybody working and a few engravers and artists needed.

I just received notice that Bro. Charles Reinhardt, a stone grinder, employed by the Edwards & Deutsch Co., has joined the great majority. Bro. Reinhardt was well known to a great number of lithographers in and around Chicago. S. D.

LOCAL NO. 6, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Business is booming; another new firm started, known as the Edwards & Franklin Co.

On Saturday, March 20, a delegation of brothers from the Akron Local were met by the boys of Local No. 6 and given a very pleasant time. A bowling match was arranged between the brothers of the two Locals—a two-of-three game affair was set in motion. The bowling team of Local No. 20 was comprised of Brothers Pete Blatz, Charles Powis, Al Paff, Carl Benz and Ed. Joskin, and Local 6 of Brothers Russel White, Andy Laber, Ed. Heilbronn, Charles Dlouhy and Charles Mooney. The first game went to Local 6 by 145 pins, the score standing 821 pins for Local 6 against 676 pins for Local 20. The second game was also won by Local 6, which rolled 687 pins against 646 for Local 20. Bro. Russel White rolled the high score of 203 and won the prize for the highest game bowled. After the games the boys placed the feet under the table and enjoyed a very inviting spread, and the inner man was well taken care of. The Akron brothers left for home satisfied with life, but invited the boys from here to pay Akron a visit so they can have a chance for revenge. Besides the Akron bowlers there were quite a few rooters, who came from Akron to spur their favorites on to victory. Among them were Brothers Fred Hoffmeyer, Sam, Evey and Barney Nagel.

Don't forget, boys, that we are holding our meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at the C. M. B. A. Hall, 1742 West 25th Street. Let us turn out in numbers and have a 100 per cent attendance.

Bro. Wm. W. Woodhouse is reported sick; the brothers of Local No. 6 wish him a speedy recovery.

E. F. K.

LOCAL NO. 8, CINCINNATI, OHIO

A distressing instance of man's inhumanity to man must be chronicled this month, which had the result of causing the death of our lamented Bro. William Cashin. Being gifted with a trusting nature, whose affections and attachments were grounded in the very depths of his soul, he devoted his services for thirty-seven years to the interest of one employer.

With faithfulness and sincerity he gave the best years of his life in an attachment for an employer, satisfied in his trusting heart that his constancy and devotion would be appreciated, that the long years of service would entitle him to some little consideration when infirmity and age should lessen his efficiency.

Alas! he reckoned with an employer whose petty and is incapable of understanding and appreciating the finer sentiments which actuate men to deeds of tenderness, kindness and loyalty.

Bro. Cashin was discharged, for no other reason than refusing his employer's demand to resign from our organization, with which he had affiliated himself only a few months ago. His sensitive soul could not survive the bitter blow to his faith in human justice. Grief and disappointment broke his heart. He died of apoplexy March 24, less than a week after his dismissal.

The late brother attracted national attention a while ago. The entire moral and active force of our organization was exerted in his behalf and justice obtained for him through our representation of his case before the Employers' Association, who compelled his employer to recognize his claim to just and proper compensation along with all the rest of our Association members.

Enraged at being thwarted in depriving our humble member of his just dues, his employer resorted to the small, mean, contemptible revenge of discharging him from his employ, but not before paying the amount that the conference of our Association with the Employers' Association had awarded our member. He did not dare take his odious revenge with complying with that mandate. Then and then only did he dare to vent his spleen on a loyal and faithful employee. Nothing further need be said in condemnation of this shameful action.

Fred Denkel (formerly a member of the Engravers' Association), after fifty years of ill-health which finally decried his reason, was mercifully relieved of his suffering by the kind hand of death, April 14. His friends will remember him in kindness in his happier days of long ago. Peace be to his soul.

Our secretary has also got something to get off his chest. He complains particularly of the long delay in receiving information regarding transferred members from the secretaries of the various Locals, nor does this exempt the general office in its correspondence with this Local.

REPORTER.

LOCAL NO. 9, DETROIT

Since our last report this Local had the pleasure of being visited by Vice-President Bro. Maitland, on which occasion we had two special meetings, March 22 and 26, and both were very well attended by members and a few visitors, all of whom were delighted and very much enlightened at the interesting talk regarding conditions experienced by Bro. Maitland throughout the country, not forgetting to impress on our memory that our duty as Union men is to put all we have in us for the good and welfare of our industry by giving all the assistance we can to our officers in making their work a pleasure instead of a burden, and by so doing we will live to enjoy the fruits of our labor and look back with satisfaction at the good conditions we have helped to bring about. The writer was very much impressed over the last sentence and would like to see brothers of all Locals throughout the country give this serious consideration and help bring about the fraternal spirit and good conditions which a few are striving for; so wake up and let's all get busy and put our organization in its right place, which is

at the head of the list. We also had a visit paid us by Frank X. Martel, business agent, Detroit Federation of Labor, March 26, who told us about the strength of other crafts in this city and what they were deriving through being well organized, and, when one compares his figures with that of the Noble Art of Lithography, we are obliged to hold our heads in shame. For instance, the car conductors and motormen here are demanding \$1 an hour, beginning May 1, 1920—no, NOT 1921, now. How many who work at the bench in our industry are getting that much? Not many, by a long shot. You see, it takes about one-day apprenticeship to become a street car operator and you can serve a life apprenticeship to lithography, and then some more, before you can demand the beautiful average salary of around \$40 per. But let me tell you that these various other organizations are paying their officers a better price for their services; therefore, I content that a man who is well paid will see that the party or parties he is serving will get their just rewards. Of course, I don't mean to insinuate our officers are laying down on the job, but if you don't give a horse the right kind of food you cannot expect it to do its work to perfection; so, therefore, while we are shouting for ourselves, let us think of the men we have placed at the head of this Association by giving them the same inducements as we expect ourselves.

Our meeting on April 23 will be featured by a lecture to be given by Bro. Rhode, who is a loyal member of this Local, although having been in the real estate business for the past three or four years. His subject will be "Easy Picking," or the benefits of taking up other lines of business, and we hope the full membership will take advantage of this forthcoming interesting information.

Bro. William Fredericks has been on the sick list for a few days, but is on the job again. It's useless trying to hold the old vet down; he shows up even with one foot in the grave. Although we admire his fighting spirit, we want him to reserve himself to carry on the good work he has started.

This Local has subscribed \$50 to Detroit Federation of Labor to help start a print shop, so before long we will be printing our own Labor News in this city.

Brothers Keith and Morris have been assigned to the duty as "clean ups" and are going to call on all non-members, inducing them to join the elite of our profession, and may their mission be a successful one!

Business here is very good, but tied up at present owing to the switchmen's strike. Some of the members here are taking special interest in our meetings and we would like all the others to do likewise and make the meetings a special order of business. We found out that some non-members have been recommended to different positions in this city by salesmen of supply houses and, through Bro. A. Mierenfeld, our president, William Fredericks, was instructed to send a letter of protest to such concerns, condemning the action taken by their representatives. We trust other Locals will repeat same should a similar case arise in their jurisdiction. Bro. Fisher left here early part of April for Columbus, Ohio, to work as prover for the new Columbus Litho Co. We wish him success.

T. E. M.

LOCAL NO. 11, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This may seem like a voice from the dead, but the fact is it is a contribution from Local 11, the first in many moons, and, despite our laxity, it is a lively Local. As to the cause of our remissness in failing to send in contributions to the Journal—well, one reason is as good (?) as another, therefore we will advance none.

This local is in a healthy condition, having over 200 members on our roll, which represents over 90 per cent of men employed here, and the attendance and interest at the meetings is all that could be desired.

Business in this Local's jurisdiction is brisk and most shops reporting overtime to a more or less extent.

One of our larger shops has seen the light, and, while heretofore their attitude has been one of "speed and slash" in their output, they are now resorting to the more sane policy of producing lithographs of the finer quality.

If the other shops throughout the country will take the hint and emulate the example, it will augur well for the future of the industry.

At a meeting of the Local, held April 14, a resolution was unanimously adopted designating Saturday, July 17, as "Lithographers' Recreation Day." What shape the festivities will take on this occasion will depend upon the delibera-

tions of a committee of seven which was appointed to make arrangements. This committee has full powers, but a suggestion was advanced by a member that one of our International officers be invited to address Local No. 11 on this day as a special feature of the exercises.

Some weeks ago the president of Local No. 11 informed the members that they might expect a visit from Vice-President Sam Maitland in the near future. The ability of Bro. Maitland as an orator and organizer was elaborated upon. This visit never materialized, our disappointment was keen and the members of Local No. 11 feel that they have lost a great treat.

The query of S. A. D., of Local No. 4, advanced in the April number of the Journal, "What is the matter with the Litho Industry?" is timely and should invite healthy discussion. If I may be permitted, I should offer it as my humble opinion that this condition has been brought about in large measure by a lack of co-operation between employers and employees. First it was the apparent arrogance of the employees through their Unions in trying to enforce unreasonable demands, and then, in the historic struggle of 1906, when the employers whipped the Unions hip and thigh, that spirit of arrogance was transferred and has been perpetuated more or less ever since until very recently. This attitude has been assumed too long, and too many years have been wasted in useless struggle, and we have all been guilty. It will not do for the employers to stand on one side of the street and the employees on the other side, making faces and shouting harsh names at each other, we all have something at stake—the employers need us and we need them.

There is only one way to save the industry from doom and that is through sincere co-operation on the part of both employers and employees alike, and if signs do not fail there is a change of heart and the desired social changes and conditions between employer and employee are in the making.

Faternally yours,

"SCRIBE."

LOCAL NO. 12, TORONTO

The regular monthly meeting of Local No. 12 was held on Wednesday evening, April 21. Over 100 members were present and cordially welcomed eleven newly initiated brothers into the ranks. The usual routine business was gone through and no outstanding feature presented itself until "labor and all its interests" was reached. Then the fun started. For the benefit of those who were not present I may state that the censorship on what transpired is very strict and the only way to know what's doing is to be present at the meetings. It's only once a month and if you want to get a square deal transact your own business. Do not leave it for somebody else to do. Bro. Schotte, engraver, from Pittsburgh, now working in Toronto, was present and took a keen interest in the proceedings.

To avoid being fined: Don't negotiate for another job without first consulting our president, Bro. W. Aitken.

Be sure and come next meeting. We need your support.

TOM SON.

LOCAL NO. 14, PHILADELPHIA

Because representatives of both employers and employees are about to meet in conference for the purpose of agreeing on employment conditions governing the litho industry we deem this time opportune for discussing the lithographers' attitude.

Notwithstanding the scarcity of experienced labor in our industry within recent years, no undue advantage of this situation was taken by the men in the shop, either individually or through their Union. Considering things as they are in reality, our employers ought to be exceedingly careful in not allowing this orderly procedure to be disturbed by any unwarranted act.

Capital and labor in this country may well take heed of what is happening in European countries. Let us hope our country be not visited by a like turmoil. Had some labor chiefs refrained from associating with elements arbitrary to labor certain headless movements could have been checked before they could impose severe sufferings upon the social body.

What any other trades have secured in condition through agreements is none of our concern. While we yet might learn through their experience of hasty agreements, and which some crafts broke faith or honor by breaking their contracts or agreements as high as five times within the present year, and bettering their conditions every time,

proves that an agreement of a kind is easy to secure but impossible to comply with.

The paltry \$5 agreement we now work under, although ratified for the sake of progress, went far from satisfying and would never have been lived up to were it not for discipline and able leadership, nor could they have held the men were it not for a general increase throughout the country over and above that demand.

Now, with the 44 hours as a foregone conclusion, only one section need be written in the new agreement, and as a year is a long time for men to bind their honor or legitimate chances we must see that before signing how the other paragraphs conform—sufficient wages, to who or how many we may transmit what is ours, handed down by senior brothers, or our own study and practice, knowledge of the trade, and, further, no one can look into the future and consistently sign any part of an agreement which would be binding for a longer period than one year. It would be unfair to speak for men unborn.

The above is in brief the sentiment of our Local, except to say no use to present any form of agreement for ratification which might prove a mark for a 100-mile range gun. Mutual inclinations, or work on local ambition, until a change of heart and better vantage paves the way to co-operation, not founded on mimic.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. J. MEKENNA.

LOCAL NO. 18, BALTIMORE

Business in Baltimore at the present time is very good, and from all reports the same condition exists throughout the country.

At the special meeting, held on April 9, we had the largest attendance in our history, approximately 200 members being present.

We have initiated about twenty-five new members since the first of the year, due to the efforts our president, Bro. Robert Bircher.

Bro. Bircher deserves a lot of credit, for he certainly is on the job, being out nearly every night on some business pertaining to our Association.

I must not forget to mention the fact that we are proud to have a member in this Local, Bro. Frank Lucke, who has again been elected treasurer.

Bro. Lucke has been an officer in this Local for the past seventeen years and has never missed a meeting in all that time.

That certainly is some record, and I believe there are few brothers in our Association who can surpass or even equal it.

In recognition of meritorious work done by Bro. George T. Weber the Local presented him with a very handsome gold watch. This brother has at one time been demonstrator for the Harris offset press and is well known throughout the country.

Bro. William Schuckardt, together with many other Local members, deserve great credit for the good work they are doing for the organization.

I would like to remind all brothers seeking positions in this jurisdiction to first notify our president, or they will be severely dealt with. We will welcome all brothers who come to this city, but our laws must be complied with. With best regards to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

W. G.

LOCAL NO. 23, INDIANAPOLIS

Business continues to be brisk here and so far there have been no serious effects from the walkout of the switchmen.

Two of our "venerable" brethren have transferred their activities to other fields. We regret the loss, but they have our well wishes in their new undertakings.

Bro. Ralph Kennedy, who was formerly associated with us here, came over from Dayton at Eastertime.

Our members are anxiously awaiting the May Journal. The promises for it sound good and, when it materializes, we are sure it will be a real treat.

Fraternally,

MAX F. KRIESE.

LOCAL NO. 24, PITTSBURGH, PA

Say, Charlie! While I was sitting in my private office the other day, smoking a nearly 50-cent cigar which one of those pesky ink salesmen (I think it was C. Schill, from Cleveland) handed me, figuring out where I shall spend the summer and a few easily earned thousand dollars, also figuring

how faithful Algernon, my newly appointed chauffeur shall take care of me in my new Daniels touring car, which shall bear me to Atlantic City, thenceward to points as yet unknown, but first of all to Atlantic City, dear old Atlantic City—yes, ah me! Yes, while musing thusly, I was suddenly aroused by a seemingly distant and noisy delivery of very unpleasant vocabulary, followed by the apparent falling of heavy articles, presumably so-called wrenches, hammers, etc., and which in turn was followed by a terrific banging of machinery, the roaring of which was deafening, after which there took place a deathly stillness, the suspense was agonizing, it must have been several hours, but upon looking at my watch, just 20 minutes had passed into eternity—but why don't those presses go on, speed on. Taking a glimpse through my periscope I can plainly see that those stacks of paper are not going down—I wonder why? I press the electric button to my superintendent's office, demanding his presence immediately in my private office. I light a new 50-cent cigar and twist it nervously; superintendent does not come.

Have you ever noticed how quickly you are forgotten by the fellow whom you have helped to stand on his feet; did you ever get any good will or gratitude in return for your kindness, for your unselfish interest in his helplessness? It makes you feel like a damphool, but you vow that you will let the next fellow go to a warmer climate, "Unglück on his old man's rags" (my head is covered). "Soll Kacken mit blute."

To the correspondent of Local No. 14, Philadelphia: Thank you, Mac, for your kind mentioning of my initials in your cute bit of poetry in last issue of Journal, but I am sorry you had to treat the other fellow so roughly—maybe somebody else is to blame. The hardest thing to find in the litho business is an angel, and if you do accidentally find one look at his wings—they may be asbestos.

Fort Pitt Litho Co. gave an increase of \$5 to all their employees in the litho departments, beginning April 1.

The last free dues drawing was won by Bro. Charles Douty.

Business within our jurisdiction is very brisk, all shops reporting busy.

With best wishes, believe you me,

R. R. E.

LOCAL NO. 25, KANSAS CITY

It is evident that the graphic arts industry continues to share in the prosperity so universally enjoyed by all. The lithographing establishments of the Middle West are taxed to their full capacity to meet the demand made upon them. Reports at the semi-monthly meetings of April showed every member throughout the jurisdiction of Local No. 25, with one or two exceptions, working steadily, many working overtime. A few vacancies offering exceptionally good positions to competent journeymen, especially engravers and designers, were brought about by the many changes recently made among the men at the various houses. Bro. William C. Herren has taken up designing for photo-litho and engraving process, leaving the employ of the Bankers & Merchants Litho Co. Bro. Martin Boller is now operating an offset press for this firm. Bro. Fred J. Pfeiffer has left their employ, intending to spend the summer on a farm resting. He also resigned the office of local vice-president, Bro. Eugene Hanson being elected and duly installed to fill the unexpired term.

It was deemed expedient to increase the revenue of the Local so as to meet the current expenses and have a surplus in the treasury for emergencies. To do this a committee was appointed at the last meeting to amend the local bylaws, making the dues \$2 a month, an increase of only 50 cents. However, this must be submitted to the Local for their approval by a vote. The long-contemplated sick relief fund will become a realization when the by-laws are adopted that will soon be submitted by the committee now at work. Every member will be urged to become a participant; when sick or disabled you will be paid out of this fund a weekly benefit, providing you are a member in good standing at the time. This will be independent of the relief fund provided by the constitution and general by-laws of the organization. The additional financial aid of such a fund in the event of sickness or accident merits the approbation of every member.

The Local expressed their deepest sympathy by a silent standing vote for the sad bereavement of Bro. Charles Schoenhard, caused by the death of his brother, Louis P.

Schoenhard, St. Louis, Mo., who was for many years connected with the Charter Oak Store Co.

The Ferguson Litho Co. has moved to new commodious quarters. They now occupy three floors of a modern constructed building at 20th and McGee Street.

LOCAL NO. 27, MONTREAL

Business is very good here at the present time. The \$5 increase has been received by most of the brothers, but MOST of them are pretty slow in turning the first \$5 over to the financial secretary. Keep after them, Tom. Sorry to say some of our brothers fell for the methods of one of the employees here, such as contracts, bonuses, etc. Be careful, brothers, of the breakers ahead; stick to the good ship that has weathered the storm before. Be not content, brothers. Not until every man working with you is a member of our Association will we present a solid front. Wake up, brothers; each one bring in a new member.

The Consolidated Litho Co., under new management, are increasing their plant and expect big things. Also the Federated Press are making great strides and will increase their plant shortly. Bro. Waterstraat, from Hamilton has been delivered to us, he says. (Ah, wonderful!)

Our president and financial secretary paid a visit to some of the shops to interview the employees and were well received. We hope that a better understanding will be brought about between the employers and employees in the future. The bosses were pleased to know that their interests were considered by us as well as our own. The non-members can dispel the feeling that they will in any way jeopardize their position by becoming members of our Association. That has been the feeling in the past, but our delegates were assured by the heads of the firms visited that this would not be; so come on, men, join up. All members of the A. L. of A. take notice that Local No. 27 will in future fine anyone accepting a position in this jurisdiction or stating terms without first notifying and getting all information from our president. Yours truly, J. P.

LOCAL NO. 35, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The regular monthly meeting of Local No. 35 was held in Fort Worth Sunday evening, with a very good attendance. Two new brothers were in evidence, viz., Bro. Benham and Bro. Leyman. Both are associated with the Reiners Co. A committee has been appointed to compile new by-laws for above Local, and when completed a copy will be sent to all the shop delegates in the outside groups within its jurisdiction for the approval of all members.

The committee appointed to investigate Alexander Herbert's case reported and was acted upon, with the result that the recording secretary was instructed to notify him that he would have to pay all back dues before his application would be accepted. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Just received a very interesting letter from Bro. Fred Rose. He says, in part: After a month's trip through the Southeastern States I am back on my old camping grounds, old St. Louis. While away covered every town that had a litho shop in it, and to my surprise found business very good. However, had two tough propositions to contend with, viz., Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans, La. In both places I succeeded in delivering a knockout blow to non-union establishments, organizing Foot & Davies litho department, and, by the way, met an old friend of yours, Bro. Henry Houser, who had just accepted a position with the above firm. When in Birmingham, Ala., met Mr. James Smith, president and manager of Roberts & Son, also Mr. Gus Thum, superintendent. Both of them impressed me as being very fine gentlemen and treated me doially. We went into the litho department and there I met an old friend from St. Louis, an engraved, Bro. Frank Fechner. I certainly was surprised and pleased to see him and was introduced to the foreman, Bro. Fred Frank, from the Windy City. Well, we three, together with Messrs. Smith and Thum, had a most enjoyable chat, which goes to prove the fact that the employers are more than willing to co-operate with us. In Mobile, Ala., I met Mr. O. G. Weisgerber, a transferer and one of the proprietors of the Southern Litho Co. He informed me that they were very busy and were in need of an engraver. In New Orleans I had some job before me, but I succeeded in lining up Walle & Co., who employ twelve workmen, all non-union. At the Schurment-Warfield plant secured three more workmen and those, together with the three craftsmen from Dameron & Pierson establishment, make eighteen members

in that city. In the near future I expect to see a Local installed thehe, which, in my humble judgment, will prove beneficial to all concerned. Stopped off in Memphis, Tenn., and was courteously received by Mr. Frickett, superintendent of S. C. Foof Co., which is organized and a fine place to work; so all the brothers informed me. From there I made a run over to Little Rock, Ark., where we have one member, Bro. Joe Albrich, pressman employed at the Democrat Litho Co. The transferer and engraver claim that they are going to retire from the calling. But I have my doubts about that, for you remember that old saying, which has proven its truism with very few exceptions, i.e., "Once a lithographer always a lithographer."

Fraternally,

J. C. S.

REPORT FROM LONDON, ONT., CANADA

Yes, there is no doubt about it, London, Canada, is on the map, lithographically speaking. Just about a year ago Bro. Maitland paid his initial visit to our fair city, just to see if there were such an industry as lithography among the city's activities. To use his own terms, he "dropped off" here. Yes, he actually found four firms which boasted that lithography was an art and blazoned it out to the world in the form of—well, everything from bread tickets to posters. Managing to arouse a little interest among the members of our craft, some half dozen men turned out to the first meeting. Returning some time later a somewhat larger crowd greeted him and there was brought into being a local branch of the A. L. of A., and we were attached to the Hamilton district.

Since that time we have pushed steadily ahead and have approximately 90 per cent of the pressmen and transferers under our protecting fold, and more coming in every meeting.

Last Saturday Bro. Maitland again visited us and, in spite of the short notice of his arrival, we had a splendid turnout to give him the glad hand and he must have been gratified at the results achieved since his first visit here, although, like a true organizer, he said he was satisfied with nothing less than 100 per cent. All right, Sam, will have them next time you come!

He gave us a real "live-wire" talk and, believe me, if every man in our Local had only half as much "pep" and enthusiasm for his cause, we should go "over the top" within a week!

Within a month we hope to be "sailing under our own steam," the charter having been applied for, and should be forthcoming ere long.

Many thanks are due to the Hamilton Local for the splendid way they have helped us along and we surely do appreciate it.

You will hear more from London in the near future—and watch us grow.

FRED HENSHAW,
Sec'y Local 42 (London Branch).

LOCAL NO. 40, OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA

A highly successful exhibition of lithographic productions was held by Local No. 40, A. L. of A., Ottawa, capital city of Canada, during the week of March 22 to 27. The entire upper floor of the Carnegie Library had been reserved, and the continual stream of visitors who took advantage of the opportunity to see a really remarkable display of art and commercial lithography was most gratifying to the hard-working executive in charge. Every class of work was represented and the Canadian press stated that the exhibit was a real education and gave a nice review of the features. A special treat was an exhibit of high class art reproductions by the well-known Toronto house of Rolph-Clark-Stone and numerous inquiries were received as to the purchase of such work. The A. E. Mortimer Co., of Ottawa, maintained their high reputation with a splendid display of all classes of work. Of course, the center of attraction for our brothers was the fine exhibit of Bulman Bros.; we refer to the wonderful stone engravings by Mr. R. Otto of that firm. A well-known and exceptionally skilled steel engraver was reported to have suffered severe heart lagak on seeing these stone engravings. This write-up would be incomplete if I did not tell you of "Johnny Peep." On the evening after the close of the exhibition a well-known extreme prohibitionist was holding forth in the same room, and before the specimens had been removed from the walls. He made the atmosphere tingle as he abused all and sundry who did not

agree with him, but Nemesis lay in wait in the form of a much-bored and disgusted reporter, who wrote the next day under flaring headlines the story of how Mr. So and So upheld the cause of prohibition under the Scottish whiskey banner, sad banner being a beautiful example of the art of lithography, proclaiming to all and sundry the outstanding merits of "Johnny Peep" Scotch whiskey, and which occupied a position immediately over the head of the chairman. "There's a destiny that shapes our ends." We have been asked the question, "Was the show worth while, have we been recompensed for our labor?" We believe that we have done a little in a modest way to start something concrete in the education of the public, our patrons, to the possibility of lithography. When you consider that all classes of business men, art dealers, printing house owners who have not yet installed lithographic presses, and the public at large came and saw and were SURPRISED and delighted, we'll say "The show was worth while," and we hope it will be only the forerunner of others in Canada. When we figure it out correctly the greatest beneficiaries of such exhibits are the members of the Local, who have a unique opportunity of seeing the best from elsewhere compared with their own. We desire to express thanks to all who gave us assistance by loaning specimens and in other ways.

JOHN MACDONALD.

LOCAL NO. 43, HARTFORD, CONN

takes pleasure in introducing itself and becoming one of the family.

This, the youngest child, though not the smallest baby, we are sure, is perfectly healthy and, judging from the way she took her nourishment at "Bond's" famous restaurant on Saturday, April 10, she will grow.

The installation of officers took place at "Bond's" on the above date, and assisted by delegations from Local No. 1 of New Haven, Local No. 21 of Springfield (our old Local) and a truly first-class menu served by the "host," who are experts in their line, a most successful and enjoyable time was spent.

Thanks to the excellent work of the committee, Bro. C. J. Vandermark, chairman, the party was not short on features. This was shown by the fact that the party assembled at about four in the afternoon and did not break up until after 11:30 p. m.

President William F. Strang, of Local No. 21, acted as installing officer, assisted by Bro. M. J. Madden, also of Local No. 21. President Strang, in a neat speech, expressed the sentiment of his Local and presented us with a check for a substantial amount from the treasury of Local No. 21.

Bro. Joseph Marek, of New Haven, received marked attention while expressing the good will of the New Haven brothers, of which we have had many manifestations in the past. Bro. Michael J. Madden was introduced as toast master and entertaining features, including songs by Mr. Frank Barrett, Bro. George Wallace, Henry Borgemann, Alois Letterer and John O'Connor, violin and piano selections by Brothers Vandermark and Bennett, manologue, Bro. Burns, duets, quartet, chorus, etc.

Bro. Madden addressed the gathering at length with much information and excellent advice to the new Local and its officers. The newly installed officers are as follows:

President—Thomas S. Donohue.
Vice-President—Edmond Rossing.
Recording Secretary—Arthur W. Burns.
Financial Secretary—Henry H. Davidson.
Treasurer—Mortimer W. Shea.
Statistician—James E. Dillon.
Inspector—C. J. Vandermark.
Sentinel—Harry S. Pitkopf.

In closing, Local No. 43 wants to have it plainly understood that members applying for positions in this jurisdiction are expected to comply strictly with Article 13, Section 2 of the constitution. If they do not, they will find that the high cost of breaking the laws of the association is in full force and effect. D.

CHARLES WAGNER LITHO MACHINERY CO., INC., located for twenty-five years at 587 Hudson Street, New York, announce their removal to 51 to 55 Park Avenue, corner Ferry Street, Hoboken, N. J. This change has been necessitated by insistent business growth, and the new quarters erected offer adequate facilities, with room for further business expansion. Mr. Charles Wagner, head of the concern, is a mental asset to the litho industry. Few men have done more than this genius, especially so toward the perfection of

metal printing. This necessitated removal may be taken as a positive proof that Mr. Wagner's attribute to the litho trade is well understood and well appreciated by the people interested. Auto delivery has been added also, assuring prompt shipments. The new plant is conveniently located, being only three blocks from the Hudson Tubes or Christopher Street Ferry. Surely, this news is welcome to the trade.

VISITING JAENECKE-AULT & CO. PLANT IN NEWARK, N. J.

Recently the writer expressed a desire to see the ink plant of Jaenecke-Ault & Co. in operation. Immediately William Carroll, head salesman of the litho ink department, made the date. On the day of visiting the plant it so happened that Bro. Maitland, vice-president, was in New York and in consequence was asked to join us. The large plant is located in Newark. At our arrival we were received by Mr. Fred Mutz, work manager, who took us from one department to the other, explaining minutely the many operations and complicated processes the making of ink must undergo. Modern ink making starts and ends in the laboratory. There the chemist analyzes and proportions the ingredients; there the chemist tests the finished product in order to determine whether the finished ink has properly passed through the many processes. In this plant cleanliness is one big factor. After a thorough inspection we were taken to Mr. Ault, the genial proprietor and enjoyed a pleasant chat. The writer judged Mr. Ault to be a man of about 40 years, but, after having listened to his interesting life story, he was afraid to ask his age. Mr. Ault just returned from an extended trip through South America and Europe and, of course, had many things to relate. As regards to business and trade connection with South America Mr. Ault holds out great hopes. The Jaenecke-Ault Co. has a branch in Buenos Aires and is doing extensive business in South America. Mr. Ault's automobile took us to the station and thus ended an edifying trip. Mr. Carroll and Mr. Fred Mutz deserve great credit for their painstaking efforts on our behalf in making our visit profitable from an educational point of view.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF Lithographers' Journal, published once a month at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1920.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of New York, State and county foresaid, personally appeared Philip Bock, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Lithographers' Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Name of—	Post office address—
Publisher, The Amalgamated Lithographers' of America,	
Editor, Carl Halbmeier,	309 Broadway, N. Y. C., After May 1st, 205 W. 14th St.
Managing Editor, Carl Halbmeier,	309 Broadway, N. Y. C., After May 1st, 205 W. 14th St.
Business Manager, Philip Bock,	309 Broadway, N. Y. C., After May 1st, 205 W. 14th St.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Amalgamated Lithographers of America, 309 Broadway, N. Y., Trade Union; 40 Locals, 6645 members (not incorporated) pay per capita tax for support, Philip Bock, President, 309 Broadway, New York; James M. O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer, 309 Broadway, New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

PHILIP BOCK, Business Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1920.

(Seal)
DAVID FRIEDMANN,
Commissioner of Deeds, City of New York, Residing in Bor. of Manhattan.
Commission expires June 11, 1920. N. Y. County Clerk's No. 100, Reg. No. 20037. Bronx County Clerk's No. 8, Reg. No. 2007. Kings County Clerk's No. 32, Reg. No. 125.

HUBER INK PLANT, FIRST STEP OF ITS KIND IN SOUTH, GOING UP, FACTORY TO COST \$500,000

Ink and Gasoline Factories, Buildings, Warehouses, Etc., Being Built

NEW YORK INK MAN HAS STARTED TWO WELLS HERE

Company Owns One Mile Along Missouri Pacific Railroad at Swartz, Where Enterprise Will Be Established—
H. W. Huber Predicts Success

Ouachite parish will get what is probably the only ink manufacturing plant in the South in the new enterprise that has been launched at Swartz by J. M. Huber, wealthy New York ink manufacturer, and which will be constructed and in operation in the early autumn.

Preliminary building work is now going forward for the factory in the construction of a gasoline plant, nine dwellings, two large warehouses, garages and various other structures at Swartz. Building operations are in charge of H. W. Huber, of Brooklyn, son of the ink manufacturer, who will also be in charge of the ink manufacturing plant in this parish.

The Huber interests will expend approximately \$500,000 in the construction of their ink manufactory.

The factory will be located on a lot 550 by 800 feet in size on the main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The company owns 216 acres at Swartz, stretching for a mile along the Missouri Pacific Railroad at that point and is in control of 2,000 acres in that part of Ouachita parish.

Pushing Work

Work is being pushed rapidly on the gasoline plant, and it is hoped to have it constructed and in operation within the next few months. The company is also pushing work on the adjuncts to the ink manufacturing plant, which are now being built and will form a part of that enterprise.

J. M. Huber has three manufacturing plants, including the one to be erected in the Ouachita field. The company has a large plant in Brooklyn and a second one in Dola, W. Va.

H. M. Huber, to be in charge here and already in the field supervision the work of building, was manager of the West Virginia plant of the company.

Business Increases

"Our business in the South, West and Southwest has increased to such an extent," said Mr. Huber, speaking of the new enterprise here, "that we decided to construct a plant in Louisiana. Our business has in fact trebled in the western and southern states during the past year."

The Hubers have recently awarded the contract for the construction of the gasoline plant and expect to start on the main enterprise before long.

Many Offices

J. M. Huber has offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Omaha, Boston, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

BUFFALO

Having described the birth of the City of Buffalo, I will also endeavor to describe the birth of the old L. I. P. & B. A., Local No. 2, and as Local No. 2 of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America is the successor of the Local mentioned, it therefore will interest some of the younger members to know something about the formation of the Local that they belong to.

In the year of 1886, after several vain attempts to bring about an organization had been made, several lithographers got together and decided to have a dance and to invite the public to same. The arrangement committee rented St. James Hall, at the corner of Washington and Eagle Sts., in which to hold the affair, which proved to be a big social success. This hall was later destroyed by fire and at present is the site of the Iroquois Hotel.

In the year of 1887 they again made arrangements for a dance, and this time rented the old Liedertafel Hall, at the corner of Washington and Mohock Sts. This affair also proved to be a big social success, and this gave the lithographers of Buffalo the inspiration that an organization is what they needed, not only for their social welfare but also for their own protection in the trade. In the year of 1888 there was a meeting called, and 38 lithographers attended same. The presiding officer of this meeting was Bro. Timothy Connolly, a prover by trade, who had come to Buffalo to work from the Donaldson Co. of New York City, and who took an active part in trying to organize a Local in Buffalo. At this meeting it was decided to apply for a charter. The first one to sign the application for this charter was Bro. Connolly, and after the same was granted and the Local installed by our then General President, Bro. Muihr, he was given roll No. 1. The second signer for the charter was another proved by the name of William Stokes, who was employed at the Clay & Richmond Lithograph Co., who were then located in the oil Coit block at the corner of Swan and Pearl streets, who, however, became suddenly ill and, after a few days of sickness, died. This was before the charter was granted. Almost every lithographer who signed the application for a charter attended his funeral, which took place on a Sunday afternoon.

Of the original 38 signers there remain in the present organization only seven brothers, namely, Bro. George Humsberger, who was fifth on the roll; Bro. Valentine J. Schreiber, who was No. 20; Bro. Frank J. Petersen, No. 23; Bro. Charles Schwalb, No. 26; Bro. Louis Jacke, No. 34; Bro. William H. Gattie, No. 35, and Bro. Joseph J. Beierl, No. 36. With these 37 original members Local No. 2 got under way and at the present time about 85 per cent of all the men working at the trade are members of Local No. 2 in Buffalo, and the officers as well as all the members are in hopes that before the end of the year of 1920 we will have a 100 per cent organization.

A whole lot more of very interesting reading could be written about Local No. 2, but time prevents me from doing so at present. Will only mention that in the year of 1906 Local No. 2 had the honor of entertaining the delegates to the Lithographers' Convention, which was held in the Genesee Hotel in Buffalo, and, to the credit of every member in Buffalo, it is said by everyone who attended this convention as a delegate that no city ever could or will outdo Local No. 2 for its hospitality.

Local No. 2 no doubt will in the next convention invite the General Association to again honor the City of Buffalo by selecting it as the next convention city after Cleveland.

FRANK J. PETERSEN.

"PAPER AND INK"

The double number of PAPER AND INK for February and March has just come out. This number without exaggeration surpasses in every respect the preceding and first number produced lithographically. Its appearance is more attractive, its make-up better and its contents richer. It is a wonderful creation from a lithographer's point of view in that it seemingly paces the way for greater and bigger things in the growing world of lithography. Artistically, technically and literarily it is all that can be expected from a progressive magazine, and its daring promoters deserve much credit and all possible encouragement.

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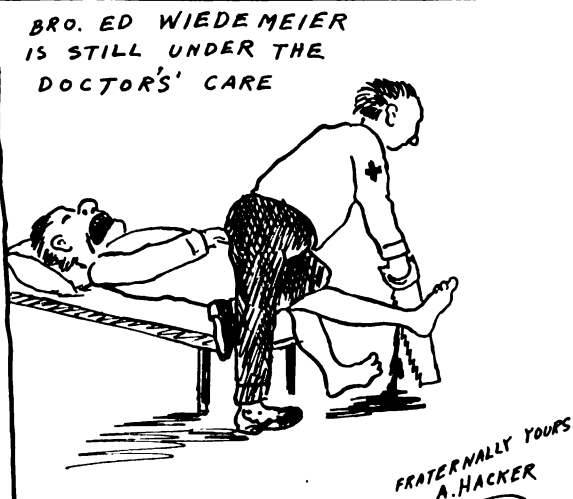
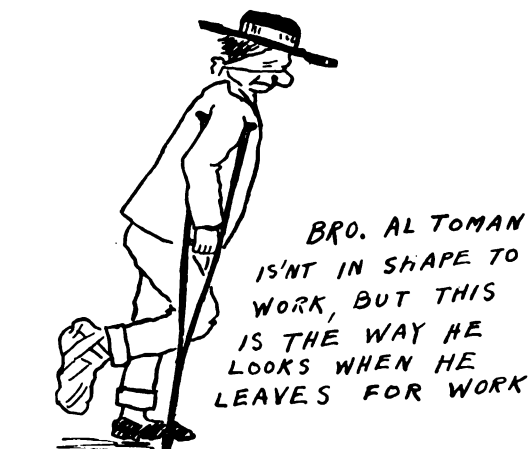
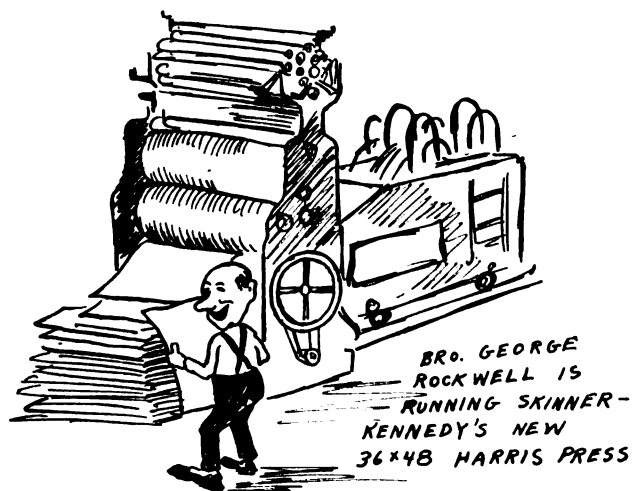
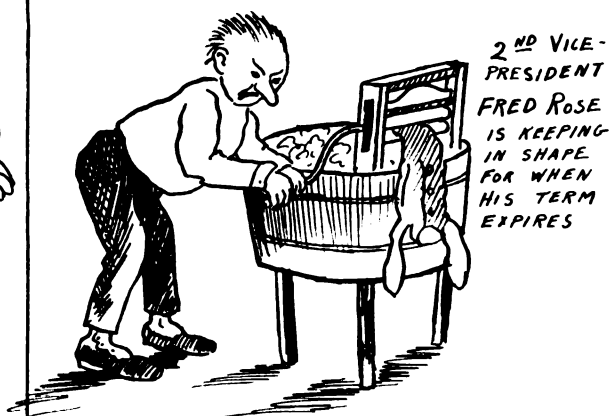
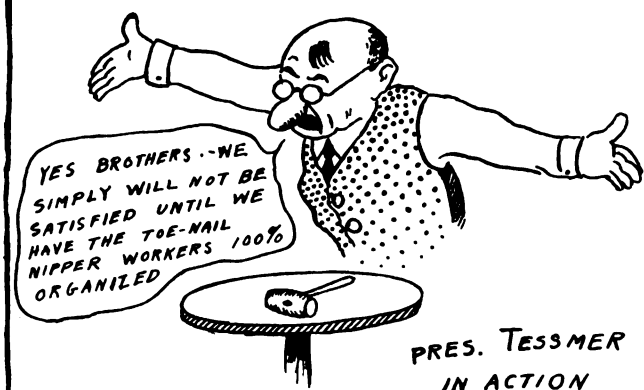
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Huntington Delegate—John Boyesen, P. O. Box 13, Huntington, W. Va.
Spokane Delegate—Charles A. Burns, 1517 E. Bridgeport Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Dunkirk Delegate—Conrad Heukrath, 344 Central Ave., Dunkirk, New York.
Missoula Delegate—William Richardson, 404 E Spruce St., Missoula, Mont.
London Delegate—John Lunan, 14 Beattie Ave., London, Ont.
Grand Rapids Delegate—Jake De Vogel, 41 Carlton Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids.
Syracuse Delegate—Chris. Schopf, 112 Bryant Ave., Syracuse, ...Y.

Vancouver Delegate—George D. Graham, 823 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria Delegate—Arthur Vivian, 2572 Belmont Ave., Victoria, British Columbia.
Providence Delegate—Frank Waterfall, 38 Mitchell St., Providence, R. I.
Seattle Delegate—Frank Kinnel, 4240 Ninth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Memphis Delegate—Joseph F. Shipley, 195 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Toledo Delegate—Charles Carroll, 858 Ogden Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Springfield (Ohio) Delegate—Fred Goodman, 720 S. Lowery St., Springfield, Ohio.
Hamilton (Ohio) Delegate—Gordan J. Llewellyn, 429 N. 2d St. Hamilton, Ohio.

THE ONE BIG THING (Wages Commission)

For reasons known to all, the Wages Commission took up its work prior to the date set for in the agreement.

The committee representing the A. L. of A. entered into negotiation firmly determined to fight for a \$15 flat increase.

On the other hand, the committee of the N. A. of E. L. were equally determined to grant nothing but what represents a just percentage in the increased cost of living since October 1, and this they maintained to be equivalent to a 12 per cent increase in wages.

There was no middle way, and, in consequence, the conference was adjourned for one week in order to give the employers' representatives the opportunity to arrange for an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors met on May 4, together with many employers from all parts of the country, and they finally agreed that they would offer to the A. L. of A. an increase in wages amounting to 15 per cent.

On May 5 the Wages Commission resumed its work. The offer made by the employers was promptly rejected by our committee. This resulted in another deadlock, and a recess was asked for. At that recess your committee agreed to go back with a modified demand for a \$10 flat increase. Even that modified demand resulted in nothing but another deadlock. Thereupon your committee announced its intention to retire and to leave the fate of our industry in the hands of our membership. A recess then was asked for by the employers' committee, which recess lasted for nearly two hours and resulted in a new offer made by them, namely, a 20 per cent increase. Your committee stuck fast to its demand for a \$10 flat increase. It was obvious that no agreement could be reached, and your committee finally agreed to submit the offer made by the employers' committee to its members for referendum.

Mr. CHARLES H. AULT, president of the Jaenecke-Ault Co., printing ink and dry color manufacturers, of Newark, N. J., has just returned from a four months' trip to South America, visiting all the principal cities therein, after which he went to England and France, returning on the "Adriatic" on the 16th. Mr. Ault found the printing business going strong everywhere in his travels and was particularly impressed with the favorable opportunity for an extension of American export trade, but emphasized the necessity of better service, both freight and passenger, the latter particularly, to foreign countries. The Jaenecke-Ault Co. have a completely equipped branch establishment in Buenos Aires and are also preparing to do considerable manufacturing down there.

HENRY ASTHEIMER, one of the oldest and best known members in Local New York, passed away rather unexpectedly. The day after his seventieth birthday, which was but a few months ago, he paid us a visit and surprised everyone so well and fresh did he look. Our departed friend was a great and warm Union man, a hard and zealous worker for the cause. During his many years of membership he held many offices, one of which was presidency in S. A. I. Henry Astheimer was a competent and reliable workman and also an able and faithful Union man. His characteristic personality will be missed by many; nevertheless, his lofty spirit and fine qualities as a man and co-worker will live forever.

JAMES CASHMAN

James Cashman, manager of the Chicago branch of J. M. denly Friday, April 2, 1920. Mr. Cashman had left his office for his home, accompanied by his daughter May, at 5 p. m., and before he reached the elevated station was stricken with a heart attack which caused his death almost instantly.

James Cashman was one of the best known figures in the printing industry for the past twenty-five years, his first connection with the trade being when the firm of Cashman & Sherry, roller makers, was established in 1895. This firm grew rapidly, and was finally incorporated as the Chicago Roller Co. In 1899 he left that company to manage the Buckie Rolley Co., with which company he labored for fourteen years, and under his competent management the branch houses at St. Louis, Minneapolis and Detroit were established. His first connection with the printing ink industry was with the Caxton Ink Co., which which company he associated himself for two years, when he accepted a position with J. M. Huber, and for seven years he was in their employ. With this high grade and well-known firm he found an outlet for the employment of his high abilities, and his wide acquaintanceship and his success was assured.

Mr. Cashman was one of the most forceful and striking personalities in the printing trade. With a tireless industry, he coupled a most wonderful capacity for establishing and retaining friendship; his genial disposition and his unselfish character making him a man whom everyone he came in contact with loved and respected.

At home he was an ideal father, his large family being his pride and constant care. The qualities which made him so successful in business being devotedly exercised to the upbringing and education of his children and the constant improvement of his home. Among his neighbors he was always a leader, striving ever for better citizenship and higher ideals.

By his death J. M. Huber lost a loyal, capable and energetic manager, and his untimely demise is mourned by his devoted wife and family of nine splendid children, by his associates and his numerous circle of loving friends.

IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, The Angel of Death has paid Local No. 6 a visit, claiming an old and loyal member in

Bro. WILLIAM W. WOODHOUSE, who passed away on Thursday, April 15, at St. Luke's Hospital, of apoplexy, after a linger sickness for the last two years, being survived by a son, Maurice; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 6 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved son.

EDWARD F. KELLER, Rec. Sec'y.
 OTTO P. TATSCH, President.

Mr. JOS. S. MCKINLEY, of MCKINLEY & CO., of CINCINNATI, in a letter to the editor, says that his company had to move to larger quarters because business is so persistently increasing that it is physically impossible to do the volume of work demanded of them in their former place. This firm is now located at 411 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. McKinley & Co. are one of our first advertisers and we are pleased to note that business with them is developing much in their favor. May success be with them always!

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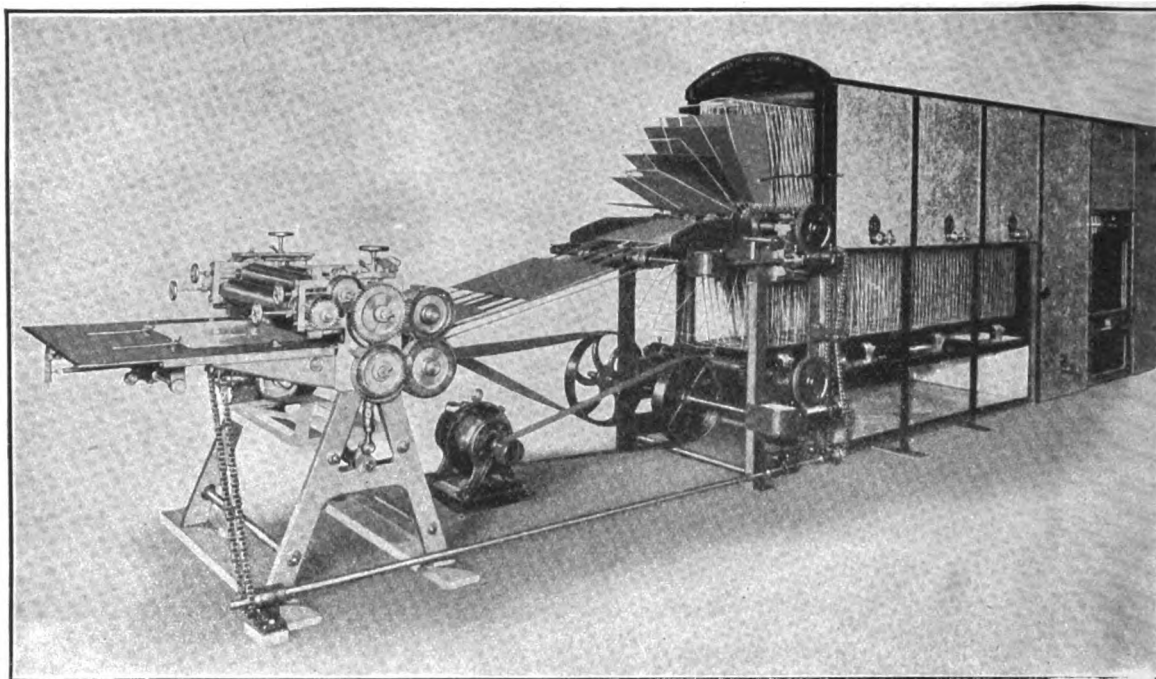
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The heating is preferably done with gas burners and is very economical. The housing is made of the best asbestos boarding lined with galvanized sheet iron and permits full retaining of the heat in the Oven.

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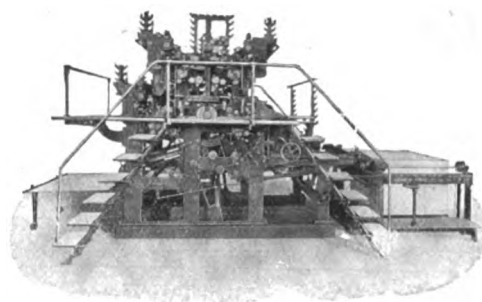
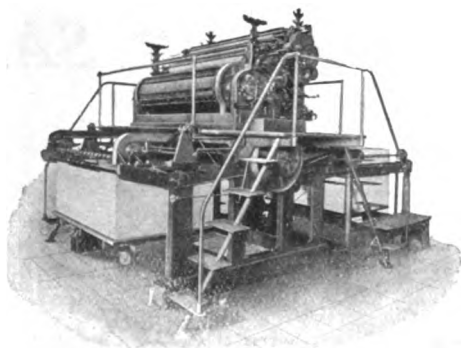
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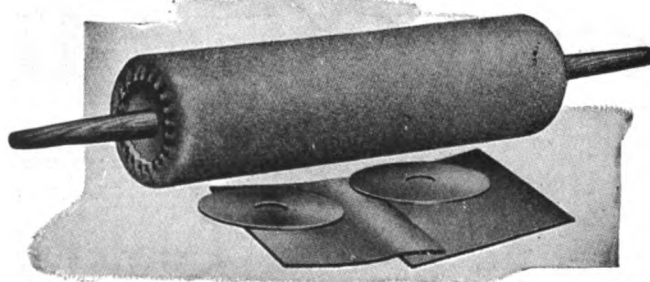
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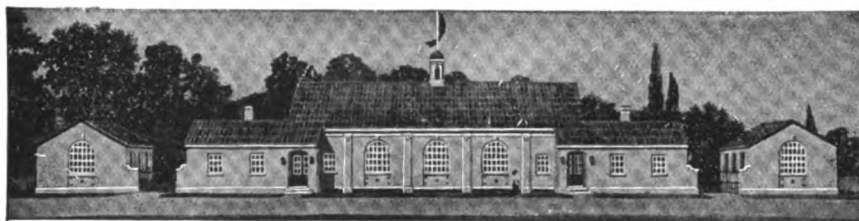
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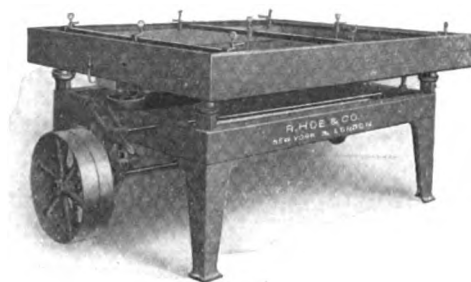
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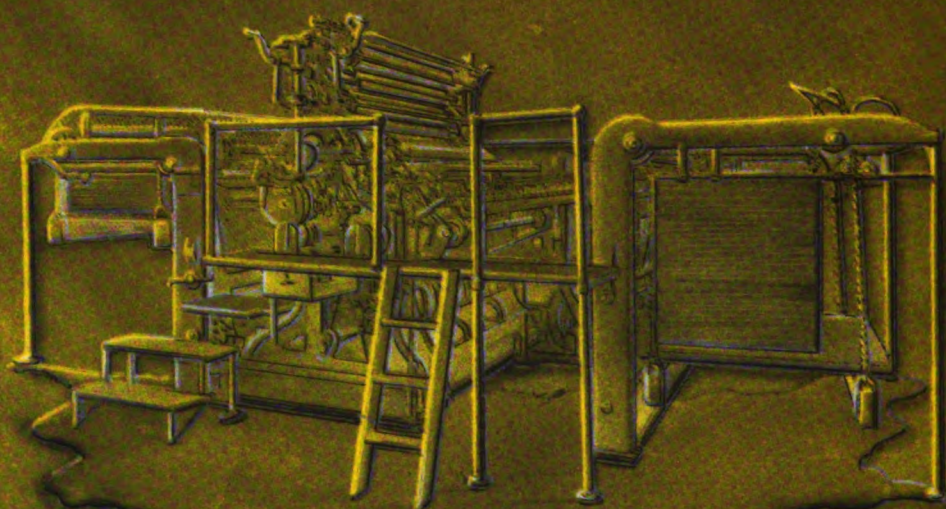
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